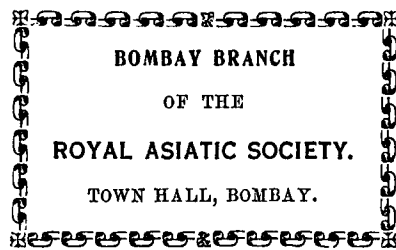


Education in the C. P.
report on the state of progress

1892-93 to 1895-96



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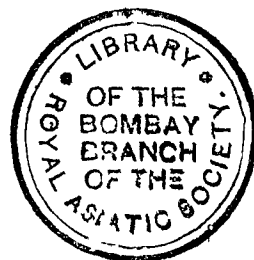
FOR
THE YEAR 1892-93.



NAGPUR:

PRINTED AT THE SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1893.



[PRICE ONE RUPEE.]



*Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,
in the General Department, dated Pachmarhi, the 9th October 1893.*

READ—

Letter from the Inspector-General of Education, No. D-3335, dated the 20th July 1893,
being a Report on the state and progress of Education in the Central Provinces for
the year 1892-93.

READ ALSO—

The District Reports.

RESOLUTION.

In paragraph 3 of the Resolution on last year's Education Report the remark was made that a great deal remained to be done before Primary education in these Provinces can be considered to be in a satisfactory state ; and it was added that the success of the Education Department in these Provinces for the next few years would be largely gauged by the progress it makes in increasing the number of village schools and in raising the number of children attending schools of that class. A new departure had then been taken in the educational system of these Provinces, and Sir A. MacDonnell had inaugurated the most important advance which the Department has seen in the last twenty years. The extension of Primary education, to which he gave a new and special development, was started with generous support from the Provincial revenues. Rupees 25,000 were in the beginning of the year allotted to the different District Councils for the purpose of opening new Primary schools ; the allotment for the current year is Rs. 50,000, and a similar grant will be made in 1894-95. The figures contained in the Report for 1892-93 show that the remarks of Sir A. MacDonnell have borne substantial fruit, and that the officers of the Education Department have responded heartily to the call that was made upon them. As many as 300 Vernacular Primary schools were opened, by the end of the official year, in villages where there was a demand for education, and the number of pupils in such schools have increased by nearly 23 per cent. The money allotted by the Administration is expended in the form of (1) subsistence allowances to village schoolmasters and (2) result-grants earned by the same masters ; the maximum cost of each school being limited to Rs. 68 per annum. The "combined system," as it is called, renders the master, by the payment of a subsistence allowance, independent to some extent of such accidents as may cause the loss of his result-grant ; while the offer of a result-grant acts as an incentive to work. One hundred and twenty-three Vernacular Primary Schools were opened, on this basis, in the Northern Circle, 135 in the Southern Circle, and 89 in the Eastern Circle. In the Eastern Circle the plan is not a novelty, there being already a considerable number of "combined system" schools in existence there. The Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, records his opinion that in the course of three or four years the new schools which he inspected will give better results than the ordinary "fixed pay" District Council Schools ; and adds that he received many applications from the people praying that schools of the same

class might be opened in their villages. The design of the Administration* is to convert "result-aided" schools which have been recently established, or which are situated in backward tracts, into schools on the combined system, as there is already abundant evidence that the latter are more likely to be stable and successful.

* Letter No. 955, dated the 9th February 1893, to the Inspector-General of Education.

2. As the Inspector-General points out, the provision of an adequate teaching staff was one of the first difficulties to be faced in connection with the project for extending Primary education. The difficulty has been met by attaching training classes for village schoolmasters to the principal Vernacular Middle Schools in each district, bonuses being offered to the head-masters who succeed in passing students by the Teacher's Certificate Examination. With an increase of schools and schoolmasters, an increase in the inspecting agency becomes essential, and the more so as examinations for result-grants form a larger part of the duties of the inspectorate. A proposal to appoint three Assistant Inspectors of Schools and eight additional Deputy Inspectors was accordingly submitted to the Government of India, but was unfortunately negatived on financial grounds. As there is imminent danger that the ground won by the Department will be lost if its staff is not strengthened, a revised scheme of a less expensive character has been prepared and will, it is hoped, receive sanction.

3. While the number of centres of Primary education has thus been multiplied, the desirability of improving the attendance at existing schools has not been overlooked. It is notorious that although shopkeepers and handicraftsmen are easily persuaded to give their children the benefit of elementary education, the ordinary agriculturist is extremely difficult to move. It is the opinion of some officers that the children of agriculturists would be more readily sent to school if the number of subjects were curtailed and if the hours of study were reduced, so as to admit of the scholars assisting their parents, for part of the day, in field work. Proposals to this end have been submitted by the Inspector-General of Education and are now receiving consideration. In paragraph 61 of the Report, however, a fact is brought to light which will exercise an important influence on the situation. The Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, writes that "a further increase in numbers attending existing schools cannot be looked for, as our village schools *are full*. Further increase means overcrowding." The matter must, as Mr. Monro remarks, be brought to the notice of the District Councils.

4. With regard to Secondary education, an increase in the number of Middle and High Schools is not at present wanted. What is needed is, as was pointed out in last year's Resolution, the provision of suitable boarding accommodation for students who come from a distance and have no friends living near the school. The importance of this matter has been impressed on District Councils and Municipalities. Steps have been taken to open boarding-houses at Raipur, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Seoni. In Jubbulpore, the Church Mission Society and the Anjuman Islamia have taken up the matter. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been allotted in the Budget of 1893-94 for grants-in-aid in extension of boarding-houses; and if private subscriptions are made in supplement to the grant, some progress will speedily be made in the removal of what is still a defect in our educational system. .

5. The publication of the rules for admission to the Provincial Civil Service following upon the issue (in November 1890) of rules for admission to the

Subordinate Civil Service and of rules (in November 1891) for admission to the service of District Councils and Municipal Committees—in all of which educational qualifications are insisted on—constitutes a very practical endowment of higher education. The danger is that the services will be filled by men of one class and of literary attainments only, recruited chiefly from the south of the Province—Nagpur having two Colleges which teach the A. course and Jubbulpore only one which teaches the less popular B. course. Even this solitary B. course institution was for some time in danger of losing its characteristic feature, owing to the unwillingness of the students to pursue this line of study. It would have been a serious misfortune if the Jubbulpore College had failed in its object. It has been fulfilling an extremely important purpose, and it has every prospect of being yearly of greater utility and benefit. The students of the Northern section of the Province are more enterprising and less one-sided in their development than those of the Southern districts. The Engineering class which threatened to be a failure in Nagpur, has, since its transfer to Jubbulpore, during the year under review, become a flourishing institution. It seems probable that the Technical scholarships which have been offered, without practical result, at the Nagpur Railway Workshops may similarly prove attractive if transferred to the Railway Workshops at Jubbulpore and the Colliery at Umaria; and the Inspector-General of Education has been asked to make the experiment. The desire of the Administration to encourage a practical as distinguished from a purely literary training has been for some time manifested; and the introduction into these Provinces, during the year, of the “School Final Examination” of the Allahabad University, and the modification of the rules for admission to ministerial appointments in the Government service by placing this examination on a par with the ordinary Matriculation Examination (Book Circular No. V of the 18th March 1893) was a further advance in the same direction. In making selections for Government posts it may be possible hereafter to give a practical application to the views of the Administration on this subject, with due regard to the claims of all classes.

6. Having sketched the main features of the educational progress of the year, it remains to examine more closely the statistics contained in the Report. Table I shows that public schools have increased from 1,908 to 2,210, or by 15 per cent., and pupils from 114,157 to 135,225, or by 18 per cent. Colleges and High Schools remain the same in number. Vernacular Middle Schools have increased by 19 and English Middle Schools have decreased by 1. Vernacular Primary Schools have increased by 347. The decrease of 64 in English Upper Primary Schools is nominal only, being due to their being absorbed into the Middle Department of the schools to which they are attached.

Fee receipts show a large rise (from Rs. 95,969 to Rs. 1,03,351), owing partly to the operation of the new scale of fees and partly to the opening of new schools. The figure denoting the cost of each pupil to Government (Rs. 2-9-3) is deceptive, as owing to the transfer of the Book Depôt to a private firm, being in progress, a smaller amount was spent in the purchase of books during the year under review.

7. The total expenditure on education in 1892-93, was Rs. 8,67,439, as compared with Rs. 8,63,900 in the preceding year. The increase in expenditure on “Aided Schools” (Rs. 16,581)—due to the extension of Primary education—and on school buildings (+ Rs. 19,255) was counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 23,667 on the purchase of books (already referred to) and by savings in the

pay of the Principal of the Jubbulpore College and of the Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle. Of the total expenditure, 37.6 was met from Provincial funds, as against 44 per cent. in the previous year. The Government of India, in its Resolution of the 9th February 1892 upon the several reports on the progress of education in India during the year 1890-91, called attention to the small proportion of educational expenditure contributed from Municipal funds; and recorded the opinion that the support given by local bodies to Primary education was in many cases wholly inadequate. The figures given in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Report at first sight support the conclusion that there has been an improvement in this respect in the Central Provinces; but it must not be overlooked that educational charges now met from Municipal funds are to a large extent balanced by Provincial contributions, and that the increased expenditure from local funds upon Primary Schools was the result of a special grant from Provincial funds to District Councils for the purpose. Even as they stand, the figures show a decreased expenditure by Municipalities upon Primary education. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is aware that many of the smaller Municipalities give all that they can afford to give to schools; but he is not satisfied that Primary education receives sufficient help from the Municipal Committees in the larger towns. That in the case of Jubbulpore there has been neglect in this respect was brought clearly home to Mr. Woodburn on his recent inspection of the schools of that town.

8. The figures given in paragraphs 18 to 20 of the Report afford an insight into the amount of inspection work performed by the inspecting staff, and the thanks of the Administration are due to the officers whose energy and activity are there brought to notice. Paragraphs 22 to 40 deal with the work of District Councils and Local Boards, Tahsildars and School Committees. The Officiating Chief Commissioner observes with much satisfaction the interest that has been taken in the schools by the Local Boards of Balaghat, Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni and Jubbulpore, and with equal regret that this necessary duty has been neglected by the Boards in such important districts as Nagpur, Wardha and Nimar. The Deputy Commissioners of these districts will bring these remarks to the notice of the Boards. The plan adopted by the Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat of directing the Deputy Inspector to attend Local Board meetings and endeavour to engage the interest of the members in the affairs of their schools is worthy of adoption in all districts; but everywhere the personal attention of the Deputy Commissioner and of Tahsildars is as much as ever desirable. Although the Inspector-General of Education is mistaken in supposing (paragraph 39) that Tahsildars are *ex-officio* Presidents of Local Boards, there is no doubt that these officials exercise a powerful influence over School Committees and the attendance at village schools; and they have been reminded that of their many duties those connected with their village schools are not the least important. Now that success in passing the Upper Primary examination is accepted as a test of fitness for minor appointments in the public service, and that Teacher's Certificates can be obtained by students trained in Vernacular Middle Schools, it ought to be easy to bring the practical side of education home to the rural public. The Tahsildars whose names are favourably mentioned in paragraph 39 of the Report are commended for their good work.

9. The results of the various examinations for which students from the Central Provinces appeared are given in paragraph 17 of the Report. Two

students passed the M. A. Examination, as against four last year. The results of the B. A. and F. A. Examinations again show a decline. On the other hand, 227 students passed the Matriculation Examination, as compared with 99 in the preceding year, and 103 in 1890-91. The number of passes in the Middle School Examination (the standard of which was raised last year) rose from 395 to 480. In the Upper Primary Examination there has been a decline of 143 in passes; while in the Lower Primary Examination, the number of passes increased by 156. In the Bombay School of Art 73 candidates were successful. Two candidates passed the examination of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, and seven the B. L. Examination.

10. An account of the working of the three Colleges is given in paragraphs 41 to 44 of the Report. The number of students on the rolls has risen from 232 to 249; and the average attendance from 188 to 208. As the Inspector-General of Education remarks, this improvement is probably due to the orders of Sir A. MacDonnell enforcing the rules framed in 1890 regarding the educational qualifications to be required of candidates for employment in the higher posts of the public service. The fee receipts aggregated Rs. 5,221, as against Rs. 4,638 in the preceding year. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has satisfied himself by a visit to the Jubbulpore College, that discipline and manners are no longer neglected at that institution. It is in the Hislop College, Nagpur, that the increase in the number of students has chiefly occurred, the number enrolled having risen from 75 to 94, and the average attendance from 67 to 81. This institution also achieved the largest number of F. A. and B. A. passes.

11. The number of High Schools remains the same, but the strength has declined from 660 to 584, owing to the decrease in the number of passes in the Middle School Examination of the year 1892, when the standard of that examination was raised. It is proposed to open classes for the preparation of students for the School Final Examination in the Government High Schools at Jubbulpore, Saugor, Hoshangabad and Raipur. The Matriculation passes from all these institutions show an improvement on last year's figures. The Officiating Chief Commissioner inspected the Hitkarni Sabha and Anjuman Islamia High Schools while at Jubbulpore, and was pleased with the tone and discipline of both institutions. The building occupied by the Hitkarni Sabha High School is, however, overcrowded and insanitary; and efforts should be made to obtain subscriptions for improving it. A boarding-house is also required. The School Committee of the Anjuman Islamia are making arrangements to open a boarding-house for Mahomedan students who come from places outside Jubbulpore.

12. The number of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools is 65, and of Vernacular Middle Schools 190, as compared with 66 and 171 in the preceding year. Deducting figures due to changes in classification, the number on the rolls in 1892-93 was 4,328, as compared with 4,339 in 1891-92. The number of passes at the Middle School Examination (480) gives a percentage of 50 on the number of students presented. The Table in Appendix H., which the Inspector-General of Education has prepared in accordance with the instructions given in paragraph 10 of last year's Resolution, shows clearly the comparative success of the students sent up for examination by the various High and English Middle Schools in each district of the Province, and by the Vernacular Middle Schools (taken as a body) in each district.

13. The number of Primary Schools for boys on the 31st March 1893 was 1,776 with 100,560 pupils, as compared with 1,493 schools and 83,683 pupils on the corresponding date of the year 1892. Schools of this class have thus increased by nearly 19 per cent., and pupils by a little over 20 per cent. Mr. Monro points out that the increase is greater than has been shown in any previous 20 years in the educational history of these Provinces. In Vernacular Primary Schools the percentage of increase is greater, and the circumstances under which the increase has occurred have been explained at the beginning of this Resolution. Manual training is now taught as an optional subject, and kindergarten instruction is said to be increasing in popularity.

Instruction in agriculture has improved, especially in the schools under masters who have been trained in the Normal Class for the training of teachers in the subject. Instruction in object lessons has received increased attention. Most of the schools have school-gardens, which, besides providing boys with wholesome occupation out of school hours, are (according to the Deputy Commissioner of Bhandara) becoming *foci* for the dissemination among the rural public of a taste for European vegetables. Drill, gymnastics and native games are practised in most schools. At the Upper Primary Examination there were 7,200 passes—or a decrease of 136 upon the total of the previous year. Prizes in drawing were for the first time awarded on the results of the Upper Primary Examination.

14. At the Normal Schools, while the number of students increased from 195 to 212, the results obtained during the year under review were disappointing. The number of students who obtained certificates was only 99, as compared with 153 in the preceding year, and 138 in 1890-91. The results of the Bombay School of Art Examination were also inferior. The causes of the decline are not clearly explained; and the Officiating Chief Commissioner will be glad if the Inspector-General of Education will give his early attention to the matter. The statement made in paragraph 68 of the Report that no steps whatever are taken by the Inspector of Schools to see that the students trained at Government expense in the Normal School at Raipur are employed in the Education Department after their course of training is over, constitutes a grave reproach to that officer, and a special report on the subject must be submitted. The Department is in urgent need of certificated teachers and can ill afford to sacrifice the results of training in this way. The male and female Normal Schools at Jubbulpore were inspected by the Officiating Chief Commissioner, who was satisfied by what he saw of the system of instruction. Two of the female students in the institution managed by Miss Ross obtained 1st grade certificates at the Bombay School of Art Examination.

15. There were 21 students in the Agricultural Class at Nagpur, at the year's end. Nine students passed the annual examination, while all the students presented for the final examination were successful, and were awarded certificates.

There were only 10 students in the Engineering class, of whom 2 obtained certificates as sub-overseers and were subsequently employed in the Public Works Department. As already stated, the class has since been transferred to Jubbulpore and constituted an Engineering Department of the Jubbulpore College.

The number of students at the Jubbulpore Law Class rose from 39 to 40, and at the Nagpur Law Class from 43 to 48. Six students from the latter passed the B. L. Examination of the Calcutta University.

16. The number of schools for girls has increased from 143 to 154, and the number of pupils in these schools from 5,990 to 6,374. The distribution of Primary Schools for girls in the Province is given in Appendix I to the Report. From this it appears that the Saugor District has the largest number of such schools. The number of girls reading in boys' schools is said to have considerably increased—especially in the Northern Circle.

17. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians remains the same as last year, *viz.*, 13 ; but the strength has increased from 993 to 1,080, or by 87, and the daily average attendance by 15. Nine students passed the Matriculation Examination, 31 the Middle School, and 35 the Upper Primary Examination. A new boarding-house has been erected in the St. Aloysius School, Jubbulpore.

18. The number of children of the aboriginal tribes at school has declined from 1,947 to 1,406. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the more favourable rates in the result-grant rules, which allow grants for Gonds and other aboriginal tribes at 50 per cent. higher, are beginning to be appreciated by schoolmasters. In fixed stipend schools, aborigines are rarely found ; but in the combined system schools of the Raipur District the number of Gond students is on the increase, every schoolmaster, it is reported, trying (with an eye to the result-grant) to admit as many Gonds as he can. This is an additional tribute to the merits of the system which has been mentioned with approval in the first paragraph of this Resolution.

19. The thanks of the Administration are due to the Societies and gentlemen whose services in their official or in their private capacities are brought to notice by the Inspector-General in Section X of the Report. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has already acknowledged the good work done by the three Inspectors of Schools—Mr. Thompson, Mr. Elliott and Mr. Mitchell, and by the Officiating Inspector, Mr. Hari Laxman Indurkar. He desires in conclusion to express his appreciation of the labour and thought expended by the Inspector-General on the details of the administration of the Department, and of the success which has attended his undertakings for the expansion and development of public instruction in these Provinces during the last five years. The Officiating Chief Commissioner cannot refuse his congratulations to Mr. Monro on his selection for a still more important charge, but it is with the great regret of all classes of the community, his departmental subordinates, and Mr. Woodburn himself, that Mr. Monro is dissociated even for a time from the share he has taken in the Administration of the Central Provinces.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution (with the usual number of spare copies) be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department, and that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Education, for information and guidance ; also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Central Provinces Gazette*, and that copies, bound with the Report, be distributed as usual.

[True Extract.]

L. K. LAURIE,

Offg. Secretary.

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1892-93.*

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No. $\frac{D}{3385}$ of 1893.

FROM

ALEXANDER MONRO, Esq.,

Inspector-General of Education,

Central Provinces.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 20th July 1893.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the state and progress of Education in the Central Provinces for the official year 1892-93.

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

2. From the subjoined table which shows the increase and decrease of schools and pupils by classes of institutions, it will be seen that schools have increased from 1,908 to 2,210 or by 15 per cent., and pupils, from 114,157 to 135,225, or by 18 per cent. The figures of 71 schools with 3,178 pupils in certain Feudatory States, which are not under regular inspection, are not included in this table. The strength of colleges show a slight increase. High Schools remain the same in number, but exhibit a decrease of 76 in pupils. The increase of pupils in English Middle Schools, and the decrease in Upper Primary Schools is due to a change of classification, *viz.*, the absorption into the Middle department of the Primary English class, which had, hitherto, been treated as a separate institution. Vernacular Middle Schools have increased by 19 or by 11 per cent. in schools, and by 2,686, or 14 per cent. in pupils, and Vernacular Primary Schools, by 347, or 24 per cent. in schools, and by 18,707, or nearly 23 per cent. in pupils.

The large increase in both these classes of institutions is due, partly, to the increase in existing schools, but mainly to the opening of new schools. The decrease of 10, under "Special Schools," is explained by the closure of the Carpentry classes. Under "Vernacular Secondary Girls' Schools," there has been

an increase of 1 in schools, and 38 in pupils ; whilst Vernacular Primary Girls' Schools show an increase of 10 in schools, and 351 in pupils:

Class of Institution.				1891-92.			1892-93.			
				Institu- tions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.	Institu- tions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.	
Colleges	...	...	...	3	232	77	3	249	83	
Secondary...	{	High schools	...	12	660	55	12	584	49	
		Middle schools	English	...	66	4,339	66	65	5,758	89
			Vernacular..	171	18,576	109	190	21,262	112	
Primary	{	Primary English	...	70	2,198	31	6	368	61	
		Upper and Lower Primary Vernacular	...	1,423	81,485	57	1,770	1,00,192	57	
Special	{	English and Vernacular schools for males	...	20	677	34	10	438	44	
		Vernacular schools for fe- males	...	1	19	19	1	23	23	
Female	{	Secondary schools	{ English	...	5	102	20	7	120	17
			{ Vernacular..	3	176	59	4	214	53	
		Primary schools	{ English	...	8	454	57	6	427	71
			{ Vernacular..	126	5,239	42	136	5,590	41	
TOTAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				...	1,908	114,157	60	2,210	135,225	61

Statistics for the last five years.

3. The statistics for the last five years are given in the following table:—

				1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Number of schools				1,824	1,830	1,845	1,908	2,210
Number of pupils				107,357	108,200	111,498	114,157	135,225
Average attendance				76,013	72,330	74,381	76,557	85,958
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fee receipts in all schools				66,160	74,400	79,344	95,969	103,606
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cost per pupil to Government				3 4 10	3 5 3	3 6 1	3 6 7	2 9 3

It will appear from the above that, since the year 1888-89, schools have increased by 21 per cent., pupils by 26 per cent., and the average attendance, by 13 per cent. Fee receipts show the large increase of 56 per cent. The decrease under cost to Government of educating each pupil is merely nominal, being attributable to the fact that a smaller amount was spent on the purchase of books, in the year under review.

4. The year has been mainly remarkable for the steps taken to extend and improve Primary education, and the efforts made to popularize it in rural tracts. In the review by the Administration of the Annual Report of the previous year, attention was directed to the backwardness of education, only 6 per cent. of the children of school-going age being under instruction. With the view of "removing the reproach which these figures imply," Sir Antony MacDonnell sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the extension of Primary education. This was allotted in various sums to the different District Councils, who made good use of the money by opening some 300 new schools in places where there was a demand for education. The grant was increased, at the end of the year, by a further allotment of Rs. 25,000. The main difficulty that the department had to contend with, was the provision of an adequate teaching staff for the new schools. Our Normal Schools were quite unequal to the demand for competent teachers. With the view, therefore, of supplying this want, the system of attaching training classes to the principal Vernacular Middle Schools in each district was devised, bonuses being offered to the head masters who succeed in passing students by the teacher's certificate examination. A copy of the scheme is given in Appendix A.

It is anticipated that, in time, the system will ensure a sufficient supply of fairly competent teachers. An increase of schools necessarily involves the strengthening of the inspecting agency. Proposals have, accordingly, been submitted to the Government of India for the appointment of three Assistant Inspectors of Schools and eight additional Deputy Inspectors. The scheme is, still, under the consideration of the Government of India. In the Education Report of last year, it was remarked that the backwardness of education in these Provinces was, in a measure, due to the unpopularity of our schools in rural tracts, and that unpopularity was attributed to the number of subjects taught, and the long hours of study. The views of Educational officers and others were obtained on these points, and the general opinion expressed was, that the children of agriculturists would be sent more readily to school, if the number of subjects was curtailed and the hours of study were reduced, so as to admit of their assisting their parents, for part of the day, in field work. Proposals were, accordingly, submitted to lighten the curriculum, by removing certain compulsory subjects to the optional list, and to reduce the hours of study, in favour of the agricultural classes, from 6 to 3. The proposals are, still, under the consideration of the Administration.

As regards technical education :—

- (2). At the final test examination of the Engineering class, 2 out of 3 students of the senior section passed and obtained employment in the Public Works Department. Seven students of the junior class were promoted to the senior section. The institution was, however, not

found successful at Nagpur, owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable candidates. It has, therefore, been removed to Jubbulpore and attached to the Jubbulpore College, a measure which will, doubtless, increase the usefulness and popularity of the class.

- (3). In the final examination of the Agricultural class, 10 students out of 11 passed and were awarded certificates. The successful candidates have a preferential claim for employment in the Revenue and Settlement Departments.

The Normal class for the training of teachers in the proper method of teaching the Agricultural Primer, was successfully managed, during the year. Thirty students from the different districts of the Provinces joined the first, and 29, the second batch.

- (4). Drawing has received much encouragement during the year. The rules for the encouragement of elementary drawing have been revised and made more favourable. Hitherto, rewards had been offered to masters, for passing pupils in the Bombay School of Art examination. Rewards, under the new rules, are offered, not only for masters, but also for students who excel in that examination. See Appendix B. The above rewards are, ordinarily, beyond the reach of students in Primary Schools. With the view, therefore, of encouraging drawing in those schools, prizes are, now, offered on the results of the Upper Primary examination. See Appendix C. The process of supplying trained drawing-masters has been carried on. Arrangements having been made to supply the Raipur and Hoshangabad High Schools and the Narsinghpur and Wardha Middle Schools with separate instructors in the subject. The results of the Bombay School of Art examination were encouraging. Two Hindu students of the Female Normal School passed the 1st grade, a result which is unprecedented in the educational history of these Provinces.
- (5). Kindergarten instruction is increasing in popularity. A suitable text book in the vernacular is being prepared.
- (6). Instruction in Object lessons has received attention. The want of a vernacular text book adverted to in the last year's report has been supplied. A book adapted to the requirements of Indian students has been prepared.

As regards discipline and moral and physical training :—

- (7). In the review of the annual report of last year, the want of boarding-houses formed the subject of comment. This important question has received much attention during the year. See paragraph 47 below.
- (8). The system of "conduct books" noted in last year's report has been extended. These books are intended to serve as a record of each student's conduct and progress during his school career. They are sent, monthly, to the parents to be inspected and returned, a practice

which, it is hoped, will make conduct books of more practical use, and will stimulate the interest of parents in the conduct and progress of their children. The cultivation of habits of respect and courtesy in school boys has been specially encouraged. In this matter, there has been a marked improvement in all classes of schools.

- (9). Physical training has received its due share of attention. Contests in games and sports were held at the annual school conferences and at the various centres at which schools were assembled for the upper Primary Examination. The popularity of these gatherings is attested by the number of prizes, such as, silver medals and watches reported to have been offered by malguzars and others, to the successful competitors.
- (10). The "School Final Examination" of the Allahabad University has been introduced into these Provinces. The examination has, also, been made one of the tests for admission into the Public Service.

As regards other administrative changes.—

- (11). The Upper Primary Examination, under the new rules, was, for the second time, successfully conducted, and may, now, be considered to have taken permanent root in our educational system. The Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, remarks :—"This examination is beginning to be valued by both parents and pupils. It causes a healthy emulation between school and school, and enables Deputy Inspectors to form a just estimate of the successful work done in each of their schools."
- (12). The first English class, which had, hitherto, been classed, as a separate institution, has been constituted an integral part of the middle department.
- (13). An examination for Educational officers, whose Vernacular is not that of the people of the section of the country to which they may be posted, has been instituted in that Vernacular. See Appendix D.
- (14). The fee rules have been relaxed. It was found that the rates were too high in the primary departments of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools. The rates in those departments have, accordingly, been assimilated to the rates prevalent in the primary departments of Vernacular Middle Schools.
- (15). The transfer of Middle Schools within municipal limits to municipal management has been carried on.
- (16). Arrangements have been made to transfer the Rajkumar School to Raipur, as it was not found to be a success at Jubbulpore.
- (17). The Education Manual will shortly issue from the Press.
- (18). Article 424 of the Civil Service Regulations, under which the service of masters in Government High and Anglo-Vernacular

Middle Schools of these Provinces did not qualify for pension, has, under orders of the Government of India, been abolished. This will, undoubtedly, popularize the Department, and increase the efficiency of its officers.

Increase and decrease of schools and scholars by Districts and Circles of Inspectors of Schools.

5. The increase and decrease of schools and pupils by districts is given in the following table :—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	1891-92.		1892-93.		Increase.		Decrease.		
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Northern Circle.	Jubbulpore ...	3,945	7,48,146	157	9,647	181	11,141	24	1,494	...	...
	Saugor ...	4,007	5,91,743	96	5,958	124	7,179	28	1,221	...	...
	Damoh ...	2,831	3,25,613	68	3,355	83	4,280	15	925	...	...
	Mandla ...	5,056	3,39,373	47	1,849	40	1,727	...	...	7	122
	Hoshangabad. } Makrai Feudatory State. }	4,749	5,48,404	105	5,765	118	5,995	13	230	...	...
	Narsinghpur ..	1,916	3,67,026	92	5,974	110	6,811	18	837	...	...
	Nimar ...	3,357	2,53,486	89	4,200	118	6,086	29	1,836	...	...
Southern Circle.	Nagpur ...	3,843	7,57,862	207	12,303	210	13,762	3	1,459	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	4,630	4,07,404	35	2,239	40	2,555	5	316	...	...
	Seoni ...	3,198	3,70,767	51	2,663	52	3,015	1	352	...	...
	Betul ...	3,824	3,23,196	63	2,903	69	3,603	6	700	...	...
	Chanda ...	10,749	6,97,610	94	5,674	122	6,360	28	786	...	...
	Wardha ...	2,128	4,00,854	94	5,352	116	6,197	22	845	...	...
	Balaghat ...	3,139	3,03,331	50	2,765	62	3,484	12	719	...	...
Eastern Circle.	Bhandara ...	3,968	7,42,850	130	7,672	149	8,811	19	1,139	...	...
	Raipur ...	11,724	15,84,427	182	14,952	209	18,070	27	3,218	...	...
	Do. Feudatory States ...	3,385	4,83,717	37	2,436	34	2,565	...	129	3	...
	Sambalpur ...	4,948	7,06,413	113	6,413	146	8,403	33	1,990	...	...
	Do. Feudatory States ...	11,897	12,30,174	95	5,297	84	4,636	...	...	11	661
	Bilaspur ...	8,341	11,64,158	83	5,849	126	9,695	43	3,846	...	...
	Do. Feudatory States ...	936	1,17,187	20	1,091	17	900	...	...	3	191
Bastar Feudatory State ...		13,062	3,10,884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		1,15,936	1,29,44,805	1,908	1,14,157	2,210	1,35,225	302	21,068	...	...

All districts, except Mandla, show an increase in both schools and pupils, the largest increase being in the Bilaspur district, viz., 52 per cent. in schools and 65 per cent. in pupils. The Northern Circle shows an increase of 120 schools and 6,421 pupils, or 18 per cent. under schools and nearly 14 per cent. under pupils; the Southern Circle of 96 schools and 6,316 pupils, or 13 per cent. under schools and 15 per cent. under pupils; and the Eastern Circle of 86 schools

and 8,331 pupils, or 16 per cent. under schools and 23 per cent. under pupils. The decrease under the head "Sambalpur Feudatory Schools" is due to the fact that certain Zamindari Schools which had, hitherto, been classed under Feudatory Schools were transferred, during the year, to the management of the District Council.

6. The subjoined table shows the percentage of school-going age population under instruction in each district calculated at 15 per cent. of the total population :—

District.	Children of school-going age.	Number of children under instruction.	Percentage.	
			1891-92.	1892-93.
Jubbulpore ...	1,12,221	11,141	8.58	9.92
Saugor ...	88,761	7,179	6.71	8.09
Damoh ...	48,842	4,280	6.87	8.76
Mandla ...	50,906	1,727	3.63	3.39
Hoshangabad ...	82,274	5,995	7.03	7.28
Narsinghpur ...	55,054	6,811	10.86	12.37
Nimar ...	38,023	6,036	11.04	15.89
Nagpur ...	1,13,679	13,762	10.83	12.13
Chhindwara ...	61,124	2,555	3.66	4.18
Seoni ...	55,615	3,015	4.78	5.43
Betul ...	48,479	3,603	5.99	7.42
Chanda ...	1,04,641	6,360	5.32	6.08
Wardha ...	60,128	6,197	8.89	10.30
Balaghat ..	57,499	3,484	4.80	6.06
Bhandara ...	1,11,427	8,811	6.88	7.90
Raipur ...	2,37,664	18,070	5.40	7.60
Sambalpur ...	1,19,462	8,403	5.36	7.03
Bilaspur ...	1,74,624	9,695	3.36	5.55
Raipur Feudatory States ...	1,19,190	2,565	3.36	2.15
Sambalpur do. ...	1,84,526	4,636	2.87	2.51
Bilaspur do. ...	17,581	900	6.20	5.12
Total ...	19,41,720	1,35,225	6.03	7.0

The total percentage of the school-going age under instruction has increased from 6·03, in the previous year, to 7·0. The percentage under boys is 13·0 and under girls ·9. These figures show how much remains to be done in the matter of educating the masses in these Provinces. In fact, education can, hardly, be said to have kept pace with the expansion of trade and the general development of the Provinces. It should, however, be remembered that the extremely low percentage of children of school-going age under instruction is, in a great measure, attributable to the fact that the aboriginal tribes, who form over a fifth of the population, in British districts, and women, who form about one-half, are, still, practically, outside the pale of education. In Nimar, the percentage has risen from 11 to 15 per cent. Narsinghpur and Nagpur come next with 12 per cent., while Wardha and Jubbulpore follow with 10 per cent. and 9 per cent., respectively. The lowest percentage (3·39) is in the Mandla district.

7. The number of pupils under instruction according to caste or race is shown in the following table:—
Distribution of pupils according to caste or race.

Caste or race.		Colleges.	Secundary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Technical Schools.	Total.	Number of children of school-going age.	Percentage of children of school-going age, under instruction.
Males.	Native Christians	...	159	300	1	460	490	93·87
	Hindus	230	23,767	85,801	391	1,10,189	7,92,746	13·90
	Mahomedans	10	2,635	6,483	39	9,167	23,859	38·42
	Parsis	5	66	3	2	76	85	88·4
	Gonds and other aborigines	...	...	1,393	...	1,393	1,55,070	5·42
	Others	...	796	6,211	5	7,012		
	Total	245	27,423	1,00,191	438	1,28,297	9,72,250	13·1
Females.	Native Christians	...	19	218	...	237	450	52·67
	Hindus	...	198	4,817	22	5,037	7,88,036	·64
	Mahomedans	...	6	423	1	430	22,562	1·90
	Parsis	...	...	4	...	4	57	7·00
	Gonds and other aborigines	...	...	13	...	13	1,57,331	·07
	Others	...	...	111	...	111		
	Total	...	223	5,586	23	5,832	9,68,436	0·6
GRAND TOTAL		245	27,646	1,05,777	461	1,34,129	19,40,686	6·8

The percentage of Hindu boys of school-going age under instruction has risen from 11·72 to 13·90, and of Mahomedan, from 35·30 to 38·42. The larger

percentage of Mahomedan boys under instruction is due, partly, to the fact that Mahomedans are, as a rule, inhabitants of towns, in which education is more advanced, and partly to the activity of the Anjuman Islamia. Hindu boys contribute mainly to the general advance, their number, under instruction, having increased by 17,526, or by 18 per cent. whilst Mahomedan boys exhibit an increase of 8 per cent. only. The number of Gonds and other aboriginal tribes under instruction has declined from 1,946 to 1,393; whilst under "others" *viz.*, the lower castes, there has been an increase of 82 per cent.

The number of Hindu girls in schools was 5,037 as compared with 4,680, and of Mahomedan 430, as against 410 in the previous year.

8. The following table gives particulars of pupils classified according to the wealth and occupation of the parents or guardians. :—

Classification of pupils.						1891-92.	1892-93.
Richer classes						599	553
Middle classes	{	Government service		...	...	2,930	3,026
		Private service		...	...	2,714	2,560
		Estate		...	...	4,880	6,428
		Professions		...	...	4,083	3,113
		Trades		...	...	3,826	4,373
Total					18,433	19,500	
Poorer classes	{	Government service		...	...	13,246	15,110
		Agriculture		...	...	40,328	49,481
		Trades		...	...	11,366	14,708
		Skilled labour		...	...	10,074	10,069
		Common labour		...	...	11,888	15,384
		Miscellaneous		...	...	8,223	10,420
Total					95,125	115,172	
GRAND TOTAL					114,157	135,225	

The decline in the number of the richer classes is attributable to the high rate of fees charged to the wealthier portion of the community. Under "middle classes," *viz.*, those whose income varies between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 200 per annum, there has been an increase of over 5 per cent.; whilst the poorer classes attending school, *viz.*, those whose income falls below Rs. 200 per annum, have increased by 21 per cent. The middle classes furnish 14 per cent. of the total number under instruction, and the poorer classes 85 per cent. As regards occupation, it is a satisfactory feature that agriculturists, who form about 36 per cent. of the total number at school, contribute largely to the general advance in education. The increase in this class of the community under "instruction" amounts to 9,153, or 22 per cent.; whilst artizans, whose education is of no less importance, show an increase of as much as 29 per cent.

9. The distribution of pupils according to languages studied, is as follows:—

Distribution of pupils.	Number of scholars.		1891-92.														1892-93.														
			Number of schools.		Classical.			Vernacular.									Number of schools.		Classical.			Vernacular.									
	1891-92.	1892-93.	English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	French.	Hindi.	Marathi.	Urdu.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Uriya.	Gujrathi.	Bengali.	English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	French.	Hindi.	Marathi.	Urdu.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Uriya.	Gujrathi.	Bengali.	
Hindus ...	97,343	115,229	1,903	8,153	115	894	74	207	90	67,397	30,125	2,752	172	599	10,492	347	36	2,210	125	825	:	180	78	81,944	34,728	3,181	284	699	11,777	304	32
Mahomedans ...	8,833	9,594																													
Native Christians ...	770	697																													
Parsis ...	335	80																													
Gonds, Mahars, and Dhers ...	1,957	1,406																													
Other low castes.	3,895	7,123																													
Europeans and Eurasians ...	1,024	1,096																													
Total ...	114,157	135,225																													

The number of pupils studying English has declined from 8,153 to 7,685, or by 6 per cent. This is partly due to the abolition of two Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools and partly to the increase in the fee rates in schools in which English is taught, the policy of the Administration being to make English education more self-supporting than has, hitherto, been the case. The decline is, I believe, merely temporary.

As regards the three great vernaculars, there is a general advance. The number of students of Hindi has increased from 67,397 to 81,944, or by nearly 22 per cent.; of Marathi, from 30,125 to 34,728, or by 15 per cent.; and of Uriya, from 10,492 to 11,777, or by rather over 12 per cent. The number of students of Urdu has increased from 2,752 to 3,181. The opening of new schools in the Sironcha Tahsil has led to an increase of 16 per cent. in Telugu students.

10. In the following table the expenditure on education according to departmental returns is compared with the figures of the previous year :—

Colleges and Schools.			1891-92.			1892-93.		
			Total Expenditure.	Receipts from all local sources.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.	Total Expenditure.	Receipts from all local sources.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges.	{ Government ..	..	20,279	6,057	14,672	17,961	6,075	11,886
	{ Aided ...	...	24,024	20,731	3,293	24,602	21,146	3,456
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
For boys.	{ Government ...	...	81,874	46,143	35,731	52,392	25,583	26,809
	{ Local Fund and	and						
	{ Municipal ...	...	71,349	59,275	12,074	1,23,105	1,01,401	21,704
	{ Native States ...	...	7,467	7,467	...	7,432	7,432	...
	{ Aided ...	...	54,461	56,459	18,002	61,284	42,050	19,234
	{ Unaided ...	...	1,065	1,065	...	1,720	1,720	...
For girls.	{ Government ...	...	598	256	342	...	...	...
	{ Municipal ...	...	...	...	...	604	604	...
	{ Aided ...	...	8,980	5,274	3,706	10,975	6,559	4,416
	{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	479	479	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
For boys.	{ Government ..	..	44,348	24,841	19,507	9,922	2,724	7,198
	{ Local Fund and	and						
	{ Municipal ...	...	1,44,844	1,09,905	34,939	1,54,081	1,35,310	18,771
	{ Native States ...	...	15,208	15,208	...	11,980	11,980	...
	{ Aided ...	...	67,699	49,357	18,342	84,280	59,284	24,996
	{ Unaided ...	...	5,571	5,571	...	3,953	3,953	...
For girls.	{ Government ...	...	6,361	2,071	4,290	1,805	243	1,562
	{ Local Fund and	and						
	{ Municipal ...	...	9,214	8,506	708	13,997	12,072	1,925
	{ Native States ...	...	763	763	...	715	715	...
	{ Aided ...	...	31,975	22,519	9,456	31,846	22,634	9,212
	{ Unaided ...	...	247	247	...	1,495	1,495	...
Training schools for Masters	...	...	27,698	...	27,698	26,017	...	26,017
Do. do. Mistresses	...	...	6,151	...	6,151	6,380	...	6,380
Agricultural class	...	...	3,589	...	3,589	3,467	...	3,467
Practical Engineering class	...	...	2,855	...	2,855	2,639	...	2,639
Drawing school	...	...	...	...	...	289	145	144
Industrial schools.	{ Government ...	...	1,418	...	1,418	...	...	...
	{ Local Fund and	and						
	{ Municipal ...	...	438	438	...	...	...	...
Law classes	...	...	3,360	1,474	1,886	3,260	2,992	268
Direction	...	...	27,030	...	27,030	26,786	...	26,786
Inspection	...	...	81,539	2,012	79,527	73,600	1,938	71,662
Scholarships	...	...	30,180	13,763	16,417	27,108	14,416	12,692
Buildings	...	...	36,580	31,076	5,504	55,835	44,763	11,072
Furniture	...	...	11,633	7,683	3,950	16,445	13,439	3,006
Miscellaneous including the Book	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Depôt	...	...	34,652	...	34,652	10,985	...	10,985
Total			8,63,900	4,78,161	3,85,739	8,67,439	5,41,152	3,26,287

The total expenditure was Rs. 8,67,439 as compared with Rs. 8,63,900 in the previous year. The decrease under the head "Government College" is due to the retirement of the Principal. The increase of expenditure under "Aided Colleges" is explained by the contribution made by the Committee of the Morris College towards the reconstruction of the Neill City High School building, in which the college will be located. The increase of expenditure from Provincial Funds under "Aided Colleges" is due to an additional grant to the Morris College. The decrease of expenditure from Provincial Funds under "Secondary and Primary Schools" and the increase of expenditure under "Local and Municipal Boards Schools" is explained by the transfer of a number of Middle and Primary Schools to local management.

The large increase of Rs. 16,581 under "Aided Schools" is due to the opening of new schools on the combined system. The decrease under "Training Schools for Masters" is explained by the transfer of the Superintendent of the Jubbulpore Normal School, and the Assistant Superintendent of the Nagpur Training Institution.

The large decrease of expenditure from Provincial Revenues under "Law Schools" is explained by the increase of fee receipts owing to the realization of arrears.

The decrease under "Inspection" is due to the absence of the Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, on furlough.

The increase under "Buildings and Furniture" is explained by the larger amount spent under this head, mainly in Board Schools. The decrease under the head "Book Depôt" is due to the fact that, in view of the transfer of the Book Depôt to private agency, a smaller amount was spent on the purchase of books.

11. The sources from which the expenditure detailed in the above table Sources of Expenditure. was met, are compared below :—

Sources.			1891-92.	1892-93.
			Rs.	Rs.
(1).	Provincial Revenues	...	3,85,739	3,26,287
(2).	Local rates and cesses	...	1,74,868	2,10,780
(3).	Municipal funds	...	72,743	83,308
(4).	Fees	...	95,969	1,03,351
(5).	All other sources	...	1,34,581	1,43,713
Total			8,63,900	8,67,439

Of the total expenditure, 37·6 per cent. was met from Provincial Funds, as against 44 per cent. in the previous year.

Local rates and cesses furnish 24·2 per cent., as compared with 20·2 per cent., and Municipal Funds 9·5 per cent., as against 8·4 per cent. The fee revenue is represented by Rs. 1,03,351, or nearly 12 per cent. of the total expenditure, as compared with Rs. 95,969 or 11·1 per cent. The receipts from other sources furnish 16·5 per cent.

12. The distribution of expenditure amongst the different classes of institutions is shown in the subjoined table:—

Kind of institution.	Provincial revenues.		Local rates and cesses.		Municipal Funds.		Other sources.		Total.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges ...	17,965	15,342	...	...	1,500	1,500	25,288	25,721	44,753	42,563
Secondary schools ...	69,855	72,163	44,961	48,356	35,745	46,093	75,233	91,379	2,25,794	2,57,991
Primary schools and schools for special instruction ...	1,30,839	1,02,579	1,00,601	1,17,121	29,708	28,721	1,10,596	1,07,705	3,71,739	3,56,126
Total ...	2,18,659	1,90,084	1,45,562	1,65,477	66,948	76,314	2,11,117	2,24,805	6,42,286	6,56,680

The direct expenditure only is given in the above table, the expenditure on Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, Buildings and the like, being excluded. The amount spent on collegiate education represents about 7 per cent. of the aggregate, *viz.*, the same figure as in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 15,342 or about 34 per cent. were contributed from Provincial Funds. It is noticeable that Rs. 25,721, or more than half the cost of collegiate education, are met from "Other sources," *viz.*, from private subscriptions and fees. The amount spent on "Secondary Education," *viz.*, Rs. 2,57,991 represents rather more than 39 per cent. of the total expenditure. Of this, Rs. 72,163, or nearly 28 per cent., were met from "Provincial Revenues" as against 31 per cent. last year, "Local rates and cesses" contributing nearly 19 per cent. *viz.*, the same percentage as last year, and "Municipal Funds" 17·7 per cent. as against 16 per cent., and "Other sources" over 35 per cent. as compared with 33·7 per cent. in the previous year. Rs. 3,56,126, or 54 per cent. of the total expenditure were spent on Primary Education. Of this, "Provincial Revenues" contributed Rs. 1,02,579, or 28 per cent., as against 35 per cent., "Local Rates and Cesses" Rs. 1,17,121, or 33 per cent. as against 27 per cent., "Municipal Funds," Rs. 76,314, or 8 per cent., *viz.* the same percentage as last year, and "Other sources" Rs. 1,07,705, or 30 per cent., as against Rs. 1,10,596, or 29·7 per cent., in the previous year.

13. The following table gives the cost of educating each pupil in all classes of institutions. Indirect expenditure, *viz.*, expenditure on Direction, Inspection, Buildings, Scholarships, &c., is excluded :—

Class of Institution.	Number of schools.	Average number of scholars enrolled.	Average daily attendance.	Average cost of educating each pupil.		
				Total cost	Cost to Government.	
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Arts colleges	1	93	79	193 2 1	127 12 11	
Secondary schools for boys.	Government ...	20	2,481	1,680	21 1 10	10 12 11
	Local Fund and Municipal ...	173	19,558	14,151	6 4 9	1 1 9
	Native States ...	12	920	654	8 1 3	...
Secondary schools for girls.	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	1	84	62	7 3 1	...
Primary schools for boys.	Government ...	33	2,047	1,539	4 13 7	3 8 3
	Local Fund and Municipal ...	695	46,701	31,895	3 4 6	0 6 5
	Native States ...	118	6,843	3,722	1 12 0	...
Primary schools for girls.	Government ...	7	300	184	6 0 3	5 3 4
	Local Fund and Municipal ...	65	2,410	1,318	5 13 7	0 12 9
	Native States ...	5	174	88	4 1 9	...
Special schools.	For Masters ...	4	191	172	136 3 5	136 3 5
	Do. Mistresses ...	1	23	22	277 6 3	277 6 3
Practical Engineering class ...	...	1	11	9	239 14 6	239 14 6
Agricultural class ...	...	2	52	44	66 10 9	66 10 9
Drawing school ...	...	1	85	77	3 6 5	1 11 1
Law classes ...	...	2	88	67	37 0 9	3 0 9
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.						
Colleges aided	2	163	129	150 14 11	21 3 3	
Secondary schools for boys.	Aided ...	60	3,883	2,911	15 12 6	4 14 11
	Unaided ...	2	84	68	2 7 7	..
Secondary schools for girls.	Aided ...	9	240	185	45 11 3	18 6 4
	Unaided ...	1	2	2	239 8 0	...
Primary schools for boys.	Aided ...	805	34,051	22,704	2 7 7	0 11 3
	Unaided ...	125	4,037	2,655	0 15 8	...
Primary schools for girls.	Aided ...	57	2,402	1,469	13 4 1	3 13 4
	Unaided ...	8	182	108	8 3 5	...
Total ...	2,210	127,105	85,958	5 2 8	1 7 11	

The total average cost of educating each pupil is Rs. 5-2-8 as compared with Rs. 5-10-11, and the cost to Government, Rs. 1-7-11 as against Rs. 1-14-11 in the previous year. The cost of educating each pupil in the Government College, Jubbulpore, has declined from Rs. 164-13-8 to Rs. 127-12-11, which is explained by the retirement of the Principal, during the year. In aided colleges, the cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 150-14-11 as against Rs. 179-5-8, and the cost to Government, Rs. 21-3-3 as against Rs. 24-9-2.

In Government Secondary Schools, each pupil cost Rs. 21-1-10, as compared with Rs. 15-12-6 in Aided Secondary Schools. The cost of educating each pupil in Government, Local Fund and Municipal Primary Schools for boys was Rs. 4-13-7 and Rs. 3-4-6, respectively, as compared with Rs. 2-7-7 in Aided Primary Schools.

The cost to Government of educating each pupil in the Law classes has declined from Rs. 22-12-6 to Rs. 3-0-9, which is due to the realization of arrears of fees in the Law class attached to the Jubbulpore College.

14. The expenditure on school buildings from Provincial Revenues, is
Expenditure on school buildings. as under :—

Expenditure on school buildings from the Public Works Department Budget (1892-93).	Amount.	Expenditure (Provincial) from the Education Departmental Budget (1892-93).	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
(A)—Repairs	946	(D)—Repairs to Government buildings	7,746
(B)—Minor works under Rs. 2,000 } (C)—Larger works above „ 2,000 }	8,129	(E)—Minor works under Rs. 2,000.	
		(F)—Minor grants-in-aid, under Rs. 1,000	3,326
		(G)—Larger grants-in-aid, above Rs. 1,000	
Total ...	9,075	Total ...	11,072

The total expenditure on school buildings was Rs. 20,147 as compared with Rs. 28,363, in the previous year. The money was spent, mainly, on the repairs of Government school buildings and on grants-in-aid to the managers of certain European Schools.

15. The subjoined table compares the fee income for the year under
Fee receipts. review and the previous year :—

					1891-92.	1892-93.
					Rs.	Rs.
<i>For Boys.</i>						
Colleges	...	{	Government ...	...	2,653	2,671
			Aided ...	...	1,985	2,550
Secondary Schools	...	{	Government ...	...	20,391	15,353
			Local Fund and Municipal ...	...	9,249	21,076
			Native States ...	...	236	298
			Aided ...	...	9,935	14,003
			Unaided ...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	{	Government ...	...	12,466	1,311
			Local Fund and Municipal ...	...	18,507	20,285
			Native States ...	...	507	492
			Aided ...	...	10,892	13,148
Law Classes	...	{	Unaided ...	...	1,100	715
			...	...	1,351	2,865
Total ...					89,272	94,767
<i>For Girls.</i>						
Secondary Schools	...	{	Aided ...	...	1,755	2,433
			Unaided ...	...	...	379
Primary Schools	...	{	Aided ...	...	4,146	4,272
			Unaided ...	...	...	600
Total ..					5,901	7,684
Fees spent on furniture, buildings, &c., in boys' and girls' schools ...					796	900
Grand Total ...					95,969	1,03,351

The fee income aggregated Rs. 1,03,351 as compared with Rs. 95,969 in the previous year, the increase being rather over 7 per cent. This may be regarded as satisfactory, considering the fact that the rates have been reduced in certain classes of institutions, see paragraph 4 (14) above.

The fee income in Aided Colleges has risen from Rs. 1,985 to Rs. 2,550. As regards Secondary Schools, the decline in the fee receipts of Government institutions, and the increase in those of the Local Fund and Municipal institutions is due to the transfer of Government Secondary Schools to local management. In Aided Secondary Schools, fees have risen from Rs. 9,935 to Rs. 14,003. As regards Primary Schools, fees in Government institutions have declined from Rs. 12,466 to Rs. 1,311, which is explained by the transfer of Government Primary Schools to local management. The fee income in Local Fund and Municipal institutions has increased from Rs. 18,507 to Rs. 20,285, and in Aided Primary Schools, from Rs. 10,892 to Rs. 13,148. The fee income in the Law classes has more than doubled, which is due to the realization of arrears of fees in the Law class attached to the Jubbulpore College. Fees in Aided Girls' Secondary Schools have risen from Rs. 1,755 to Rs. 2,433.

16. The statement of accounts as furnished by the Comptroller is
Statement of receipts and charges furnished by the Comptroller. as under :—

Receipts.	1st April to date, 12 months.	Expenditure.	1st April to date, 12 months.
EDUCATION.		EDUCATION.	
<i>Provincial.</i>	Rs.	<i>Provincial.</i>	Rs.
Fees, Government Colleges, General...	2,671	Direction	26,786
Do. do. Special ...	2,745	Inspection	72,946
Do. Schools, General...	16,080	Government Colleges, General ...	18,130
Do. do. Special ...	...	Do. Schools, do. ...	93,605
Contributions	19,709	Do. do. Special ...	37,277
Income from Endowments...	...	Grant-in-aid	52,043
Miscellaneous	27,931	Payments by results	5,799
		Scholarships	16,387
		Miscellaneous	10,985
		Refunds	692
Total Provincial ...	69,136	Total Provincial ...	3,34,650
<i>Local.</i>		<i>Local.</i>	
Fees, Schools, General	853	Inspection	186
Contributions	7,998	Government Schools, General ...	1,91,912
Miscellaneous	1,620	Grant-in-aid	44,971
		Scholarships	10,783
		Miscellaneous	...
		Refunds	...
Total Local ...	10,471	Total Local ...	2,47,852
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	79,607	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	5,82,502

The Comptroller's figures under the head of "Expenditure" are Rs. 5,82,502, against Rs. 8,67,439 shown in the Departmental returns. The difference is accounted for by the fact that the following figures are not shown by the Comptroller :—

	Rs.
Schools in Native States	27,078
Deputy Inspectors in Native States	1,878
Subscriptions, &c., and fees in schools under private management	1,27,754
Subscriptions, endowments and fees in Secondary Board Schools except fees in Secondary Board Schools, English ...	13,105
Subscriptions, &c., and fees in Primary Schools and a portion of subscriptions and fees in Secondary Schools ...	1,04,761
Unaided Schools	10,361
Total ...	2,84,937

17. The results of the various examinations for which students from Results of examinations. these Provinces appeared, are compared below :—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
1. M. A. Passes	4	2
2. B. A. do.	19	17
3. F. A. do.	59	46
4. Matriculation Passes	99	227
5. Middle School do.	395	480
6. Upper Primary do.	7,378	7,235
7. Lower Primary do.	9,696	9,852
8. School of Art do.	78	73
9. L. M. and S. (Surgery) Passes..	...	2
10. B. L. Passes	2	7

Two students passed the M. A. Examination as against four last year. The results of the B. A. and F. A. Examinations show a slight decline. The results of the Matriculation Examination are very encouraging, 227 students having passed as compared with 99, whilst 480 candidates passed the Middle School Examination as against 395, in the previous year. In the Upper Primary Examination, there has been a decline of 143 in passes, whilst in the Lower Primary Examination the number of passes has increased by 156. The results of the Bombay School of Art Examination were creditable, 73 candidates passing, as against 78 last year. This may be regarded as satisfactory, considering the fact that drawing has but recently been introduced into these Provinces. Two candidates passed the examination of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, and 7 the B. L. Examination of the Calcutta University, as against 2 in the previous year.

SECTION II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

18. I was in charge of the office of the Inspector-General of Education, throughout the year. During the rains and the early part of the cold weather, I visited the principal head-quarter stations, by rail. Starting into camp from Bilaspur, on the 14th December, I travelled through the Bilaspur District, visiting the Raigarh and Sarangarh Feudatory States and the Chandrapur Zamindari, *en route* to Sambalpur. From Sambalpur, I marched to Bamra, thence to Rerhakhol and

thence to Sonepur. From Sonepur, I had arranged to visit the Feudatory States of Patna and Kalahandi, but was attacked by fever, which detained me for upwards of a month, and obliged me to return to Sambalpur. Thence I marched through the Sambalpur and Raipur districts to Raipur. From Raipur I went by rail to Jubbulpore and Saugor. I was 187 days on tour, travelled 3,910 miles by rail and 1,758 by road, and visited 104 schools with 6,673 pupils.

19. The following table summarizes the work done by the Inspectors of Schools of Schools :—

Name of Officer.	Circle.	Miles travelled.		Number of days on tour.	Number of schools inspected.	REMARKS.
		By rail.	By road.			
Mr. G. Thompson, B. A. ...	Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, (from 1st April to 10th August) ...	1,128	337	54	48	
Mr. A. P. Mitchell ...	Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle (from 11th August to 12th October.) ...	588	110	35	26	
Mr. H. L. Indurkar, M. A. ...	Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle (from 13th October to 31st March.) ...	418	1,297	126	142	
Mr. J. Elliott ...	Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle ...	3,181	1,080	160	282	
Mr. A. P. Mitchell ...	Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle ...	2,216	828	167	179	

Mr. Thompson, Inspector of Schools, was in charge of the Southern Circle from 1st April to 10th August, when he obtained furlough on medical certificate, Mr. Mitchell, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, being placed in charge of the Southern Circle, in addition to his own duties. Mr. Hari Laxman Indurkar was appointed to officiate as Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, and relieved Mr. Mitchell on the 13th October. Mr. Hari Laxman Indurkar threw himself into the work with energy, and succeeded in visiting nearly all the schools fixed for examination, in the published programme. He spent 126 days on tour and inspected 142 schools. Mr. Elliott spent 160 days on tour and visited 282 schools, travelling 3,181 miles by rail and 1,080 miles by road. His work has been satisfactory. I am indebted to him for many valuable suggestions. Mr. Mitchell travelled 2,216 miles by rail and 828 by road, spending 167 days on tour and visiting 179 schools. The large increase in the strength of schools in his Circle, *viz.*, 23 per cent., attests his energy and activity.

20. The statement showing the work of Deputy Inspectors of Schools is given in Appendix E. These officers have, with hardly an exception, done excellent service, in spite of the fact that, in some districts, the work was more than they could cope with, and have been loyal in their endeavours to carry out the wishes of the Administration regarding the extension of primary education. When all have done so

well, it would seem invidious to make a selection, but the names of the following officers may be mentioned for specially good work :—

Mr. Ganpat Lal Choube of Bilaspur.
 Mr. Govind Raghunath Bapat of Nimar.
 Mr. Gopal Sitaram Panchabhai of Bhandara.
 Mr. Hira Lal of Saugor.
 Mr. Kedarnath of Betul.
 Mr. Nago Yado Rao of Nagpur.
 Mr. Gopal Permanaad of Balaghat.

As regards the amount of work done, the Deputy Inspectors of the Southern Circle, nine in number, spent 1,991 days on tour and made 1,752 inspections as against 2,097 days on tour and 1,709 inspections in the previous year. Mr. Gopal Sitaram Panchabhai of Bhandara is deserving of notice for the steps he took to place the result aided-schools in his district on a proper footing. In the Northern Circle, the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, seven in number, spent 1,730 days on tour and made 1,675 inspections against 1,723 days on tour and 1,270 inspections last year. As regards the Eastern Circle, the Deputy Inspectors, six in number, spent 1,328 days on tour and made 1,194 inspections, as against 1,461 days on tour and 1,267 inspections in the previous year. The amount of work done in the Eastern Circle compares unfavourably with that done in the other circles. The Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, considers that some of the Deputy Inspectors did not spend sufficient time on tour. The new form of monthly and quarterly work-statements, prescribed during the year for Deputy Inspectors, will, doubtless, tend to more regular and systematic visits to schools by these officers.

21. The Extra Departmental Controlling Agencies are the following :—
 Extra Departmental Controlling Agencies.

- (1). District Councils and Local Boards.
- (2). Tahsildars.
- (3). School Committees.

District Councils and Local Boards.

22. *Nagpur*.—The percentage of children of school-going age under instruction has risen from 10·83 per cent. to 12·13 per cent. Seven new schools on the combined system, with 211 pupils, were opened during the year. Passes by the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations have increased. The number of visits paid by Local Board Members has increased, but their inspections are said to be wanting in thoroughness and, therefore, productive of little good. The Inspector of Schools writes :—“The Local Board members care very little for education, and the Presidents of Local Boards have ceased to take that active interest in education which they formerly used to do. District Council Schools, however, show some improvement in general progress, management, order and discipline, and this increased progress is due to the exertion of the Deputy Inspector.” The educational work of the Council has been conducted with promptitude and punctuality. The President of the District Council, Mr. Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis, is reported to have taken an active interest in education.

23. *Wardha*.—The percentage of children of school-going age has risen from 8·89 per cent. to 10·30 per cent. Thirty-one new schools on the combined system, with 664 pupils were opened. The District Council and Local Boards are reported to have shown a growing interest in education, the number of visits by Local Board members having risen from 93 to 158. Passes by the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations have, however, slightly decreased.

The decline in the average attendance, from 73 per cent. to 66 per cent., is attributed to epidemics of fever and cholera. The Deputy Commissioner writes :—“The schools in the district are in a promising condition, many of them “being distinctly above the average and some of them exceptionally good.”

24. *Chanda*.—The percentage of children of school-going age has risen from 5·32 per cent., to 6·08 per cent. Forty-four new schools on the combined system, with 1,183 pupils, were opened during the year. The low percentage of children under instruction is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the preponderance of the Gond element. He writes as follows :—“There are 86,634 Gonds out of a “total population of 697,610 ; but the Gond villages are situated in dense jungles, “and are so thinly populated that the opening of special schools for Gonds in the “Khalsa is nearly impossible. I am thinking of starting schools for Gonds at the “head-quarters of every Zamindari.” He reports that the Chairman of the District Council, Revd J. Jacob, and Mr. Ramchandra Rao, the Secretary thereof, heartily co-operated with the Deputy Inspector in the advancement of education. The educational work of the Council was despatched with care and promptitude. Local Board members are, however, reported to have taken but slack interest in education, their visits to schools having declined from 318 to 99. The schools themselves are reported by the Inspector of Schools to be in an unsatisfactory condition, which he attributes to inadequate inspection. In a district which contains an area of over 10,000 square miles, it is difficult for one Inspector to visit all his schools regularly. The new scheme for the re-organization of the Inspecting agency will, however, introduce a remedy. It is noticeable that there are 9 schools for Dhers in the district. The Malguzar of Vihirgaon, Mr. Shrihari Shiam Rao, is reported to take an enlightened interest in education. The Deputy Commissioner writes :—“In addition to the interest which he takes “in the school, he assists the master in teaching the higher classes. He deserves “special notice for the freedom from caste prejudice which he, a Brahmin, has shown “in admitting Mahar boys to the school.”

25. *Bhandara*.—The percentage of children of school-going age has risen from 6·88 per cent. to 7·90 per cent. Fourteen new schools on the combined system with 714 pupils have been opened. The average attendance has improved. The unsatisfactory condition of the aided schools formed ground for unfavourable criticism last year. Special measures have been taken for their improvement. A schoolmaster was specially deputed to inspect them. Managers have been appointed and regular committees formed. The school-gardens are quite a feature of the district. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. H. M. Laurie, I. C. S., reports :—“It is curious to note that a taste for European vegetables, “such as cabbages and potatoes, is springing up amongst the villagers in consequence of their experience of the school-gardens, and that, in some cases, the “people joined the school-masters in indenting for seeds from Bombay, with the “object of planting them in their own gardens.” School-gardens may serve a useful purpose, if they succeed in increasing the food-supply of the country. The Secretary of the District Council, Rao Saheb Ranga Rao, is reported to have

done much to further the interests of education, but the excellent condition of the schools in the Bhandara district is attributed by the Inspector of Schools "not to the work of Local Board or District Council members, who are as apathetic as their brethren in other districts, but to the exertions of the Deputy Inspector, who works single handed." Upper and Lower Primary passes exhibit an increase.

26. *Balaghat*.—The percentage of children of school-going age under instruction was 6·06 per cent., as against 4·80 per cent. in the previous year. The average attendance remains at 63 per cent. Upper Primary passes show a decrease, and Lower Primary passes an increase. Nine new schools on the combined system, with 387 pupils, were opened during the year. Local Board members are reported to have been apathetic, their visits to schools having declined from 111 to 106. On this point, the Deputy Commissioner remarks as follows:—"Of late, there has been a gradual falling off in the number of inspections of schools by Local Board members." To remedy this, he suggests that "Educational matters should be discussed at meetings of Local Boards. Each member should be informed of the state of the schools in his circle. Defects should be pointed out and each member asked to take steps to remove them. This would bring responsibility home to Local Board members and would ensure their co-operation. With this object, the Deputy Inspector has been allowed to attend Local Board meetings, a measure which it is hoped, will create greater activity in Local Board members." This course is, I think, worthy of imitation in other districts. The District Council has appointed a school-board, with the Deputy Inspector of Schools as its Secretary.

27. *Chhindwara*.—The percentage of children of school-going age stands at 4·18 per cent., as compared with 3·66 per cent. in the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner remarks:—"It would be a mistake to suppose that this figure represents the total number under instruction. In most large villages, the malguzars' children and perhaps one or two others are taught to read and write by itinerant Brahmins. The instruction is, perhaps, not very regular or very thorough, but it leaves the children not absolutely ignorant." Eight new schools on the combined system, with 229 pupils have been opened. The average attendance was 63·5 per cent. Upper and Lower Primary passes were 168 and 242, as against 158 and 256 respectively. Local Board members are said to have been regular in visiting schools and general progress is reported to have been good. The Inspector of Schools remarks:—"The excellent state in which I found the schools is chiefly due to the active interest taken by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Fox-Strangways, and the Tahsildars. The District Council, under its President, Mr. Vinayek Rao, performs its educational work with promptness."

28. *Betul*.—The percentage of children of school-going age has risen from 5·99 per cent. to 7·42 per cent. Sixteen new schools on the combined system, with 688 pupils, were opened. The average attendance was 62 per cent. Upper and Lower Primary passes show little variation. Education in the district is backward, owing, mainly, to the fact that the greater part of the district is composed of jungle, and a large proportion of the population belong to the aboriginal tribes. Fair progress has, however, been made. Local Board members are reported to be taking rather more interest in education, their visits to schools being 114, as against 111 in the previous year. The educational work of the District Council is reported to have been done with care and despatch.

29. *Seoni*.—The percentage of children of school-going age stands at 5·43 per cent., as against 4·78 per cent. in the previous year. Eleven new schools on the combined system, with 532 pupils, were opened. The average attendance has decreased from 68 per cent. to 59 per cent., which is to be regretted. The District Report offers no explanation of the decline. Passes by the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations exhibit a slight decrease. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. T. Drysdale, who takes a keen interest in educational matters, remarks on the dearth of qualified masters as an obstacle to the extension of education. This want will, I trust, be met by the opening of training classes on the bonus system, adverted to in paragraph 4 above. The Inspector of Schools reports that Local Board members are commencing to take an interest in education, their visits to schools having increased from 57 to 98. The President and members of the District Council have given active support to the Deputy Inspector in the establishment of new schools, and the educational business of the Council has been carried on with promptitude and care.

30. *Jubbulpore*.—The percentage of children of school-going age under instruction has risen from 8·58 per cent. to 9·92 per cent. Seven new schools on the combined system, and 24 schools on the results system, were opened. 396 students passed the Upper Primary, and 491 the Lower Primary Examination, as against 376 and 638 in the previous year. The District Report states that the educational work of the Council is managed by an Educational Committee, which meets regularly every month and disposes of educational matters with care and despatch. Of the 3 Local Boards in the district, Sihora and Murwara are reported to have done good work, but the Jubbulpore Local Board is not so well spoken of.

31. *Saugor*.—The percentage of children of school-going age under instruction stands at 8·09 per cent., as against 6·71 per cent. Fourteen new schools on the combined system, with 579 pupils, have been opened during the year, the total number of schools having increased from 88 to 116. Average attendance has risen from 71 per cent. to 75 per cent. Passes by the Upper Primary and Lower Primary Examinations show little variation. The District Council is reported to have worked in co-operation with the Department, and has, as far as possible, carried out its recommendations. Local Boards are not so favourably reported on.

32. *Damoh*.—The percentage of children of school-going age under instruction has increased from 6·87 per cent. to 8·76 per cent. The number of schools has risen from 65 to 81. Eight new schools on the combined system, with 345 pupils, have been opened. The average attendance exhibits an increase. The District Council and Local Boards are reported to have worked in harmony, and despatched educational business with care and punctuality. Mr. Imdadali, Secretary of the Damoh Local Board, was conspicuous for the active interest he took in education and for his liberality in offering prizes. Passes by the Upper Primary and Lower Primary Examinations were 186 and 234, as against 211 and 231 respectively.

33. *Hoshangabad*.—The percentage of children of school-going age under instruction stood at 7·41 per cent., as against 7·03 per cent. in the previous year. Schools have increased by 16, pupils by 178, and the average attendance by 478. Twenty-two new schools on the combined system were opened. The Deputy Commissioner reports:—“They are new, inasmuch as they were, for the first time brought under inspection, though some of them were opened long ago by malguzars for the education of their children.”

The average attendance was 76 per cent. as against 71 per cent. in the previous year. Upper Primary passes show a slight increase, but Lower Primary passes a decrease of 4 per cent., for which no explanation is offered in the District Report. The schools, generally, are reported by the Inspector of Schools to show much improvement. The District Report is silent on the subject of the work of the District Council and Local Boards. I have, however, every reason to be satisfied with the work of the Council, who have been sympathetic and ready to support the proposals of the Department.

34. *Narsinghpur*.—The percentage of children of school-going age has risen from 10·86 to 12·37 per cent. Schools have increased by 29, and pupils by 776. Twenty-one new schools on the combined system were opened. Upper Primary passes have increased from 256 to 387, and Lower Primary passes from 404 to 468. The Deputy Commissioner reports that, as a rule, the Local Board members in charge of circles have not displayed any marked interest in education. Very few members have paid visits to schools in their respective ranges. There was, however, no delay in the despatch of business, owing to the great interest taken by the Secretary, Mr. Kripa Shankar, Officiating Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

35. *Nimar*.—The percentage of children of school-going age under instruction stood at 15·89 per cent., as against 11·04 per cent. in the previous year. Schools and pupils have increased from 74 and 3,146 to 104 and 4,810, respectively. Thirty-four new schools on the combined system with 1,217 pupils were opened during the year. The average attendance was 62·4 per cent., as against 61·1 per cent. Passes by the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations exhibit a considerable increase. The District Report states that members of the District Council and Local Boards failed to visit schools with sufficient frequency, having paid 60 visits only to 100 schools.

36. *Raipur*.—The percentage of children of school-going age was 7·60 per cent., as against 5·40 per cent. in the previous year. Schools have increased from 208 to 234, and pupils from 16,460 to 19,820. Thirty new schools on the combined system were opened during the year. It is, however, to be regretted that the average attendance has decreased by 2 per cent. The District Report attributes this to an epidemic of cholera. I am, however, inclined to think that inadequate inspection has had much to do with the decline. A number of schools remained unvisited, owing to the illness of the permanent Deputy Inspector. Apart from this, the district is a large one and contains more schools than can be regularly inspected by the present staff, *viz.*, two Deputy Inspectors. The new scheme for the reorganization of the Inspecting Agency, when sanctioned, will provide a remedy for this state of affairs. One of the satisfactory features in the District Report is the increase of 65 per cent. in the number of Gondas at school, a fact which is attributed to the more favourable rates of result grant allowed in the grant-in-aid rules for the children of the aboriginal tribes. The number of girls attending boys' schools has also largely increased. Passes by the Upper Primary Examination have declined from 1,064 to 865. This is attributed partly to an epidemic of cholera, which led to the temporary closure of a large number of schools, and partly to the ill health of the Permanent Deputy Inspector. I had every reason to be satisfied with what I saw of the work of the District Council.

37. *Bilaspur*.—The percentage of children of school-going age under instruction has risen from 3·36 per cent. to 5·5 per cent. Schools have increased from 99 to 140, and pupils from 6,521 to 10,155, or by 55 per cent. The large

increase is, to some extent, due to the transfer of Zamindari schools to the management of the District Council. Forty-one new schools, of which 28 are on the combined system, have been opened. The average attendance has declined from 66 per cent. to 61 per cent. Passes by the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations show little variation. Fee receipts have increased from Rs. 1,434 to Rs. 3,260, or by more than 100 per cent. As regards the extension of schools, it is stated in the District Report, that, in some villages malguzars object to the opening of schools, lest a knowledge of the 3 R's might cause them "to loose their influence over their ryots." It is to be hoped that that influence is not of the kind animadverted on by Mr. Fuller, in his Review of the progress of these Provinces for the last 30 years, see paragraph 61 below. If so, the sooner the ryots learn to read and write, the better for them. The District Council has taken an active interest in education and visits to Schools by Local Board members have increased from 86 to 129. The Zamindari Schools which were formerly managed and supported by the Zamindars concerned, have been transferred to the management of the District Council. The increase in the number of Gonds at schools, from 58 to 245, is satisfactory. The good results of the year are said by the Deputy Commissioner to be due, in a great measure, to the energy of Ganpat Lal, Deputy Inspector of Schools.

38. *Sambalpur*.—The percentage of children of school-going age was 7·03 per cent., as against 5·36 in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that in spite of epidemics of cholera and small-pox, the number of schools has risen from 106 to 117, of pupils from 6,025 to 6,972, that the average attendance has improved, and passes by the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations and fee receipts have increased. Twelve new schools on the combined system, with 713 pupils, have been opened. The liberality of the people in subscribing for prizes at the different centres, at which the Upper Primary Examination was held, is adverted to in the District Report, as showing the increasing popularity of that examination. The educational work of the District Council was satisfactory, but Local Board members are reported to have taken little interest in education, 14 visits only to schools by them having been recorded.

39. The Tahsildar, as *ex-officio* President of the Local Board, can exercise a considerable influence in education, and Local Board members, ordinarily, take their cue from him. The enforcement of the new rules regarding admission into the service of Government, which require certain academical qualifications for the post of Tahsildar, should provide Local Boards with Presidents who may be expected to take more interest in education than the Tahsildars of the old school. The educational work of Tahsildars varies a good deal in the different districts. Some of them have been active in visiting schools, whilst others have neglected their duty. With the view of securing greater regularity in their school inspections by Tahsildars, I have asked Commissioners of Divisions to prescribe a form of quarterly return of visits to schools by these officers, and have indicated therein what I consider that a Tahsildar should do when he inspects a school. Hitherto the duties of a Tahsildar have not been defined. Some Tahsildars waste time in examining schools, which is a work that should be left to the Education Department. In the return above referred to, I have noted the points to which a Tahsildar should direct his attention, *viz.*, the following:—

- The number enrolled.
- The average attendance.
- State of the building.
- The levy of fees, and the like.

I have no doubt that, in future, there will be fewer complaints of the neglect of their educational work by these officers. The Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, remarks that the attitude of indifference towards education which is common amongst Tahsildars is due to the mistaken notion that since the transfer of schools to local bodies, their connection with schools has ceased. He encloses a table comparing the number of visits paid to schools by Tahsildars in the year under review, and in the previous year, from which it appears that their visits have declined by nearly 200.

The Tahsildars of Nagpur, Bhandara and Chanda are reported to have been remiss in their duties. Those who deserve special mention are the following :—

Tahsildar of Chhindwara.

Do. of Sausar.

Do. of Lakhnadon.

Do. of Wardha.

Do. of Arvi.

Do. of Badnur.

Do. of Katol.

As regards the Northern Circle, the Inspector of Schools reports that all the Tahsildars have done good work except Mohomed Hussein of Jubbulpore, whose work was unfavourably commented on in last year's report, and Syed Abdullah of Saugor. Those conspicuous for good work are the following :—

Mr. Ibrar Hussein of Khurai.

Mr. Jairam Pant, Naib Tahsildar of Khandwa.

Mr. Bhagwant Rai of Burhanpur.

Mr. Mohamed Ahmed of Narsinghpur.

Pandit Narayan Rao of Banda.

Pandit Ramcharan Lal of Harda.

Pandit Jayram Ganesh of Hoshangabad.

Moulvi Wasyat Ali of Seoni-Malwa.

Regarding the Eastern Circle, the work of the Tahsildars in the Raipur district was generally satisfactory, but those in the Bilaspur district seem to have paid few visits to schools. In the Sambalpur district, there seems to have been little improvement in the educational work of these officers. The Deputy Commissioner writes :—“I have drawn the attention of the Tahsildars and Naibs to the unsatisfactory number of the visits paid by them to the schools in their Tahsils, and I hope to see an improvement under this head next year.”

40. As observed in previous reports, the School Committee, constituting as it does a sort of village Punchayet, is the most important factor of our educational system. The condition of a school is, to a great extent, determined by the attitude of the Committee towards it. In districts where education has made some progress, a seat in the Educational Punchayet is coveted as a distinction, and schools are popular and prosperous. In districts where education is backward and the people illiterate, it is looked upon as a burden, and the schools languish.

As regards the Southern Circle, the Inspector of Schools reports that in the Nagpur District, School Committees have commenced to take an interest in education, the number of meetings having increased from 381 to 1,862. In Chanda, School Committees are said not to have performed their duties properly, and not a single Committee has held regular monthly meetings. In Betul,

They are described as useless and as rendering little assistance to the masters. In Bhandara, Committees are said to have given valuable assistance to the masters and to have held frequent meetings, and in Balaghat they were found to take some interest in their schools, whilst in Chhindwara they appear not to have exercised much supervision over the work of the masters. Regarding the Northern Circle, the District Reports state, that in Saugor, School Committees have taken an active interest in education, and have been most liberal in subscribing towards prizes at teachers' conferences, inter-school contests and for other objects. In Nimar, under the influence of the energetic Deputy Inspector, Committees have been awakened to a sense of their responsibilities and have been liberal towards their schools. The School Committees of Hoshangabad, which, in former years, were unfavourably reported on, now compare well with those of other districts, a fact which is attributed by the Inspector of Schools, to the influence of Mr. L. K. Laurie, I. C. S., late Deputy Commissioner of the district. The only district of the Northern Circle in which the work of School Committees forms the subject of unfavourable comment is Mandla. As regards the Eastern Circle, in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts School Committees are reported to have done fair work, but are said to have neglected their duties in the Sambalpur district.

SECTION III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

41. The statistics of colleges are shown in the following table:—

Colleges.	Num-ber.	Stu-dents.	Aver-ago attend-ance.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.		No. passed B. A.	No. passed F. A.
				Pro-vin-cial.	Muni-cipal.	Fees.	Other sour-ces.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Govern-ment.		
Government ...	1	89	79	Rs. 11,886	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,671	Rs. 3,404	Rs. 17,961	Rs. 193 2 1	Rs. 127 12 11	5	13
Aided ...	2	160	129	Rs. 3,456	Rs. 1,500	Rs. 2,550	Rs. 17,096	Rs. 24,602	Rs. 150 14 11	Rs. 21 3 3	12	32
Total ...	3	249	208	Rs. 15,342	Rs. 1,500	Rs. 5,251	Rs. 20,500	Rs. 42,563	Rs. 166 4 2	Rs. 591 4 10	17	45

The number enrolled and the average attendance were 249 and 208, as compared with 232 and 188 respectively, in the previous year. The increase is doubtless due to the policy of Sir A. MacDonnell in enforcing the previously existing rules regarding admission to the public service, which require certain academical qualifications for the higher appointments under Government. The B. A. has ceased to be a drug in the market, now that certain appointments are reserved for men possessing those qualifications. The fee receipts aggregated Rs. 5,221 as against Rs. 4,638. The total cost of educating each pupil in the Government College was Rs. 193, as against Rs. 151 in the Aided Colleges. The cost to Government of educating each pupil was Rs. 127 in the Government College, against Rs. 21 in the Aided Institutions.

Jubbulpore College. 42. The figures of the year under review are compared below with those of the previous year :—

Year.	Number on roll on the 31st March.	Average number on roll.	Average attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	Expenditure.				Cost of educating each pupil.		Remarks.
					Provincial.	Endowment.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1891-92...	88	89	75	84	14,672	3,404	2,653	20,729	232 14 6	164 13 6	B. A. 3 passed. F. A. 26 "
1892-93...	89	93	79	85	11,886	3,404	2,671	17,961	193 2 1	127 12 11	B. A. 5 passed, one with honours. F. A. 13 passed.

The strength of the college remains much the same. The decrease in expenditure is due to the retirement of the Principal. There were several changes in the staff during the year. The Principal, Mr. Young, retired in October, and Mr. Firth, Professor of Mathematics, was appointed to officiate for him; Mr. Mahadeo Yeshwant Dole, M. A., Superintendent, Male Normal School, Jubbulpore, being appointed to officiate, *vice* Mr. Firth. In February, Mr. Jivan Chandra Mukerji, M. A., Professor of Physical Science, resigned his appointment, and Mr. Dole was appointed Professor of Physical Science, on probation. Fee receipts have slightly increased. In the B. A. and F. A. Examinations 5 and 13 passed, as compared with 3 and 26 respectively in the previous year. The tone and discipline of the College show a marked improvement. The general management of the institution reflects much credit on the acting Principal, Mr. Firth.

The Hislop College.

43. The statistics are as under :—

Year.	Num-ber on roll on 31st March.	Aver-age num-ber on rolls.	Aver-age attend-ance.	Per-cent-age of attend-ance.	Expenditure.				Cost of educating each pupil.		Remarks.
					Pro-vin-cial.	En-dow-ments.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
1891-92 ...	75	80	67	83	Rs. 3,293	Rs. 9,407	Rs. 1,188	Rs. 13,888	Rs. a. p. 185 2 9	Rs. a. p. 43 14 6	B. A. 7 passed, 4 with honours. F.A. 17 passed.
1892-93 ...	94	97	81	83	Rs. 3,293	Rs. 9,473	Rs. 1,556	Rs. 14,322	Rs. a. p. 158 11 9	Rs. a. p. 35 0 6	B. A. 10 passed, 1 with honours F. A. 16 passed.

The number enrolled has increased from 75 to 94, and the average attendance from 67 to 81. The fee revenue has, also, risen from Rs. 1,182 to Rs. 1,556, which is a satisfactory feature. The results of the University examinations were creditable. From the M. A. class, one student appeared for the degree in Sanscrit of the Calcutta University, and stood first on the list. In the B. A. Examination 10, and in the F. A. Examination 16, were successful, as against 7 and 17 respectively in the previous year. Arrangements have been made to provide the institution with a gymnasium, and with an instructor in gymnastics.

The Morris College.

44. The figures are as under :—

Year.	Num- ber on the 31st March.	Aver- age num- ber on rolls.	Aver- age at- tend- ance.	Per- cen- tage of atten- dance	Expenditure.				Cost of educating each pupil.		Remarks.
					Pro- vin- cial.	En- dow- ments.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1891-92 ...	69	54	46	85	...	9,339	797	10,136	187 11 3	...	B.A. 7, passed, 1 with honours. F. A. 15 passed.
1892-93 ...	66	66	48	73	163	11,123	994	10,280 +2,000 (building grant.)	155 12 1	2 7 9	B.A. 2, passed. F. A. 16 "

There is a slight decline in the number enrolled and in the average attendance.

The expenditure has increased from Rs. 10,136 to Rs. 12,280. The increase is due to the grant of Rs. 2,000 by the College Committee towards the erection of the Neill High School building. Fee receipts have increased from Rs. 797 to Rs. 994. In the B. A. and F. A. Examinations, 2 and 16 passed, as against 7 and 15 respectively, in the previous year. The building in which the college is, at present, located is inadequate, but arrangements have been made to accommodate it in the new building recently erected by the Neill High School Committee. This will, doubtless, increase the popularity of the institution.

SECTION IV.—SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.

A.—Secondary Schools.—(Boys.)

45. The statistics of Secondary Schools for the last two years are given in the following table :—

Secondary Schools.		1891-92.		Passed Entrance or Middle School examina- tions.	1892-93.		Passed Entrance or Middle School examina- tions.
		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.	
HIGH SCHOOLS.							
Government	...	5	281	42	5	260	83
Aided	...	7	379	47	7	324	110
Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	12	660	89	12	584	193
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.							
Government	{ English ...	30	2,373	166	10	1,459	117
	{ Vernacular.	19	2,284	...	5	546	...
Local Fund and	{ English ...	9	706	49	27	2,539	188
Municipal	{ Vernacular.	120	13,938	...	146	17,862	...
Native State	{ English ...	4	45	1	4	91	3
	{ Vernacular.	8	896	...	8	888	...
Aided	{ English ...	22	1,162	123	22	1,589	142
	{ Vernacular.	24	1,458	...	31	1,966	...
Unaided	{ English ...	1	53	...	2	80	8
	{ Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Middle	{ English ...	66	4,339	339	65	5,758	458
Schools.	{ Vernacular.	171	18,576	...	190	262	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	249	23,575	...	267	27,604	...

The number of High Schools remains the same, but the strength has declined from 660 to 584. The falling off is, mainly, due to the smaller number of admissions into the High School department, owing to the decrease in the number of passes in the Middle School examination of the year 1892, when the standard of that examination was, for the first time, raised.

46. The Matriculation and Middle School results are compared below :—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Presented.	Passed.	Presented.	Passed.
Matriculation	284	99	339	227
Middle School	930	395	960	486

The increase of passes by both examinations, especially in the Matriculation Examination, is satisfactory.

47. The question of providing suitable boarding accommodation in our High and Middle Schools has received much attention during the year. In the review by the Administration of the Report of last year, it was remarked as follows :—

“The great want of our High Schools is the provision of accommodation for students who come from a distance and have no friends living near the school. Representations have been made to the Chief Commissioner as to the risk of contracting bad habits which such young men run : and it is within his knowledge that the fear of this risk has, in some cases, deterred parents from sending their sons to a High School, in a distant town. The danger is a real one, and Mr. MacDonnell would be glad, if the case of each High School, which has not as yet a boarding-house, be taken up separately, and efforts made, with the assistance of District Officers, to raise subscriptions for the purpose.”

The Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, remarks :—

“This is a want much felt by malguzars and well-to-do villagers. During my tours of inspection, I frequently met with cases where parents were anxious to pay for an English education for their sons, after they have passed through the village school career, but were averse to submit them to the temptations of a town by sending them to lodge in the bazar.”

The importance of this matter has been impressed on District Councils and Municipalities. The main obstacle is want of funds, but steps have, already, been taken to open boarding-houses at Raipur, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Seoni and in Jubbulpore, by the Church Mission Society and the Ajnuman Islamia. The Chief Commissioner has allotted a sum of Rs. 5,000 in the Budget of 1893-94 for grants-in-aid of the extension of boarding-houses, and if private subscriptions are forthcoming, to supplement the grant, I trust, in course of time, to see every High and Middle School provided with suitable boarding accommodation.

48. The School Final Examination of the Allahabad University, which, it is hoped, will give a more practical turn to the studies in our High Schools, has been introduced into these Provinces. It is, accordingly, proposed to open classes for the preparation of students for this examination in the High School attached to the Jubbulpore College and in the Saugor, Hoshangabad and Raipur High Schools.

High School department of the
Jubbulpore College.

49. The comparative figures are as under :—

Year.	Num- ber on roll on 31st March.	Ave- rage num- ber on rolls.	Ave- rage atten- dance.	Per- cen- tage of atten- dance.	Expenditure.			Cost of educating each pupil.		Remarks.
					Provin- cial Reve- nues.	Fees.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1891-92 ...	158	179	150	83	3,856	4,380	8,236	46 0 2	21 8 8	33 Matriculated.
1892-93 ...	117	147	116	79	5,146	3,074	8,220	55 14 8	35 1 0	49 do.

The number enrolled has declined from 158 to 117. This is due partly to the higher rate of fees charged in a Government institution, and, partly, to the opening of other high schools in the city of Jubbulpore and elsewhere. Fee receipts have, consequently, declined from Rs. 4,380 to Rs. 3,074. Forty-nine students passed the Matriculation Examination, as against 33 last year. Gymnas- tics and drill, which had, in previous years, been neglected, have received in- creased attention. Cricket is played by the students. The Principal reports that drawing has become more popular, the attendance in the drawing class having improved. Seven students, out of 15 presented, obtained certificates in the examination of the Bombay School of Art.

Certain improvements have been made in the boarding-house, but the building is still damp and unhealthy in the rainy season.

Saugor High School.

50. The statistics are as follows :—

Department.	Number on the roll.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School ...	50	43	44	41	941	1,005	5	12
Middle do. ...	274	348	201	242	1,257	1,438	20	27
Upper Primary ...	185	582	77	439	383	500	63	102
Lower do. ...	392		424		824		103	73
Total ...	901	973	746	722	3,405	2,943	...	...

The strength of the institution, with its branches, was 973 as against 901. Fee receipts have decreased from Rs. 3,405 to Rs. 2,943, owing to the alteration in the fee rules. Twelve students passed the Matriculation Examination, as against 5, and 27 the Middle School as against 20, last year. Passes by the Upper Primary Examination increased from 63 to 102, which indicates successful work on the part of the head-master and his staff. The physical training of the pupils is well looked after, and is carried on in the gymnasium, the tennis court and the cricket field. The great want of the school is a suitable boarding-house, the present building used as such being most inadequate. The general progress of the institution reflects much credit on the Head-master, Mr. Nanak Chand, and his assistants.

Hoshangabad High School.

51. The figures are compared below :—

Department.	Number on the roll.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School	11	44	8	36	36	882	...	10
Middle do. Primary	{ 127 39 }	152	{ 76 47 }	110	{ 595 282 }	751	{ 7 12 }	15
Primary	165	191	124	145	242	163	{ 12 13 }	17 U. P. 39 L. P.
Total	342	387	255	291	1,155	1,796	...	...

The high school department in this institution was opened in January 1892. The strength has increased from 342 to 387, and the fee income, from Rs. 1,155 to Rs. 1,796. The fee receipts in the English department, alone, have more than doubled in the last two years. The results of the Matriculation examination were most satisfactory, all the students presented, 10 in number, having passed. Fifteen students passed the Middle School Examination, as against 7, and 17 the Upper Primary Examination, as against 12 last year. Gymnastics and drill are well taught, and some of the students play cricket. A separate drawing-master has been appointed, which will, doubtless, improve the instruction in this subject. Temporary arrangements have been made for a boarding-house, but when the new building now under construction is completed, permanent quarters for about 50 boarders will be provided. The general results are creditable to the Head-master, Mr. Venaik Rao, and his assistants.

Raipur High School.

52. The comparative statistics are as follows :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School	44	38	33	28	776	780	3	8
Middle do. U. P. English	{ 162 80 }	212	{ 155 78 }	171	{ 1,289 470 }	1,412	{ 21 44 }	18
Primary	472	507	348	319	555	418	{ 60 82 }	53 U. P. 60 L. P.
Total	758	757	614	518	3,090	2,610	...	...

The total number enrolled remains much the same as it was last year. The strength of the high and middle school departments and the average attendance have declined, which is attributable to the frequent changes in the staff, and to the cholera epidemic that prevailed, during part of the year. The Head-master, Mr. Nand Lal, retired on medical certificate, and Mr. Waman Daji Oke, Head-master of the Sambalpur High School, was appointed in his place. Eight students passed the Matriculation, and 18 the Middle School Examination, as against 3 and 21 respectively, in the previous year. Passes by the Upper Primary

Examination were 53, as compared with 60. A separate drawing-master has been appointed, which will, doubtless, lead to better results in the Bombay School of Art Examination. Drill and gymnastics are well taught by a trained instructor. The tone and discipline of the school were good.

High School, Sambalpur.

53. The comparative figures are as under :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
High School ..	18	18	15	15	Rs. 431	Rs. 369	1	4
Middle do. ..	153	140	111	108	846	680	6	12
English Upper Primary ..							34	...
Vernacular Middle ...	89	91	68	67	65	65	...	...
Primary ..	149	153	107	130	88	89	29	{ 39 U.P. 27 L.P.
Total ..	408	407	301	320	1,430	1,203	...	...

The strength of this school, with its branches, was 407, as against 408 last year. Numbers in the middle school department have declined from 153 to 140. The results of the different examinations for which the students appeared were as follows :—

	Last year.		Present year.	
Matriculation ...	...	...	1	4
Middle School ...	...	...	6	12
Upper Primary ...	...	...	34	39

The permanent Head-master, Mr. Waman Daji Oke, was transferred to Raipur in September, when the present incumbent, Mr. Vijaya Chandra Muzumdar, B.A., joined from Cuttack. It was resolved to appoint a graduate whose vernacular was Uriya, as the school had not proved successful under the management of officers whose vernacular was not that of the Sambalpur district. It is hoped that Mr. Vijaya Chandra Muzumdar will realize the expectations formed of him, and will succeed in bringing the school to a state of greater efficiency.

Hitkarni Sabha High School,
Jubbulpore.

54. The figures are compared below :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
High School ...	26	6	20	16	Rs. 314	Rs. 671	...	6
Middle do. ...	140	204	128	172	522	762	18	22
English Primary ...							44	...
Primary ..	218	228	156	179	189	127	53	{ 25 U.P. 41 L.P.
Total ...	464	438	375	367	1,278	1,560	...	...

Numbers show a slight decrease, *viz.*, from 464 to 438; whilst fee receipts have increased from Rs. 1,278 to Rs. 1,560. The institution presented pupils, for the first time, for the Matriculation Examination and 6 candidates were successful. Twenty-two students passed the Middle School, and 25 the Upper Primary Examination, as against 18 and 44, in the previous year. The decline in Upper Primary passes is to be regretted. The weakness of the Upper Primary class was, it may be remarked, pointed out by the Inspector of Schools, at his examination of the school in September. Gymnastics and drill are taught, but there is no play ground. The building is most inadequate, being over-crowded, dark, ill-ventilated and insanitary. I trust that the Committee will take steps to provide a better building for so large and important an institution. There is no boarding-house. The tone and discipline of the school are creditable to the head-master and his assistants.

Church Mission High School,
Jubbulpore.

55. The figures are shown below :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
High School	45	44	35	40	Rs. 276	Rs. 555	7	7
Middle do.	76	115	70	96	280	560	18	10
English Upper Primary	99		44		123		43	...
Primary	620	714	511	512	439	578	97	{ 36 U.P. 95 L.P.
Total	840	873	660	648	1,118	1,688	...	...

The strength of this institution, with its branches, shows an increase, the number being 873, as against 840, in the previous year. Fee collections have increased from Rs. 1,118 to Rs. 1,688, owing to the stricter enforcement of the rules. The results of the various examinations were fairly satisfactory. In the Matriculation Examination, 7 students were successful, *viz.*, the same result as last year. Ten students passed the Middle School, and 36 the Upper Primary Examinations, as against 18 and 43, respectively, last year. One student obtained a first grade certificate in the Bombay School of Art. Drill and gymnastics are excellently taught, and cricket and foot-ball are played. Temporary arrangements for a boarding-house have been made, and the manager is taking steps to provide a suitable building. The tone and discipline are good. The general management of the institution reflects credit on the manager, the Revd. J. Gill, and the head-master, Mr. K. N. Basu.

Anjuman Islamia High School,
Jubbulpore.

56. The statistics are given below :—

Department.	Numbers on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
High School	7	13	6	10	Rs. 61	Rs. 120	...	2
Middle do.	61	59	42	49	163	300	5	5
English Primary	27		25		75		20	...
Primary	74	112	110	90	61	164	22	{ 14 U.P. 33 L.P.
Total	169	184	183	149	360	584	...	...

Numbers show an increase of 15, and the fee income an increase of Rs. 224. Attendance and progress have been fair. The school presented pupils, for the first time, for the Matriculation Examination, and passed 2 out of 5 examinees. In the Middle School Examination, 5 passed, *viz.*, the same result as in the previous year. Fourteen passed the Upper Primary examination, as against 20 last year. The school-building has been improved, and the School Committee are making arrangements to open a boarding-house for Mahomedan students who come from places outside Jubbulpore. The school is well looked after by the Anjuman Islamia, whose enlightened interest in education is most creditable to them.

High School Department of the
Hislop College, Nagpur.

57. The figures are compared below :—

Department.	Number enrolled.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School ..	129	115	151	137	1,576	1,366	24	40
Middle do. ...	64	135	65	92	420	541	11	7
Upper Primary ..	51	} 264	41	} 219	163	} 414	56	28
Lower do. ...	237		215		362		82	35
Total ..	481	514	472	448	2,521	2,321	...	...

The strength of the institution has increased from 481 to 514, but the average attendance shows a slight decline. Fee receipts have decreased from Rs. 2,521 to Rs. 2,321, owing to the alterations in the fee rules. Forty students passed the Matriculation Examination, as against 24 last year. The results in the Middle School and Upper Primary Examinations are, however, unsatisfactory. Seven students only, as against 17, were successful in the Middle School Examination, and 28, as against 56, in the Upper Primary Examination. These results indicate that the Middle School and Upper Primary classes do not receive sufficient attention. It is hoped that they will be worked up, to the proper standard, in future years. As feeders of the High School and Collegiate Departments, it is essential that they should be maintained in a state of efficiency. Drill has, recently, been introduced, and a fair beginning has been made as regards gymnastics. The new building is now finished, and is, in every respect, an excellent school-house.

Neill City High School, Nagpur.

58. The comparative statistics are as follows :—

Department.	Number enrolled.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School ...	140	121	166	138	1,070	1,806	23	48
Middle do. ...	237	280	189	230	673	1,136	35	32
Upper Primary ...	59	} 312	71	} 287	210	} 469	27	36
Lower do. ...	327		291		384		45	47
Total ...	763	713	717	655	2,337	3,411	...	...

The name of this school (the City Aided High School) was changed, during the year, by the Committee, to that of the "Neill City High School," in recognition of the active part which Mr. John Neill, I. C. S., formerly Judicial Commissioner of these Provinces, took in the establishment of the school, and the support which he, always, gave it.

The strength has decreased by 50, and the average daily attendance by 62. The decrease is mainly confined to the high school and primary departments, numbers in the middle department having increased by 43. Fee receipts have increased from Rs. 2,337 to Rs. 3,411, which is due to the stricter enforcement of the rules. The results of the Matriculation Examination were most satisfactory, 48 candidates having passed, as against 23 last year. In the Middle School and Upper Primary Examinations, passes were 32 and 36, as against 35 and 27 respectively, in the previous year. Drill and gymnastics are well taught by a competent instructor. The want of a suitable building will, soon, be removed. The Chief Commissioner was good enough to hand over to the Committee the old Bhonsla building in which the school was located. They have pulled down the greater part of it, and erected a series of excellent class rooms, with an upper story, in which, I understand, the Morris College is to be accommodated. The work was done under the supervision and direction of the Secretary to the School Committee, Mr. Bipin Krishna Bose, Rai Bahadur, to whose skill and energy in the matter the Department is much indebted.

Seoni Mission High School.

59. The figures are as follows:—

Department.	Number enrolled.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed, by prescribed examinations.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
High School	10	6	9	7	Rs. 40	Rs. 17	...	..
Middle do.	18	27	17	22	51	107	2	4
Upper Primary	27	174	24	105	22	181	14	23
Lower do.	131		96		23		30	15
Total	186	207	146	134	136	305	...	...

Numbers have increased from 186 to 207, but there is a slight decrease in the average attendance. Fee receipts have risen from Rs. 136 to Rs. 305, which is due to the stricter observance of the rules. Middle School passes were 4, as against 2 last year, and the passes by the Upper Primary 23, as against 14. Due attention is paid to physical training. The school-building is much in need of repairs. None of the staff possess Normal Certificates. It would, doubtless, improve the instruction of the school, if the manager were to send some of the teachers for a course of training in the Nagpur Training Institution. The Inspector of Schools reports that the school is, generally, in a flourishing condition. I understand that the manager has recently abolished the High School Department.

60. The number of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools is, at present 65, and of Vernacular Middle Schools, 190. Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools show a nominal increase of 1,419 in strength, which is mainly accounted for by the absorption into the Middle

department of the first English class, hitherto treated as a separate institution. Deducting, for the sake of comparison, the numbers in those classes, the figures stand as follows :—

Number on rolls	{ 1892	..	4,339
	{ 1893	...	4,328

The decline is explained, partly, by the closure of two Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, *viz.*, the 2nd grade Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools at Multai and Betul, and, partly, by the operation of the new Fee Code, the rates for English education having been slightly raised. The decline is, I believe, merely temporary. The decrease under Government Middle Schools, and the increase under Local Fund and Municipal institutions is explained by the transfer of certain Government institutions to local management. The new Upper Primary Examination scheme, which renders a pass by that examination a condition of admission into the middle department, and, therefore, prolongs the period of purely vernacular instruction from 3 to 4 years, will, doubtless, increase the efficiency of Anglo-Vernacular schools. Students will be better able to grapple with the difficulties of English, at a more advanced age and after they have gained a sound knowledge of their own vernacular. All the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools are, now, provided with physical science apparatus. Instruction in the subject has improved, as, the work of the itinerant instructors in science being finished, each school has one or two masters who are competent to teach it. Drawing continues to increase in popularity. The process of supplying each school with a separate instructor who has passed the 2nd or 3rd grade of the Bombay School of Art has been carried on, separate drawing masters having been appointed for the Wardha and Narsinghpur Middle Schools. Physical training has received as much attention as in previous years. Regard has been had to the cultivation of habits of courtesy and respect for authority, in school boys, the result being a marked improvement in discipline. The success of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools is mainly gauged by the result of the Middle School Examination. The following table gives the information regarding each Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, the schools being arranged according to circles of Inspectors of Schools :—

Name of School.				Number Sent up.	Number passed.	Remarks.
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.						
NORTHERN CIRCLE.						
Middle School, Murwara	...	...	...	10	9	
Do. Narsinghpur	...	...	...	22	16	
Do. Gadarwara	...	...	...	14	5	
Do. Sohagpur	...	...	...	16	9	
Do. Harda	...	...	...	20	11	
Do. Seoni-Malwa	...	...	...	9	7	
Do. Damoh	...	...	...	20	7	
Do. Hatta	...	...	...	11	7	
Do. Khandwa	...	...	...	22	9	
Do. Burhanpur	...	...	...	13	8	
Do. Khurai	...	...	...	9	5	
Kajkumar School, Jubbulpore	...	...	...	1	1	
EASTERN CIRCLE.						
Middle School, Bilaspur	...	...	...	16	7	
Do. Dhamtari	...	...	...	6	3	

Name of School.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Remarks.
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.			
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.			
Middle School, Radnur	17	10	
Do. Kamptee	18	11	
Do. Umrer	14	9	
Do. Ramtek	6	5	
Do. Wardha	15	10	
Do. Hinganghat	10	5	
Do. Arvi	10	7	
Do. Chanda	25	21	
Do. Bhandara	42	11	
Do. Chhindwara	13	6	
Do. Seoni-Chhapara	13	10	
Do. Burha	11	10	
Do. Sironcha	5	5	
Do. Ashti	6	1	
Do. Katol	4	2	
Do. Saoner	1	1	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.			
NORTHERN CIRCLE.			
Mission School, Hoshangabad	12	5	
Jagannath Middle School, Mandla	11	8	
R. G. Mahajani School, Jubbulpore	10	3	
Sadar Bazar C. M. School, do.	8	1	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.			
Middle School, Deoli	9	2	
Native Institution, Nagpur	18	10	
Sitabuldi Aided School, Nagpur	11	8	
Andhra Sabha do. do.	7	5	
New English do. do.	16	7	
Anjumani Hamee do. do.	5	3	
EASTERN CIRCLE.			
Mission School, Raipur	2	1	
Middle School. Raj-Nandgaon	6	3	

Five hundred and twenty-four candidates appeared for the examination, of whom 279, or 53 per cent. were successful. Two hundred and eight students appeared from the schools in the Northern Circle, of whom 106 were successful, or nearly 51 per cent. In the Southern Circle, 159 passed, out of 283 examinees, or 56 per cent., and in the Eastern Circle, 14 out of 33 examinees, or nearly 42 per cent. As regards individual schools, the Chanda Middle School, with 21 passes out of 25 candidates, the Murwara Middle School, with 9 out of 10, the Narsinghpur Middle School, with 16 out of 22, the Seoni-Chhapara School, with 10 out of 13, the Burha Middle School, with 10 out of 11, the Sironcha Middle School, with 5 out of 5, the Burhanpur Middle School, with 8 out of 13, the Arvi Middle School, with 7 out of 10, the Umrer Middle School, with 9 out of 14 candidates did the best.

As regards schools under private management, the only institutions which passed more than 50 per cent. of candidates presented were the Sitabuldi School and the Andhra Sabha School, Nagpur.

Vernacular Middle Schools have increased by 19 in Schools, and by 2,686 in strength. The increase is due to the raising of the standard of certain Vernacular Primary Schools to the status of Middle Schools. It is anticipated that the new scheme of offering bonuses to the head-masters of these institutions for passing candidates by the Teachers' certificate examination will largely stimulate Vernacular Middle education. Hitherto, these schools have been in an unsatisfactory condition, for want of a *raison d'être*. There is no public vernacular test, to consummate the course of vernacular instruction and to gauge the success of Vernacular Middle Schools, as is done by the Middle School Examination for Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools. Masters of Vernacular Middle Schools have, consequently, lacked the incentive of a definite object to work for. That want will be, to some extent, supplied by the offer of bonuses

for passing the Teachers' Certificate Examination. Masters will, it is expected, be stimulated to greater activity and a wholesome emulation excited between school and school.

B.—PRIMARY EDUCATION—Boys.

61. The comparative statistics of Primary Schools for boys are detailed in the subjoined table:—

	1891-92.										1892-93.									
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial.	Cess.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial.	Cess.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
Primary Schools for Boys only.																				
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																				
Government	121	6,775	5,343	19,507	280	12,466	12,095	44,348	6 7 5	2 13 0	33	2,059	1,539	7,198	...	1,311	1,413	9,922	4 13 0	3 8 8
Local Fund and Municipal	659	43,499	29,082	31,939	81,009	18,507	10,389	1,44,844	3 5 10	0 12 10	695	48,313	31,859	18,771	97,863	20,285	17,162	1,54,081	3 4 6	0 6 5
Native States	134	7,696	4,369	...	5,084	507	9,617	15,208	2 0 11	...	118	6,964	3,722	...	5,440	492	6,045	11,980	1 12 0	...
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																				
Aided	503	22,968	14,627	18,342	7,968	10,892	30,497	67,699	2 15 9	0 12 11	805	39,029	22,704	24,996	12,716	13,145	33,420	84,280	2 7 0	11 8
Unaided	76	2,745	1,645	...	...	1,100	4,471	5,571	2 1 0	...	125	4,195	2,655	...	...	715	3,238	3,953	0 15 8	...
Total	1,493	83,663	55,071	72,788	94,941	43,472	67,069	2,77,070	3 5 8	0 13 4	1,776	1,00,560	62,479	50,965	1,16,019	35,951	61,231	2,64,216	2 13 1	0 8 8

From the above table it would appear that the number of Primary Schools on the 31st March 1893, was 1,776 with 100,560 pupils, as compared with 1,493 schools and 83,688 pupils, on the corresponding date of the year 1892. Schools, according to this table, have increased by nearly 19 per cent., and pupils by a little over 20 per cent. It may be mentioned that the increase is greater than has been shown in any previous 20 years in the Educational history of these Provinces. The actual increase is, nominally, reduced by a change of classification, *viz.*, the absorption into the Middle department of the 1st English class, hitherto classed as primary. Vernacular Primary Schools, as stated in paragraph 2 above, have increased by 347, or 24 per cent. in institutions, and by 18,707, or nearly 23 per cent. in pupils. Classified according to circles of Inspectors of Schools, the increase is as follows :--

				Schools.	Pupils.
Northern Circle	...	...	..	123	5,182
Southern do.	...	...	..	135	6,025
Eastern do.	...	...	..	89	7,500
Total				347	18,707

As observed above, the key note of the year's operations has been the extension and improvement of Primary education. In the review of last year's report, the backwardness of Primary education formed the subject of comment, as follows :—

“The Chief Commissioner recognizes that there is a great deal to be done before Primary education in these Provinces can be considered to be in a satisfactory condition. While the Chief Commissioner will be glad to see an increase in the number of graduates, and is prepared to deal liberally with all private enterprise or effort to encourage and improve collegiate and secondary education, he nevertheless, considers that the success of the Education Department in these Provinces for the next few years will be principally gauged by the progress it makes in increasing the number of village schools, and in raising the number of children attending schools of that class.”

The subject, also, attracted the attention of so experienced an officer as Mr. J. B. Fuller, I.C.S., C.I.E., who, in his Review of the progress of the Central Provinces during the past 30 years, points to the risk of being cheated by unscrupulous malguzars and money-lenders to which his ignorance exposes the illiterate ryot :—

“It is at the same time true that cheating is common and wide-spread, and that both malguzars and money-lenders profit largely by the exercise of undue influence. Obstinate, at some times, the ryot is exceedingly pliable at others, and a case recently came to my notice in which an influential malguzar induced a large number of his ryots, without the smallest consideration in return, to admit themselves in writing to be merely the sub-tenants of one of his relations—a man who had never been near the land, and actually to confirm the deed of admission, in the Government Registration office. Having signed away their rights, they realized what was lost, and begged for the interference of Government. The rights which have been granted to the ryots require, for their preservation, an improvement in his intelligence, for which we have, as yet, merely trusted to time and experience. Little or nothing has been done to educate him, and the great majority are unable to sign their own names or to do the simplest sum in arithmetic. A knowledge of the 3 R's does not make all men prudent managers. But it, at all events, puts it in their power to be prudent, and the spread of Elementary Education certainly offers the most hopeful antidote for present evils.”

These remarks might, possibly be held to imply some reproach on the Education Department, but a reference to the sums spent on Primary education in the last 20 years in these Provinces, will show that the department has done as much as could be expected of it, having regard to the limited funds placed at its disposal. This fact was, doubtless, seen by Sir Antony MacDonnell, when he increased the allotment for Primary education by Rs. 50,000, with the object of enabling the department to bring the antidote, of which Mr. Fuller speaks, more within the reach of the masses : Rs. 25,000 were, in the beginning of the year, allotted to the different District Councils, who lost no time in applying it to the establishment of new schools. As many as 300 schools were opened, by the end of the official year, in villages where there was a demand for education. The schools were established on one uniform system, *viz.*, the combined, *i.e.*, a system which combines the fixed grant with the result grant system. It was found that the result grant system was unsuitable for backward tracts and newly-opened schools, because, owing to epidemics of disease and other causes, masters are frequently unable to earn any grant, and becoming discouraged, close their schools, and take to other occupations. The combined system, by the offer of a small fixed grant, as subsistence allowance, renders the master, to a great extent, independent of such accidents as may cause the loss of his result grant ; whilst the offer of a result grant, by appealing to his self-interest, gives him an incentive to work. The rules regarding the combined system were slightly modified and made more economical, so as to fit them for general adoption. See Appendix F. In opening new schools, the main difficulty was the provision of an adequate teaching staff. Teachers have, indeed, been secured, but they are men of poor attainments, and without training or experience. Our Normal Schools were quite unequal to the demand, apart from the fact that the Normal student is too expensive an article for general use. To meet the want, a system of offering bonuses to the head-masters of Vernacular Middle Schools, for passing students by the Teachers' Certificate Examination, was adopted. A certain number of bonuses were sanctioned for each district, and are awarded, in accordance with the order in which the candidates pass the Teachers' Certificate Examination, to the head-masters of Vernacular Middle Schools. There are, at present, in the Provinces, 190 Vernacular Middle Schools, the masters of most of which are Normal students, and, therefore, competent to train masters for the Teachers' Certificate Examination. No change of system will be necessary, as the course of study for the Teachers' Certificate Examination corresponds, mainly, with the curriculum of Vernacular Middle Schools. The teachers, therefore, of those institutions, if they wish to compete for bonuses, have simply to continue teaching the subjects they have hitherto taught, adding the small amount of instruction in the principles and methods of education prescribed for the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Primary grade. The men turned out of these schools will not, it is true, be equal in quality to the students trained in our Normal Schools, but they will be required to pass the same examination, in general subjects, will have received a little instruction in the proper methods of teaching, and will have seen something of the practical working of a school.

The system has, if nothing else, the merit of simplicity and economy. Its efficiency has been proved by the success which has attended it in the Sambalpur district, in which it has been in vogue for several years. I anticipate that the new training classes opened on this system will, in course

of time, maintain a sufficient supply of fairly competent teachers for our new schools. The Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, writes:—

“I have visited many combined system schools, and consider them not only promising, but I expect them, in the course of 3 or 4 years, to give better results than the ordinary fixed pay District Council Schools. There is room for many more, and when touring in Hoshangabad, Nimar and Narsinghpur, I received many applications from the people praying that one of the new schools might be opened in their villages.”

The steps taken to popularise education in rural tracts, and to adapt it to the requirements of the agricultural classes, by simplifying the curriculum and shortening the hours of study, have been adverted to in paragraph 4 above. As regards the existing schools, the progress made during the year has been, on the whole, satisfactory. Manual training is, now, taught as an optional subject, and Kindergarten instruction is increasing in popularity. A stimulus to instruction in drawing has been given by the offer of prizes on the results of the Upper Primary Examination. Instruction in agriculture has improved, especially in the schools under masters who have been trained in the Normal Class for the training of teachers in the subject. Instruction in object lessons has received increased attention. A book in the vernacular adapted to Indian requirements from Mr. Rick's book of object lessons has been prepared by Mr. Mahadeo Yeshwant Dole, M.A., Professor in the Jubbulpore College, and is in the Press.

Most of the existing schools, especially in the Bhandara district, have neat school-gardens, which increase the attractiveness of the school, and, it is hoped, provide boys with wholesome occupation out of school hours. Drill, gymnastics and native games are practised in most schools. School conferences were held at the head-quarters of each district. At these conferences, the masters were instructed in the rules of the Department, in methods of teaching, &c., and were encouraged to compare notes with other schools. Each conference ended with an inter-school contest in games, for which prizes were liberally subscribed by the people.

The disproportion that exists between the number of children under instruction and those of school-going age in our existing schools has been frequently noticed. As a matter of fact, the strength of each school, ordinarily, represents only about a third of the children who might be under instruction. On this point the Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, remarks as follows:—

“The ordinary village school is capable of accommodating about 50 or 60 children, and is, as a rule, taught by one master and a monitor. Such schools are, for the most part, found in villages containing 1,000 inhabitants and upwards. The number of children of school-going age in such villages amounts to about 150 per thousand, so that the school accommodation and staff (reckoning 60 children for one master and one monitor) in a village of 1,000 inhabitants are only sufficient for less than half the number of children who might be at school. A further increase in numbers attending existing schools cannot be looked for, as our village schools are full. Further increase means overcrowding.”

The necessity of providing increased accommodation, in the existing schools, will be brought to the notice of District Councils, in the ensuing year.

62. The results of the Upper Primary Examination, arranged according to circles of Inspectors of Schools, were as follows :—

				Passes in 1891-92.	Passes in 1892-93.
Northern Circle	...	...	...	2,217	2,461
Southern do.	...	...	...	2,826	2,712
Eastern do.	...	...	...	2,293	2,027
Total	...	...	...	<u>7,336</u>	<u>7,200</u>

The total decrease is 136.

In the Northern Circle there has been an increase in passes of 244, whilst the Southern and Eastern Circles show a decrease of 114 and 266, respectively. The Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, offers no explanation of the decline in his circle. The decline in the Eastern Circle is attributed to the prevalence of cholera, which caused the closure of some schools for part of the year.

63. The results of the examination for prizes in Drawing, Common objects and agriculture, awarded on the results of the Upper Primary Examination were as under :—

			Drawing.	Common objects.	Agricul- ture.
Number appeared...	{ 1891-92.	...	.....	8,897	7,912
	{ 1892-93.	...	5,232	8,783	8,117
Do. passed ...	{ 1891-92.	...	.....	5,597	4,752
	{ 1892-93.	...	3,122	6,137	5,192

Prizes in Drawing were, for the first time, offered; 5,232 candidates appeared, of whom 3,122 qualified. As regards Common objects and Agriculture, it may be noted that the number of passes shows an increase of 540 under the former, and of 440 under the latter.

64. The progress of education in the Feudatory States is compared in the Education in the Native States. following table :—

No.	Name of State.	Area.	Population.	Schools.		Scholars.		Increase.		Decrease.	
				1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	Raigarh ...	1,186	1,68,525	11	12	727	741	1	14	...	...
2	Sarangarh ...	540	83,210	15	18	915	1,014	3	129	...	...
3	Patna ...	2,399	3,32,197	24	26	1,495	1,515	2	20	...	...
4	Kalahandi ...	3,715	3,26,295	27	30	1,361	1,421	3	60	...	...
5	Kawardha ...	798	91,813	16	17	867	900	1	33	...	...
6	Sakti ...	138	25,374	3	3	170	181	...	11	...	...
7	Khairagarh ...	931	1,81,184	8	9	539	559	1	20	...	...
8	Raj Nandgaon ..	871	1,83,866	24	24	1,932	1,953	...	21	...	...
9	Chhuikhadan ..	154	36,288	2	2	110	129	...	19	...	...
	Total ...	11,062	14,28,752	130	141	8,116	8,443	11	427	...	...
1	Bamra ...	1,988	1,04,367	23	13	380	359	...	...	10	21
2	Rehrakhol ...	833	20,335	2	4	40	158	2	118	...	...
3	Sonpur ...	906	1,95,245	11	14	588	606	3	18	...	...
4	Kanker ...	1,429	82,379	6	14	516	910	8	394	...	...
5	Bastar ...	13,062	3,10,881	18	26	772	1,145	8	373	...	...
	Total ...	18,218	7,13,210	60	71	2,296	3,178	11	782	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL.	29,435	21,41,962	190	212	10,412	11,621	22	1,209	...	...

The figures of five States (Bastar, Kanker, Bamra, Rehrakhol and Sonepur) with 71 schools and 3,178 pupils, which are not under regular inspection, have not been included in the annual returns. When the scheme for the re-organization of the Inspecting agency comes into force, these States will be provided with an adequate system of inspection, and a rapid advance in Primary Education may be expected. In the States which are under inspection, schools have increased by 11 and pupils by 427, or by over 5 per cent.

SECTION V.—SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.

65. The following table gives the comparative statistics of our Training Schools for teachers :—

Names.		Number of students at the close of the year.		Students certified or promoted.		Average daily attendance.		Total cost.		Cost of educating each pupil.			
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
For men.	Secondary Schools for teachers ...	17	8	25	11	14	12	2,749	1,541	183	4 6	118	8 7
	Nagpur ...	16	36	30	14	31	30	9,542	9,446	284	13 4	277	13 2
	Jubbulpore ...	85	87	44	42	80	77	10,072	9,621	114	7 3	110	9 3
	Raipur ...	48	48	36	17	44	43	4,121	4,777	98	7 0	97	7 10
	Sambalpur ...	10	10	10	8	10	10	594	682	59	6 4	63	3 2
	Total ...	176	189	145	92	179	172	27,078	26,017	145	1 11	136	3 5
For women.	Jubbulpore ...	19	23	8	7	18	22	6,151	6,330	279	9 5	277	6 3
	GRAND TOTAL ...	195	212	153	99	197	194	33,229	32,397	154	9 0	151	6 2

66. This institution contains two departments, a secondary, in which teachers are trained for employment in colleges and secondary schools, and a primary, in which students are trained for primary schools. Seventeen students appeared for the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the collegiate and secondary grades, of whom 13 passed. The students of the primary grade, 3rd class, having been dismissed last year for insubordination, it became necessary to form a new class, who joined too late in the year to admit of their appearing for examination, at the usual time of the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the primary grade, *viz.*, in October. Fifteen students of the primary grade, 2nd class, appeared for examination, and 14 passed. The results of the Bombay School of Art Examination were not so satisfactory as they were last year, two candidates only obtaining 1st grade certificates, as against 13 last year. The building and boarding-house are both inadequate. The removal of the institution to the old Military Lines at Takli, which has been sanctioned, has been delayed, owing to the fact that the building was required, temporarily, for other purposes.

67. There were 87 students under instruction as against 92 last year. Seventy-four are Hindus and 13 Mahomedans. The results of the Teachers' Certificate Examination were as under :—

			Number presented.	Number passed.
Primary grade, 2nd class	...	...	30	19
Do, 3rd do.	...	...	31	23
		Total	61	42

These figures are less satisfactory than in the previous year, when 44 out of 54 students presented, were successful. The results of the Bombay School of Art Examination were disappointing, only 2 students obtaining 1st grade certificates, as against 13 last year. The failure is attributed to the greater difficulty of the examination. The majority of the students had no previous training, and the standard is so high that none but students of exceptional aptitude can, in the course of two years' instruction, pass in all the subjects prescribed for the examination. Kindergarten instruction receives special attention, and manual training is taught as an optional subject. The students excel in drill and gymnastics. The boarding-house, in which there are 60 students, was well managed during the year. Arrangements are being made to convert the shed formerly occupied by the carpentry class, now abolished, into additional quarters for the students. The permanent Superintendent, Mr. Mahadeo Yeshwant Dole, was deputed to officiate as Professor of the Jubbulpore College. His place has been taken by the 1st Assistant Master.

68. The strength was the same as last year, *viz.*, 48. The number of passes in the Teachers' Certificate Examination was 18, as against 36. The failure in the examination, which is to be regretted, is attributed to the numerous changes that took place in the staff during the year. The boarding-house is reported to have been well managed during the year. A separate drawing-master has been appointed. The great defect in the management of the institution is that no steps whatever are taken by the Inspecting agency to see that the students are employed in the Education Department, after their course of training is over. From enquiries made, I found that a number of students were not so employed. The students are trained, at considerable expense to Government, for the express purpose of providing Primary Schools with trained teachers. They are bound, under their agreements, to serve in the Education Department, and, if they are allowed to take to occupations other than educational, the institution cannot be said to fulfil the object for which it was established.

69. The number enrolled at the end of the year was 23, as against 19 in the previous year. Ten students are the wives of men under instruction in the male Normal School. Nine candidates appeared for the Teachers' Certificate Examination, of whom 7 passed, as against 8 last year. The improvement in drawing has been marked. Three of the students appeared for the Bombay School of Art Examination, and two obtained 1st grade certificates. Kindergarten, needle-work and action songs, also, receive much attention. The weak point in the institution is the practising department, which is too small to admit of the students seeing the practical working of a well-managed school.

Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.

The general management of the institution reflects credit on the Lady Superintendent, Miss Ross.

70. There is no separate Normal School for Uriyas. Formerly, bonuses to the value of Rs. 30 for each stipendiary student, to a limit of 10, and Rs. 25 for each non-stipendiary student who passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination were offered to the Head Masters of certain Vernacular Middle Schools. This system has, now, been abolished. Sambalpur is placed on the same footing as the other districts of the Provinces, in respect of the award of bonuses for passing students by the Teachers' Certificate Examination, except that ten stipendiary scholarships have been retained. (See Appendix A.)

71. There were 11 students, in the senior, and 10, in the junior class, at the end of the year.
Agricultural Class.

The annual (1st year) and final (2nd year) examinations were held in March last. Nine students passed the annual examination, whilst all the students presented for the final examination were successful, and were awarded certificates. They will, under the rules, have a preferential claim for employment in the Revenue and Settlement Departments.

The expenditure was as follows :—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Salary of Principal	...	...	...	...	600	0	0
Agricultural Instructor	...	...	...	...	1,219	4	7
Servants	...	...	...	...	108	0	0
Rent of boarding-house	...	...	...	...	180	0	0
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	...	38	4	0
Map and books	...	...	...	...	14	3	0
Petty construction and repairs	...	...	...	...	29	9	7
Chemicals and apparatus	...	...	...	...	156	12	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	159	4	6
Total	...	...	...	...	2,505	6	5

The average cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 125-4-3, as against Rs. 66-7-4 in the previous year. The increase is due to the smaller number of pupils under instruction.

The subjects of instruction comprised the following :—

Theory and Principles of Agriculture.

Elementary Chemistry.

Botany.

Geology.

Elementary Anatomy.

Physiology and the Elements of Veterinary Surgery.

Land Surveying.

Drawing.

The Principal reports that the discipline of the institution has improved, all the students taking kindly to practical work, in regard to which there had been some difficulty, in previous years. Each student was allotted half an acre

of ground, on which he grew his own crop. All the operations, from the preparation of the ground to the threshing of the crops, were carried out by the students themselves, without assistance. The area under cultivation was as follows :—

			Acres.
Juari	...	...	·62
Tur	...	...	1·25
Bajra	...	...	·75
Wheat	...	...	2·
Linseed	...	...	1·50
Gram	...	...	1·88

The sum realized from the sale of the crops was Rs. 74-15-0, as against Rs. 66, in the previous year, each student appropriating the value of the produce of his own plot. The Principal states that the outturn would have been greater, but for the damage done by cattle, in the absence of a fence to protect the plots. Arrangements have, however, been made to fence in a portion of the plots. The boarding-house, in which 13 students were accommodated, is reported to have been well managed during the year. Practical lessons in Veterinary Surgery were given in the Veterinary Dispensary attached to the institution.

The Normal class for the training of school-masters in the proper method of teaching the Agricultural Primer was successfully managed during the year. Two batches of students from the different districts of the Provinces joined the school. The first batch, 30 in number, joined in June and left in October, after the examination in Agriculture, in which 29 passed. The second batch, 29 in number, joined in October, and left at the end of March, 28 being successful in the test examination. The Principal reports that the students were taken round the Experimental farm, and every experiment explained to them. Each student was allotted a small plot of ground for gardening purposes, and a little instruction in Veterinary Surgery was given in the Dispensary attached to the Agricultural class.

72. The number on the rolls, at the end of the year, was as follows :—
The Engineering class.

Senior section	...	7	.
Junior „	...	3	

The final examination of the senior class was held in April 1892. Two, of the three candidates, passed, and were awarded certificates as Sub-Overseers. They subsequently obtained employment in the Public Works Department.

The expenditure was as follows :—

			Rs.
Salaries of masters	...	...	2,458
Do. of servants	...	...	60
Fixed country stationery	...	...	36
Miscellaneous contingencies	...	...	85
Scholarships	...	...	631
Total ...			<u>3,270</u>

The expenditure per student was Rs. 239, as against Rs. 259 last year, the difference being due to the smaller salary drawn by the Superintendent. The instruction continues to be as practical as possible. The students were taken frequently to inspect and examine the different works in progress in Nagpur, all the details of the work being explained to them by the Superintendent.

Surveying and estimating were carefully taught. Much improvement has been made in drawing.

It was pointed out in last year's report that, in spite of the demand that exists for men trained in Engineering, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable candidates for the class. This was attributed, partly, to the superior attractions of the Arts course, and, partly, to the location of the class at Nagpur, "among a Maratha population with a tendency, in the present time, to sedentary habits." It was accordingly decided to remove it to Jubbulpore, and to constitute it an Engineering Department of the Jubbulpore College. Its association with a large institution, such as the latter, will, it is expected, tend to give it greater prestige, and increase its popularity. The general management of the institution during the year is creditable to Mr. Krishnaji Hari Datay, B.A., L.C.E., the Superintendent.

73. There were 40 students on the rolls as compared with 39 last year, the average attendance being 78 per cent. Fee receipts have increased from Rs. 514 to Rs. 1,200, owing to the realization of arrears.

Law Class attached to the Jubbulpore College.

The usual course of lectures has been delivered by the Lecturer in Law. The students will appear for the next L.L.B. examination of the University of Allahabad, with which the Jubbulpore College is affiliated in law.

74. The number enrolled at the end of the year was 48, as compared with 43 last year, the average attendance being 75 per cent. One hundred and forty lectures were delivered during the year by the lecturers, Mr. J. C. Fraser, Barrister-at-Law, and Babu A. K. Choudhari. The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 1,665, half of which was paid into the Treasury as the Government share of the fees, the other moiety being credited to the Morris College. Seven students appeared for the B.L. examination of the Calcutta University, of whom six passed.

Law Class attached to the Morris College.

SECTION VI.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

75. The comparative statement showing the progress of female education in these Provinces is summarized in the following table :—

Class of Schools.	Schools.		Pupils.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Secondary Schools ...	8	11	278	334
Primary Schools ...	135	143	5,712	6,040
Total ...	143	154	5,990	6,374

From this it will appear that there has been an increase of 11 in schools, and of 384, or rather over 6 per cent., in pupils. The percentage of girls of school-going age under instruction is only .9. Female education can, indeed, hardly be said to have made a beginning in these Provinces. It is probable that much progress cannot be expected in the education of women, until public opinion is sufficiently advanced to appreciate its importance. The number of girls reading in boys' schools has considerably increased, especially in the Northern and Eastern Circles. In the Northern Circle, it has more

than doubled during the year. On this point the Inspector of Schools remarks:—"If all the Deputy Inspectors were in earnest in the matter, I am sure that they could easily show still greater improvement, but they are not enthusiastic in the matter of female education." The Mission Girls' School at Seoni is reported to have improved, since its transfer to Municipal management. The Girls' School at Balaghat is reported to be in bad order, but steps are being taken to improve it. Needle work has received increased attention, and kindergarten teaching has been continued with success.

76. The Church of England Zenana Mission, under the able management of Miss Branch, the Lady Superintendent, maintains, in the town of Jubbulpore, 9 girls' schools, with 351 pupils. Seven are Hindi Schools, one Bengali, and one Urdu. Five girls passed the Upper Primary Examination. In addition to maintaining schools, the Mission also engages in Zenana work, for which they receive a monthly grant of Rs. 100 from Provincial Funds. One hundred and eighty houses were visited during the year, and 236 pupils were under instruction, as against 180 last year. The increase is satisfactory, but I understand that the operations of the Mission would be still further extended, if they could command additional funds.

77. This is a branch of the Society of the Free Church of Scotland, for female education. There are a boarding-school and 3 girls' schools in the city of Nagpur, the latter of which are under the system of payment by results. The schools in the city of Nagpur are successfully managed by Miss Small, the Lady Superintendent. The ladies of the Mission also engage in Zenana work.

78. This Society has an Orphanage in the Mission House, and a girls' school in the town of Hoshangabad. Both institutions are favourably reported on. The special feature of both is the attention paid to kindergarten instruction and needle-work. There is also a Zenana agency in connection with the Mission.

SECTION VII-A—EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

79. The following table gives the statistics of schools for Europeans :—

[illegible]

The number of schools remains the same, but the strength has increased by 87, and the average daily attendance by 15. Nine students passed the Matriculation Examination, the number of passes in that examination being *nil* in the previous year. Thirty-one candidates passed the Middle School and 35 the Upper Primary Examination, against 40 and 42 respectively last year. The Methodist Mission School at Sitabaldi was closed, and a new Railway School opened at Bilaspur. The boarding accommodation, in such schools as are provided with boarding-houses, is adequate. A new boarding-house has been erected in the St. Aloysius School, Jubbulpore. The general standard of instruction has been maintained. Drawing continues to make progress. Kindergarten is excellently taught in the Convent Schools, Nagpur and Jubbulpore, the Christ Church Girls' School, Jubbulpore, and the Bishop's School, Nagpur.

Physical training has received attention. The musical drill of the students in the St. Francis de Sales School, Nagpur, is specially worthy of notice. Instrumental music is taught in the St. Francis de Sales School, Nagpur, and the St. Aloysius School, Jubbulpore, each school having its own band of boy performers.

I give below extracts from the reports of the Inspector of European Schools on each school.

80. "The number has increased by 31, and the attendance and progress have both been satisfactory. The school buildings and accommodation for boarders are excellent; an excellent out-door gymnasium has been added, and it is proposed to have it covered, so that the boys can practise gymnastics during the rain and in the middle of the day. The results of the annual examination show that the school, as a whole, is doing excellent work."

St. Francis de Sales School,
Nagpur.

81. "The numbers show an increase of 13. Attendance is good and progress satisfactory. The accommodation now is ample and the class rooms are airy and spacious. A covered gymnasium is needed. The results of the annual examination are satisfactory and show that the teaching has been sound and thorough. The Infant department is in excellent order and kindergarten has added to the attractions of the school."

Bishop's School, Nagpur.

82. "Numbers have increased from 81 to 88. Attendance is good and progress fairly satisfactory. To some extent, the defects pointed out last year have been removed, and the quality of the teaching has slightly improved. The Infant school is in better order, but kindergarten teaching has not been commenced. The new dormitory, towards the erection of which Government has given Rs. 2,500, is now occupied. The arrangements for boarding, &c., remain as previously described. Now that numbers have increased, the plan of feeding every body from the Convent kitchen appears inconvenient."

St. Aloysius School, Jubbulpore.

83. "Numbers show an increase of 34. The accommodation is, in every respect, suitable and sufficient, and an air of cheerfulness and neatness pervades both the class rooms and boarders' quarters. The gallery for the infants is rather small, and a new one is required. Physical instruction has received due attention, and singing is excellently taught. Swings and badminton courts are needed. The results of the annual examina-

Convent School, Kamptee.

tion are, in every respect, satisfactory. In the Infant School, kindergarten and action songs are performed with great spirit, and the children seem thoroughly to enjoy their school life."

84. "Numbers continue to increase in this school, and an additional building is essential to the health of the pupils, who, at present, are much over crowded. The results of the annual examination are satisfactory. For the first time the school sent up pupils for the Final Standard Examination, and two passed in the 2nd Division. This is very creditable. The Infant School is excellently managed on the kindergarten system. Musical drill and calisthenics are daily practised."

Convent School, Jubbulpore. 85. "Numbers and attendance have declined in this school, but the instruction remains generally good. The boarding arrangements are excellent, and the sleeping apartments are kept scrupulously clean, but the practice of allowing the orphans to sleep on beds laid on the ground is not healthy. The Infant department is well taught. The gallery is too small. A new one is needed. Action songs and marching are very creditable. Drawing has made some progress. I was very much pleased with the musical calisthenics. A covered play-ground is needed. The institution continues to be well managed and well taught."

Christ Church School for Girls, Jubbulpore. 86. "This school continues to advance in numbers and efficiency. The results of the annual examination are very creditable. The Infant School is well managed, kindergarten teaching, action songs and musical drill enlivening the otherwise dreary round of reading, writing and arithmetic. The little ones go through their various exercises with evident interest and enjoyment. The Infant class room is now much too small for the number in attendance. Musical calisthenics have been taught to the girls of the upper standards with success. The singing was disappointing, and a poor attempt has been made to teach drawing. A covered play-ground and a covered way to the latrine are needed."

Christ Church School for Boys, Jubbulpore. 87. "The school has improved in numbers. There is no Infant department and the first standard boys read in the Girls' School. The teaching of the lower standards, as seen in the annual examination, has not been as successful as it should have been. No progress has been made in drawing, and singing does not appear to be taught. On the whole, the results of the annual examination were only fairly satisfactory."

Joint Railway School, Khandwa. 88. "Numbers are stationary, and accommodation is very inadequate. In fact, the pupils are so muddled together that the different classes cannot be kept separate, and instruction and discipline are rendered difficult. The school meets in a part of the building used as a church. Drawing has not yet been introduced, and gymnastics have not been commenced, although a very fair gymnasium has been supplied. Very satisfactory progress has been made in Hindi. The instruction, on the whole, has been fair."

St. Matthew's School, Harda. 89. "The school building is not suitable; a gallery for the infants is needed. Action songs are fairly taught, but musical drill, kindergarten teaching and object lessons have not been introduced. On the whole, the school is in moderate order, and the children are fairly well taught in the three R's."

SECTION VII-B.—MAHOMEDANS AND ABORIGINAL RACES.

90. It would seem a slur on Mahomedan enterprise in the matter of education to class the Mahomedans of these Provinces with the aboriginal tribes, for, in point of the number of children under instruction, they lead the van. It is, however, to be regretted that so few of them continue their studies to a higher standard, so as to qualify for admission into the public service, in which they are, at present, but poorly represented. The Anjuman-Islamia doubtless had this object in view, when they opened a High School department in connection with their Middle School in Jubbulpore. The number of Mahomedan boys at school has increased from 8,423 to 9,167, bringing the percentage of boys of school-going age under instruction to 38·42 per cent., from 35·30 per cent.

91. The number of the children of the aboriginal tribes at school has declined from 1,947 to 1,406. Education, in fact, can hardly be said as yet to have touched them, but it would be absurd to expect much intellectual progress amongst a class of the community whose material condition is such as that described by Mr. Fuller, in his report above quoted. Some of the aboriginal tribes appear to have settled down to agriculture, and show substantial signs of a gradual improvement in condition, but "some are still in the primitive hunting state. Such are the Baigas of Mandla, the Bharias of Chhindwara, the Marias of Chanda and the Dhanwars of Bilaspur. To these people, the plough is still an experimental instrument and a yoke of bullocks quite beyond management. Judging from appearances, these jungle tribes are the poorest of the poor. They go almost naked, and for a large part of the year eat no grain whatever. For them, grain is rather a luxury than a necessity, and merely supplements the jungle roots and berries which are the mainstay of their lives. The forest supplies them with bamboos, with which they make bows and arrows to shoot animals, and baskets with which they snare fish." It is, however, satisfactory to note that the more favourable rates in the result grant rules, which allow grants for Gonds and other aboriginal tribes at 50 per cent. higher, are beginning to be appreciated by schoolmasters, who, apparently, find the instruction of these tribes a paying business. The increase of Gonds, in the Combined System Schools of the Raipur District, is, in the District Report, attributed to this:—

"Every schoolmaster tries to admit as many Gonds as he possibly can. Promotion in this district means the transfer of a master to a school situated in a village in which aborigines abound."

This competition amongst schoolmasters for the education of the poor Gond is a hopeful sign. In fixed stipend schools, aborigines are rarely found; a fact which tends to prove the superiority of the system of payment by results, as a rough-and-ready means of spreading education, in backward tracts.

92. Boys of low caste are to be found in some of our schools, but the degradation of their position and the fact that they are not allowed to live in the village, but are "quarantined" in little hamlets of their own, is a bar to their progress. The best system is, probably, to open low-caste schools under low-caste schoolmasters, as has been done in the Chanda District. Seven schools for Dhers have been established in that district, and a school for Dhers, under a Dher teacher, has been recently opened in Sironcha.

SECTION VII-C.—NATIVE CHIEFS.

93. There were 8 students on the rolls, as against 12 last year. The entire cost of the institution is borne by the Chiefs themselves, the total expenditure being Rs. 3,059, as against Rs. 3,408 last year. The institution has been well managed during the year, but its location at Jubbulpore, which is remote from the homes of most of the students, *viz.*, the Chhattisgarh Division, has militated against its success. Arrangements have, accordingly, been made to remove it to Raipur, a step which will, it is confidently expected, tend to increase its popularity amongst the Feudatory Chiefs of the Chhattisgarh Division.

SECTION VIII.—THE BOOK DEPOT AND PRESS.

94. The number of books bought and sold, their value, and the number of books on hand on the 1st April 1893 may be thus shown :—

Name of Depôt.	Number of books bought.	Value of books and paper bought.	Number of books sold.	Value of books sold.	Number of books on hand on 1st April 1893.	Value of books on hand on 1st April 1893.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Nagpur ...	62,384	11,397 1 4	1,01,511	13,545 5 9	3,62,400	88,224 15 2

95. The Book Depot accounts are as follows :—

District.	Charges.	Amount.	Total.	District.	Receipts.	Amount.	Total.
Nagpur	Establishment—Book Depot ... Contingencies ... Purchase of books (a) ... Books received from Press ... Establishment—Press ... Contingencies ... Purchase of paper ...	Rs. a. p. 1,013 4 8 480 2 0 5,498 3 5 417 5 3 829 7 4 48 13 0	Rs. a. p. 8,287 3 8	Nagpur	Book Depot—Actual sums sent to Treasury were— Cash ... Treasury challans (b) ... Prizes ... Libraries ... Press—Cash sent to Treasury ... Cost of books lithographed and made over to Nagpur Book Depot ... Treasury challans on account of “Central Provinces News” ...	Rs. a. p. 3,105 9 10 19,210 13 7 250 8 3 30 3 0 417 8 5	Rs. a. p. 22,566 15 8
Jubbulpore	Establishment—Book Depot ... Contingencies ... Purchase of books from Nagpur included in (a) ...	 112 11 6 3,430 14 6	112 11 6	Jubbulpore	Paid into Treasury and remitted to Nagpur by Treasury challans in (b) ... Credit given by the Curator, Nagpur ...	6,400 10 2 161 6 5	447 11 5
Raipur	Establishment—Book Depot ... Contingencies ... Purchase of books from Nagpur included in (a) ... Nominal profit	 4,738 0 0	14,614 11 11	Raipur	Paid into Treasury and remitted to Nagpur by Treasury challans included in (b) ... Credit given by the Curator, Nagpur ...	3,676 12 9 .....	.....
	Total	.....	23,014 11 1		Total	.....	23,014 11 1

(a). These are included in Rs. 5,498-3-5, and are therefore not re-added. Many of the books were supplied from the old stock.
(b). These are included in Rs. 19,210-13-7, and are therefore not re-added.

96. The books sent to other Presses for printing during the year under report are as follows :—

5,000 Hindi Copy No. II, Datta vijaya Press, Nagpur.
 5,000 First Modi Book, do. do.
 1,000 Uriya Reader No. III, Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack.
 500 Urdu Bhashanterpathmala Part II, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.
 2,000 Hindi Upper Primary Ganil, Chandra Prabha Press, Benares.
 5,000 Do. Lower do. do. do.
 500 Hindi School Manual, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.
 10,000 First Hindi Book, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.

97. The work of the Lithographic Press is thus shown :—

Hindi.

1,000 Hindi Parts of Speech.

English.

1,000 Bill forms.

Marathi.

2,000 Marathi Balbodh Reading Sheets.

Nos.	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	14	15	16
	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>

English and Hindi.

12,800 Indigenous School examination forms.

Urdu.

1,011 Urdu Copy No. I.

1,020 Urdu Copy No. II.

SECTION IX.—MUSEUMS AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.

98. The Museums at Nagpur and Raipur are not under the management of the Department. The number of visitors to the Raipur Museum is reported to have decreased from 137,758 to 128,500, or by 9,258.

Museums.

99. The number of Libraries and Literary Societies is 30, as against 29 in the previous year. The most important are the following :—

Libraries and Literary Societies.

1. Native General Library, Nagpur.
2. Native Library, Umrer.
3. Sitabaldi Reading Room.
4. Public Library, Bhandara.
5. Native General Library, Wardha.
6. City Library, Chhindwara.
7. Public Library, Burhanpur.
8. Hit Sabha, Saugor.
9. General Library, Damoh.
10. Mahajani Sabha, Murwara.
11. Anjuman-Islamia, Murwara.
12. Do. do. Jubbulpore.
13. Morris Memorial Library, Khandwa.
14. Church Mission High School Library, Jubbulpore.

The Central Provinces branch of the Society for the diffusion of sound and wholesome literature has been established in these Provinces. The mode in which action is to be taken to carry out the object of the Society is still under consideration.

SECTION X.—SOCIETIES AND INDIVIDUALS THAT DESERVE NOTICE.

100. The Societies that deserve mention for good work during the year are the following :—

- (1) The Free Church Mission, Nagpur.
- (2) The Society of St. Francis de Sales, Nagpur.
- (3) The Church of England Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore.
- (4) The Convents of St. Joseph, Nagpur, Kamptee and Jubbulpore.
- (5) The Free Church Zenana Mission, Nagpur.
- (6) The Anjuman-Islamia, Jubbulpore.
- (7) The Hitkarni Sabha, Jubbulpore.

101. Among Extra Assistant Commissioners, the following have rendered substantial assistance to Education :—

Revenue Officers.

- (1) Mr. Kripa Shankar of Narsinghpur.
- (2) „ P. M. Greany, Harda.
- (3) „ W. Bagley, Khandwa.
- (4) „ Balaji Gangadhar of Balaghat.
- (5) „ Mahomed Khan of Chanda.
- (6) „ Ganpat Rao Shikhande, Seoni.
- (7) „ Vinayek Rao Kelkar, M. A., Chhindwara.
- (8) „ Trimbak Rao Deshmukh, Sambalpur.

I have remarked on the work of Tahsildars in paragraph 39 above.

102. The private persons and members of District Councils and Local Boards who have taken an active interest in education are the following :—

Private persons and members of District Councils and Local Boards.

- (1) The Reverend Fathers Pelvat and Bonaventure of the St. Francis de Sales School, Nagpur.
- (2) The Reverends D. Whitten and A. Robertson of the Hislop College, Nagpur.
- (3) The Ladies of the Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore, especially Miss Branch.
- (4) The Ladies of the Zenana Mission, Nagpur, especially Miss Small.
- (5) R. B. Bipin Krishna Bose, Secretary to the Morris College Council.
- (6) Mr. Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis of Nagpur.
- (7) Rao Saheb Rang Rao Hari, Bhandara.
- (8) Mr. Shri Hari Shamrao of Vihirgaon in the Chanda District.
- (9) „ Gopal Venkat Ramanna of Sironchra.
- (10) „ Baliram Singh Malguzar of Mandgaon.
- (11) „ Nilkanth Rao Talatule of Sindhi.
- (12) „ Roshan Lal, Kamdar of Rasulabad.
- (13) „ Wasudeo Krishna of Dhanodi.
- (14) „ Mr. Raghunath Narain of Dhanodi.
- (15) „ Madho Rao Deshpande of Anji.
- (16) „ Dajiba Deshmukh of Verule.
- (17) „ Venkat Rao Deshmukh of Karinja.
- (18) „ Govind Rajaram of Bharaswara.

- (19) Mr. Mussamat Sarja Bai of Murdada.
- (20) „ Jijoba Bhau, Zamindar of Murdada.
- (21) „ Dhir Singh Thakur of Murdada.
- (22) „ Jamal Singh, Zamindar of Mohagaon.
- (23) „ Ganpat Rao, Kamdar of Lakhandur.
- (24) „ Pandurang, Patel of Lobhi.
- (25) „ Chait Ram Sao of Uwara.
- (26) „ Govind Ram of Bopabodi.
- (27) „ Krishnaji Akant of Masal.
- (28) „ Namdar Khan Hawaldar of Karinja.
- (29) „ Ramchandra Koshti of Sarandi.
- (30) „ Pjarat Ali, Malguzar of Barwa.
- (31) „ Seth Shankar Lal, Local Board member of Chhappara.
- (32) „ Abdul Rahman, Honorary Magistrate of Ashta.
- (33) „ Jawahar Singh of Kahani.
- (34) „ Kali Ram, Local Board member of Chicholi.
- (35) Seth Narsinghdass of Mohagaon.
- (36) „ Khushali Ram of Pandurna.
- (37) Pandit Vishnu Pant, Hospital Assistant, and President, Municipal Committee, Lodhikhera.
- (38) Mr. Ragho Ganesh of Umrait.
- (39) „ Keshao Rao of Berdi.
- (40) „ Pilaji Kunbi of Sainkhera.
- (41) „ Ramchandra Ganesh of Lodhikhera.
- (42) „ Imdad Ali of Damoh.
- (43) „ Babu Tantia Naidu, Saugor.
- (44) „ Lala Nand Kishore, do.
- (45) „ R. B. Thakur Maharaj Singh of Saugor.
- (46) Seth Hiralal Mohanlal of Khurai,
- (47) Mr. Brij Lal, Malguzar, Hoshangabad District.
- (48) „ Kalu Ram, do. do.
- (49) „ Sitaram, do. do.
- (50) „ Bhaskar Rao, do. do.
- (51) „ Tikaram, do. do.
- (52) „ Sambha Singh, do. do.
- (53) „ Bahadur Singh, do. do.
- (54) „ Taradass Bannerjee, President, District Council, Raipur.
- (55) „ Tarachand, Secretary, District Council, Raipur.
- (56) „ Bhutnath De, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Raipur.
- (57) „ Churaman Sao of Dhanodi.
- (58) „ De, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Bilaspur.
- (59) „ Kriparam of Sarsewan, member of the Sheorinarain Local Board
- (60) „ Shridhar Gaontia of Remenda.
- (61) „ Ramkrishna Rao, Superintendent of Bastar.
- (62) „ Ramkrishna Misra, Superintendent of Kawardha.
- (63) „ Banmali Misra, Superintendent of Patna.
- (64) „ Bhatuk Bharti, Superintendent of Kalahandi.
- (65) „ Maulvi Mahammad Hussain, Dewan of Khairagarh.

Inspectors of Schools and Deputy Inspectors.

103. I have remarked on the work of these officers in paragraphs 19 and 20 above.

Principals, Professors and Head Masters.

104. The Heads of Institutions, Professors and Teachers deserving of mention are the following :—

Mr. H. Firth, Officiating Principal of the Jubbulpore College, who has done excellent work during the year. He speaks well of the work of his subordinates.

Mr. Keshao Rao Tamhan, M. A., Principal, Morris College.

Professor Bhagirath Prasad, B.A., of the Hislop College.

Mr. Nanuk Chand, B.A., Head Master, High School, Saugor.

Mr. Vinayek Rao, Head Master, High School, Hoshangabad.

Mr. K. N. Basu, M.A., Head Master, Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore.

Mr. Keshao Rao, B.A., Head Master, Neill City High School, Nagpur.

Mr. Kalicharan Bose, Head Master, Hitkarni Sabha, High School, Jubbulpore.

Mr. Abdul Aziz, Head Master, Anjuman Islamia High School, Jubbulpore.

Mr. Keshao Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Chanda.

Mr. Girdhari Lal, Head Master, Middle School, Seoni-Chhappara.

Mr. Ramkrishna Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Murwara.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

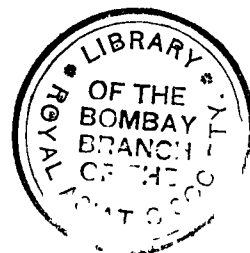
Your most obedient Servant,

A. MONRO,

Inspector General of Education,

Central Provinces.

TABLES.



EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces at the end of the official year 1892-93.

(For details see General Table III.)

Area and Population.		Public Institutions.										Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.			Advanc- ed.	Elemen- tary.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Towns ... 58	Males ... 6,486,315	Institu- tions. For males. For females	3	...	267	1,776	4	6	2,056	...	...	2,056	4.2	Institutions to No of Towns and Villages. .33	
	Villages ... 44,704	Females ... 6,458,490		...	...	11	142	1	...	154	...	...	...	154		
	Total ... 44,762	Total ... 12,944,805	Total ...	3	...	276	1,918	5	6	2,210	...	...	2,210	4.6		
	If Feudatory States are omitted, the num-ber of Towns is 52, and of the Village-population is:—	Including Feudatory States. If Feudatory States are omitted, the population is:—	Scholars. Males. ... Females. ...	249	...	27,604	100,560	189	249	128,851	...	...	128,851	13.0	Male scholars to male population of school-going age † .9 Female scholars to female population of school-going age. ‡	
	Males ... 5,397,304 Females ... 5,386,990			...	...	334	6,017	23	...	6,374	...	...	...	6,374		
			Total ...	249	...	27,938	106,577	212	249	135,225	...	...	135,225	7.0		

NOTE.—For the purposes of columns 1, 2 and 3, the Statistics of the Census of 1881 should be utilized, subject to the modifications enumerated below:—
 * A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality or a Cantonment, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
 † The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.
 ‡ The population of Native or Feudatory States and Political Agencies should not be shown except in the case of those provinces where the schools of the States in question come under the supervision and control of the Education Department, and the foot-note should specify what addition or deduction is made in this respect.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

[For details see

		Total direct Expenditure on Public Instruction. §					Total.
		University Education.	School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		
		Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	
		1	2	3	4	5		6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions.	{ For Males ...	42,563	245,933	264,216	25,794	9,878	588,384
	{ For Females ...	...	12,058	49,358	6,380	...	68,296
	Total ...	42,563	257,991	314,074	32,174	9,878	656,680
2. (a) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—16 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction ...		4·8	22·2	19·6	9·9	1·9	58·4
(b) Percentages* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—16 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction...		...	22·9	55·6	...	...	78·5
(c) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—16 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction ...		1·8	55·3	34·3	...	·1	91·5
(d) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—16 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction...		4·9	29·7	36·2	3·7	1·1	75·6
AVERAGE ANNUAL COST† OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—							
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Departmental Institutions.	{ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	127 12 11	10 12 10	3 11 8	151 6 2	27 9 11	16 1 3
	{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds...	...	3 12 2	6 8 0	...	12 12 1	1 15 0
	Total Cost ...	193 2 1	21 1 10	4 15 11	151 6 2	40 14 7	23 1 9
District Council and Local Board Schools.‡	{ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	1 1 8	6 12 5	..	...	0 9 10
	{ Cost to Local Funds..	...	3 14 8	2 8 9	...	...	2 15 1
	Total Cost ..	...	6 4 9	3 3 5	...	...	4 3 10
Institutions in Federated States.	{ Cost to Native State Revenues ...	...	4 1 11	0 10 10	...	...	1 1 8
	{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds...	...	2 11 1	0 13 1	...	...	1 0 7
	Total Cost ...	...	8 1 3	1 12 9	...	...	2 8 7
Aided Institutions.	{ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	21 3 3	5 11 9	0 14 11	...	...	1 8 1
	{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds...	9 3 2	1 14 11	0 8 3	...	...	0 11 4
	Total Cost ...	150 14 11	17 10 4	3 3 0	...	...	5 3 9
Unaided Institutions.	Total Cost ...	...	24 9 1	1 4 8	...	...	1 12 4
All Institutions ...	{ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	59 14 10	2 10 4	0 10 3	151 6 2	27 9 11	1 7 11
	{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds...	5 13 8	3 7 5	1 7 6	...	12 12 1	1 14 5
	Total Cost ...	166 4 2	9 6 10	3 2 8	151 6 2	40 14 7	5 2 8

TABLE II.

in the Central Provinces for the official year 1892-93.

General Table IV.]

Total indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction, §								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	26,786	73,600	25,730	55,610	16,377	10,985	209,088	797,472	
...	...	...	1,378	225	68	...	1,671	69,967	
...	26,786	73,600	27,108	55,835	16,445	10,985	210,759	867,439	
...	8.2	21.9	3.9	3.4	.9	3.3	41.6	100	
...	...	.02	5.24	11.62	4.62	...	21.50	100	
...	...	...	.8	6.4	1.3	...	8.5	100	
...	3.2	8.2	3.2	6.4	1.9	1.5	24.4	100	

* The percentages required for 2 (a), 2 (b), 2 (c), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7a, 7b, 7c, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average monthly number on the rolls during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

		Public							
		Under Public							
		Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.			
Class of Institutions.		Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
University Education.	<i>Arts Colleges.</i>								
	English ...	1	89	93	79	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	89	93	79	...	...	...	...
School Education, General.	<i>Secondary Schools.</i>								
	For Boys. { High Schools ..	5	260	295	236	...	...	...	...
	{ Middle { English ...	10	1,459	1,673	1,093	27	2,539	2,327	1,910
	{ schools { Vernacular ..	5	546	513	351	146	17,862	17,231	12,241
	For Girls. { High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Middle { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ schools { Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	1	82	84	62
	Total ...	20	2,265	2,481	1,680	174	20,483	19,642	14,213
	<i>Primary Schools.</i>								
	For Boys ...	38	2,059	2,047	1,539	695	48,313	46,701	31,859
	For Girls ...	7	308	300	184	65	2,799	2,410	1,318
	Total ...	40	2,367	2,347	1,723	760	51,112	49,111	33,177
School Education, Special.	<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>								
	Collegiate and Secondary Class.	1	8	13	12	...	...	...	...
	Training schools for Masters...	3	181	178	160	...	...	...	...
	Do. Mistresses...	1	23	23	22	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art ...	1	101	85	77	...	...	...	...
	Law schools ...	2	88	88	67	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying schools ...	1	10	11	9	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural schools ...	2	50	52	44	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11	461	450	391	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	72	5,182	5,371	3,873	934	71,595	68,753	47,320

TABLE III.

Central Provinces for the official year 1892-93.

Institutions.											
management.				Under Private management.							
Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	2	160	163	129	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	160	163	129	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	324	444	365	...	...	...	...
4	91	88	67	22	1,589	1,561	1,228	2	80	84	68
8	888	832	587	31	1,966	1,878	1,318	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	117	115	100	1	3	2	2
...	...	...	...	3	132	125	85	...	...	...	...
12	979	920	654	69	4,128	4,123	3,096	3	83	86	70
118	6,964	6,843	3,722	305	39,029	34,051	22,704	125	4,195	4,037	2,655
5	178	174	88	57	2,512	2,402	1,469	8	220	182	108
123	7,142	7,017	3,810	862	41,541	36,453	24,173	133	4,415	4,219	2,763
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	8,121	7,937	4,464	933	45,829	40,739	27,398	136	4,498	4,305	2,83

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Class of Institutions.				Grand Total of Public In- stitutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning--		
						English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular lan- guage.
1				22	23	24	25	26
University Education.	Arts Colleges.							
	{	English	...	3	249	249	203	...
		Total			3	249	249	203
School Education, General.	Secondary Schools.							
	{	For Boys	High Schools	12	584	584	563	21
			Middle { English	65	5,758	5,758	333	5,656
	{	Schools.	{ Vernacular	190	21,262	...	...	21,262
			High Schools	...	...	...	...	...
	{	For Girls	Middle { English	7	120	120	78	22
			{ Vernacular	4	214	...	...	214
	Total			278	27,938	6,462	974	27,175
	Primary Schools.							
	{	For Boys	...	1,776	100,560	408	31	100,161
For Girls			142	6,017	443	...	5,574	
Total			1,918	106,577	851	31	105,735	
School Education, Special.	Schools for Special Instruction.							
	{	Collegiate and Secondary Class		1	8	8	...	...
		Training schools for Masters		3	181	...	...	181
		Do. Mistresses		1	23	...	...	23
		Schools of Art		1	101	...	...	...
		Law schools		2	88	88	...	...
		Engineering and Surveying Schools		1	10	10	...	...
		Agricultural Schools		2	50	21	...	29
		Total			11	461	127	...	233
	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION				2,210	135,225	7,689	1,208	133,143
Private Institutions.	1.—Advanced Teaching—							
	{	(a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	
		(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	
		(c) Any other Oriental Classic	...	...	...	...	...	
	{	2.—Elementary, teaching a Verna- cular only or mainly	For Boys	...	...	...	...	
			For Girls	...	...	...	...	
	{	3.—European and Eurasian schools not conforming to Depart- mental Standards	For Boys	...	...	...	...	
			For Girls	...	...	...	...	
	{	4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards.	For Boys	...	...	...	...	
			For Girls	...	...	...	...	
Total			...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL				2,210	135,225	7,689	1,208	133,143

I.—For the purpose of columns 24, 25 and 26, the language through which instruction is imparted should be adopted as the special schools where the study of English or a Classical or Vernacular language does not form part of their curriculum.
 II.—Mixed schools should be shown as boys' schools or as girls' schools, according as
 III.—Where boys and girls attend the same school, the number of girls in boys' schools
 IV.—Schools maintained by Native States, even though managed by the Education

TABLE III.—(Concluded.)

Classification of Scholars on the 31st March, according to Race or Creed—							REMARKS.
Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Gonds and other aboriginal tribes.	Others.	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
4	...	230	10	5	...	...	
4	...	230	10	5	...	...	
20	10	495	54	5	...	...	
161	61	4,805	647	17	...	27	
...	88	18,467	1,894	44	...	769	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
111	8	1	...	...	...	...	
...	11	197	6	...	...	...	
292	178	23,965	2,641	60	...	796	
369	300	85,801	6,488	3	1,893	6,211	
431	218	4,817	423	4	13	111	
806	518	90,618	6,906	7	1,406	6,322	
...	...	8	...	...	...	...	
...	...	154	22	...	...	5	
...	...	22	1	...	...	...	
...	...	95	6	...	...	...	
...	...	82	5	1	...	...	
...	...	10	...	...	...	...	
...	1	45	3	1	...	...	
...	1	416	37	2	...	5	
1,096	697	115,229	9,594	80	1,406	7,123	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,096	697	1,15,229	9,594	80	1,406	7,123	2,264 Girls in Boys' schools, 106 Boys in Girls' schools.

basis of classification for Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training and such lam. The term classical language in column 25 includes European and Oriental classical languages. the number of boys or of girls is greater. and the number of boys in girls' schools, should be shewn in columns 32 and 33, respectively. Department, should be entered in columns 10 to 13, and not in columns 2 to 5.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Objects of Expenditure.				Public							
				Under Public							
				Managed by Government.							
				Provincial Revenue.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	
1				2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	
Arts Colleges.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University Education. } English ..				11,836	...	...	2,671	...	3,404	17,961	
Total ..				11,836	...	...	2,671	...	3,404	17,961	
Secondary Schools.											
High Schools				10,385	...	3,010	6,110	...	386	19,891	
School Education, General.	For Boys	{ Middle Schools.	{ English ..	14,769	242	5,783	8,961	28	439	30,217	
			{ Vernacular ...	1,655	...	312	282	35	...	2,284	
	For Girls	{ Middle Schools.	{ English ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ..				26,809	242	9,105	15,353	58	825	52,392
	Primary Schools.										
School Education, General.	For Boys ..	...	...	7,198	...	832	1,311	579	2	9,922	
	For Girls ..	...	...	1,562	...	144	...	99	...	1,805	
Total ..				8,760	...	976	1,311	678	2	11,727	
Schools for Special Instructions.											
School Education, Special.	Secondary ..			1,541	...	...	...	...	...	1,541	
	{ Training Schools for Masters	Do. Mistresses ..			24,476	...	...	...	...	...	24,476
		Schools of Art (Law Schools.) ..			6,380	...	...	...	...	...	6,380
		Engineering and Surveying Schools ..			268	...	...	2,865	...	127	3,260
		Agricultural Schools ..			2,639	...	...	...	...	...	2,639
		Drawing Schools ..			3,467	...	...	...	...	...	3,467
		Total ..			144	...	145	...	...	...	289
		Total ..			33,915	...	145	2,865	...	127	42,052
University Direction ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inspection ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in	{ Arts Colleges ..			1,948	...	...	...	48	237	2,233	
	{ Professional Colleges ..			936	...	...	...	...	...	936	
	{ Secondary Schools ..			2,879	2,759	24	...	...	580	6,242	
	{ Primary Schools ...			36	...	183	...	...	...	224	
	{ Special Schools other than Training Schools ..			618	198	...	...	...	144	960	
Buildings ..				2,367	...	1,030	...	...	...	3,397	
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only) ..				1,150	...	214	180	42	...	1,586	
Miscellaneous ..				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ..				9,934	2,957	1,456	180	90	961	15,573	
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ..				96,304	3,199	11,682	22,380	826	5,319	139,710	

I.—Fractions of a rupee are to be omitted.

II.—If the income of any school maintained by the Department (or by a Local or Municipal Board) exceeds the expenditure, the return of Go such school the income from fees or other private sources alone exceeds the expenditure, the excess income and the sources from which

III.—If the income of any aided school exceeds the expenditure, the excess should be proportionately deducted from the Sub-heads of Endowments, Provincial Revenues and from Local and Municipal Funds, should be shown in full.

IV.—In calculating the expenditure from Provincial Revenues or any other fund, all payments or contributions from Fees or other sources credited

V.—The expenditure under University, Direction and Inspection, should be shown only in column 7 and its Sub-divisions, and not in

VI.—The expenditure on stipends held in Training Schools should be shown as part of the expenditure in those schools, not under the head of

VII.—The expenditure entered in columns 4a, 4b and 4c, should be included in column 7a and not in columns 7b and 7c. The expenditure on

VIII.—Schools maintained by Native States, even though managed by the Education Department, should be entered in columns 4a to 4, and not in

VIII.—Schools maintained by Native States, even though managed by the Education Department, should be entered in columns 4a to 4, and not in

in the Central Provinces for the official year 1892-93.

vernment (or Local or Municipal) expenditure should be reduced accordingly, the income and expenditure of the school being thus equalised. If in it is derived should be shown in the column of Remarks. Subscriptions, and other sources; or, if the receipts from those sources are insufficient, from the sub-head of Fees also. The actual receipts from to that Fund should be deducted. Such payments should be shown as expenditure under the Sub-heads to which they belong. the preceding columns. Scholarships. * * * * * entered in column 4d should be included in column 7d. * * * * * columns 2a to 2.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Subject of Expenditure.		Public					
		Under Private					
		Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.					
		Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.
		5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>							
University Education.	English ...	3,456	..	1,500	2,550	...	17,096
	Total ..	3,456	...	1,500	2,550	...	17,096
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>							
High Schools	...	5,680	...	1,815	4,895	457	8,092
For Boys ...	Middle Schools English ...	11,883	...	4,478	8,474	2,739	8,209
	Vernacular.	1,671	1,192	...	634	...	1,065
For Girls ...	Do. English ...	4,098	...	420	2,433	420	2,626
	Vernacular.	318	...	60	...	600	...
	Total ...	23,650	1,192	6,773	16,436	4,216	19,902
<i>Primary Schools.</i>							
For Boys	...	24,996	12,716	4,489	13,148	12,706	16,225
For Girls	...	9,212	956	1,243	4,272	4,967	11,196
	Total ...	34,208	13,672	5,732	17,420	17,673	27,421
<i>Schools for Special Instructions.</i>							
Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art (Law Schools)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drawing Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in	Arts Colleges	419	...	...	...	...	419
	Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools	5,052	968	...	...	346	281
	Primary Schools	605	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	3,326	1,199	...	300	700	3,169
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	...	1,150	176	...	...	58	96
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	10,558	2,343	...	300	1,104	3,546
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS		72,092	17,207	14,005	36,706	22,993	68,055
							231,058

TABLE IV.—(Concluded.)

Institutions. management.				Total expenditure from—					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Unaided.				Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.						7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8
6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	15,342	...	1,500	5,221	20,500	42,563	
...	...	...	...	15,342	...	1,500	5,221	20,500	42,563	
...	...	...	...	16,065	...	4,825	11,605	8,935	40,830	
...	...	1,720	1,720	40,730	2,135	29,839	29,232	18,487	120,423	
...	...	...	...	10,952	46,221	10,345	10,493	6,669	84,680	
379	...	100	479	4,098	...	420	2,812	3,146	10,476	
...	...	...	...	318	...	664	...	600	1,582	
379	...	1,820	2,199	72,163	48,356	46,093	53,542	37,837	257,991	
715	238	3,000	3,953	50,965	110,579	20,895	35,951	45,826	2,64,216	
600	895	...	1,495	12,699	6,542	7,681	4,872	18,064	49,858	
1,315	1,133	3,000	5,448	63,664	117,121	28,576	40,823	63,890	314,074	
...	...	...	...	1,541	...	...	...	...	1,541	
...	...	...	...	24,476	...	...	...	...	24,476	
...	...	...	...	6,380	...	...	...	...	6,380	
...	...	...	...	268	...	...	2,865	127	3,250	
...	...	...	...	2,639	...	...	...	...	2,639	
...	...	...	...	3,467	...	...	...	...	3,467	
...	...	...	...	144	...	145	...	...	289	
...	...	...	...	38,915	...	145	2,865	127	42,052	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	26,786	...	...	...	...	26,786	
...	...	...	...	71,662	60	...	...	1,878	73,600	
...	...	...	...	2,367	...	...	...	285	2,652	
...	...	...	...	936	...	...	...	...	936	
...	...	32	32	7,931	10,397	56	...	2,123	20,507	
...	...	...	...	840	468	632	...	113	2,053	
...	...	...	...	618	198	...	...	144	960	
...	...	2,390	2,390	11,072	24,541	5,312	550	14,360	55,835	
...	...	292	292	3,006	9,639	994	350	2,456	16,445	
...	...	...	...	10,985	...	...	...	...	10,985	
...	...	2,714	2,714	136,203	45,303	6,994	900	21,359	210,759	
1,694	1,133	7,534	10,361	326,287	210,780	82,308	103,351	143,713	867,439	

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of the Stages of Instruction of pupils in Public Schools for General Education

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage.			Middle Stage.		
					Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.		
					1			2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>										
For Boys.	Departmental	English ...	15	1,719	260	...	260	1,459	...	1,459
		Vernacular ...	5	546	...	...	...	71	...	71
	District Council	English ...	2	137	...	...	...	137	...	137
		Vernacular ...	126	15,058	...	...	...	1,781	6	1,787
	Municipal	English ...	25	2,402	...	...	...	2,402	...	2,402
		Vernacular ...	20	2,804	...	...	...	329	...	329
	Aided	English ...	29	1,913	324	...	324	1,574	15	1,589
		Vernacular ...	31	1,966	...	...	...	240	...	240
	Unaided	English ...	2	80	...	...	...	75	...	75
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feudatory	English ...	4	91	...	...	...	91	...	91	
	Vernacular ...	8	888	...	...	...	119	...	119	
Total ...			267	27,604	584	...	584	8,278	21	8,299
For Girls	Departmental	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Council	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	1	82	...	...	...	...	13	13
	Aided	English ...	6	117	...	...	...	2	115	117
		Vernacular ...	3	132	...	...	...	...	15	15
	Unaided	English ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			11	334	...	...	...	2	146	148
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...			278	27,938	584	...	584	8,280	167	8,447
<i>Primary Schools.</i>										
For Boys.	Departmental	...	33	2,059	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Board Schools	...	695	48,313	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Feudatory States	...	118	6,964	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	865	39,029	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	125	4,195	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			1,776	1,00,560	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	Departmental	...	7	308	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Council	...	65	2,799	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Feudatory States	...	5	178	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	57	2,512	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	8	220	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			142	6,017	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...			1,918	1,06,577	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			2,196	1,34,515	584	...	584	8,280	167	8,447

NOTE.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned
Mixed schools should be entered as boys' schools or girls' schools, according as the

TABLE V.

in the Central Provinces, at the end of the official year 1892-93.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			3			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,719	...	1,719
57	...	57	168	...	168	250	...	250	546	...	546
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,948	137	...	137
1,911	14	1,925	5,321	77	5,398	5,795	153	...	14,808	250	15,058
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	935	2,402	...	2,402
391	...	391	1,149	...	1,149	935	...	...	2,804	...	2,804
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,898	15	1,913
264	2	266	723	9	732	706	22	728	1,933	33	1,966
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	91
101	4	105	307	...	307	332	25	357	859	29	888
2,729	20	2,749	7,668	86	7,754	8,018	200	8,218	27,277	327	27,604
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14	14	...	25	25	...	30	30	...	82	82
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	115	117
...	17	17	...	33	33	...	67	67	...	132	132
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	31	31	...	58	58	...	97	97	2	332	334
2,729	51	2,780	7,668	144	7,812	8,018	297	8,315	27,279	659	27,938
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
334	...	334	943	...	943	750	32	782	2,027	32	2,059
7,253	46	7,299	19,644	405	20,049	19,876	1,089	20,965	46,773	1,540	48,313
491	8	499	2,692	21	2,713	3,726	26	3,752	6,909	55	6,964
2,749	41	2,790	11,158	61	11,219	24,936	114	25,020	38,813	216	39,029
74	...	74	839	...	839	3,268	14	3,282	4,181	14	4,195
10,901	95	10,996	35,276	487	35,763	52,526	1,275	53,801	98,703	1,857	1,00,560
...	28	28	...	106	106	10	164	174	10	298	308
...	199	199	...	1,003	1,003	...	1,597	1,597	...	2,799	2,799
...	4	4	...	72	72	...	102	102	...	178	178
4	205	209	41	879	920	45	1,338	1,383	90	2,422	2,512
...	2	2	2	35	37	...	181	181	2	218	220
4	438	442	43	2,095	2,138	55	3,382	3,437	102	5,915	6,017
10,905	533	11,438	35,319	2,582	37,901	52,581	4,657	57,238	98,805	7,772	1,06,577
13,634	584	14,218	42,987	2,726	45,713	60,599	4,954	65,553	1,26,084	8,431	1,34,515

under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and III.
number of boys or of girls is greater,

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arts Colleges—									
1. Master of Arts	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	...	3	15	31	...	1	47
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 { First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 { First B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 { First Arts	1	2	...	3	29	51	...	1	81
4 { Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training—									
Law—									
1. Doctor of Law.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	2	...	...	2	8	...	...	1	9
Medicine—									
4 { First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 { First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Engineering—									
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of General Education—									
Matriculation { Boys	5	8	1	14	121	176	26	18	341
Matriculation { Girls	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	3
Middle School Examination { Boys	36	20	3	59	549	278	19	102	948
Middle School Examination { Girls	...	2	...	2	...	12	...	...	12
Upper Primary Examination { Boys	898	313	14	1,225	8,146	1,786	128	55	10,115
Upper Primary Examination { Girls	40	13	...	53	106	125	...	...	231
Lower Primary Examination { Boys	970	417	36	1,423	9,075	2,520	150	...	11,745
Lower Primary Examination { Girls	68	26	2	96	384	143	7	...	534
Public Service Certificate Examination { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Special Instruction—									
Agricultural	1	...	...	1	61	...	...	...	61
1. Training School Examination for Masters { Secondary	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	15
1. Training School Examination for Masters { Primary	15	1	...	16	221	6	1	...	228
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses { Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses { Primary	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9
3. Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3
4. Art Examinations { Girls	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3
4. Art Examinations { Boys	56	7	...	63	367	153	...	26	546

NOTE.—Any other special examination, such as the 'Intermediate'

TABLE VI.

in the Central Provinces during the official year 1892-93.

Number passed.					Race or Creed of passed Scholars.							Remarks.
Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Parsis.	Gonds.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e	16f	16g	17
...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
5	12	...	...	17	1	...	15	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	32	...	1	46	1	...	42	2	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	...	1	7	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
83	110	14	18	225	7	1	203	13	...	...	1	
...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
304	143	6	18	471	20	1	412	35	3	...	...	
...	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,936	1,049	54	31	7,070	21	26	6,273	473	3	84	190	
118	47	...	...	165	14	1	144	3	...	...	3	
7,561	1,804	130	...	9,495	47	24	8,353	656	...	73	342	
243	111	3	...	357	39	7	288	16	...	6	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
57	...	...	...	57	...	...	51	6	...	...	...	
14	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	
127	5	...	...	132	...	...	123	9	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
61	11	...	1	73	...	...	66	4	2	...	1	

or other examinations of the Punjab University, may be added to this list.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public

Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public											
In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.											
Objects of expenditure.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University } English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education. } Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>											
High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys { English ...	2	137	135	108	...	1,560	...	565	457	...	2,582
For Boys { Vernacular ...	126	15,058	14,569	10,181	4,028	45,020	961	7,140	734	145	58,028
For Girls { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	128	15,195	14,704	10,289	4,028	46,581	961	7,705	1,191	145	60,610
<i>Primary Schools.</i>											
For Boys ...	640	41,996	40,467	26,858	14,587	97,855	...	14,867	1,174	172	1,28,655
For Girls ...	31	1,248	925	378	...	5,245	...	...	10	...	5,255
Total	671	43,244	41,392	27,236	14,587	1,03,100	...	14,867	1,184	172	1,33,910
<i>Schools for special instruction.</i>											
Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drawing Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	5,347	23,342	...	150	1,907	1,309	32,055
Furniture and Apparatus, Special grants only.	...	...	...	...	...	9,463	...	100	23	...	9,586
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	5,347	32,805	...	250	1,930	1,309	41,641
GRAND TOTAL	799	58,439	56,096	37,525	23,962	1,82,485	961	22,822	4,305	1,626	2,36,161

I.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure

II.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure

III.—The expenditure under Inspection, Scholarships and Miscellaneous should be shown

TABLE VII.

Instruction in the Central Provinces for the official year 1892-93.

Instruction.				Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.																	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
In institutions managed by			Total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards.												In institutions managed by			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.		
The De- part- ment.	Muni- cipal Bo- ards.	Private persons or associa- tions.		Num- ber of in- stitu- tions.	Num- ber of schol- ars on the rolls on 31st March.	Num- ber of Schol- ars on the rolls month- ly during the year.	Aver- age daily attend- ance.	Pro- vincial grants.	Muni- cipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Sub- scrip- tions.	En- dow- ments and other sour- ces.	Total.	The De- part- ment.	Lo- cal Fund Boards	Private persons or Associa- tions.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
242	333	...	2,135	25	2,402	2,192	1,802	14,078	19,578	33	11,198	362	1,986	47,535	3,010	...	1,815	4,825	4,825		
...	9	1,192	46,221	20	2,804	2,662	2,060	3,598	9,072	9	2,173	82	26	14,960	5,783	961	4,478	29,839	32,974		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,345	56,566		
...	...	...	...	1	82	84	62	...	604	...	...	...	...	604	...	...	420	420	420		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	664	664		
242	342	1,192	48,356	46	5,288	4,938	3,924	17,676	29,254	342	13,371	444	2,012	63,099	9,105	961	6,773	46,093	95,449		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	8	12,716	1,10,579	70	6,399	6,305	4,893	4,312	15,574	8	5,418	124	118	25,554	832	...	4,489	20,895	1,31,474		
...	341	956	6,542	34	1,551	1,455	940	1,925	6,294	341	...	42	140	8,742	144	...	1,243	7,681	14,223		
...	349	13,672	1,17,121	104	7,950	7,790	5,838	6,237	21,868	319	5,418	166	258	34,296	976	...	5,732	28,576	1,45,697		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	145	145		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	145	145		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60		
...	...	...	10,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	10,453		
...	...	...	468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	632	1,100		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198		
...	...	1,199	24,541	...	...	...	...	32	4,282	...	100	745	140	5,299	1,030	...	...	5,312	29,853		
...	...	176	9,639	...	...	...	...	700	780	...	...	44	17	1,541	214	...	...	994	10,633		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	1,375	45,803	...	...	...	...	732	5,062	...	100	789	157	6,840	1,244	...	...	6,994	52,297		
242	691	16,239	2,10,780	150	13,238	12,728	9,762	24,645	56,184	691	18,889	1,399	2,427	1,04,235	11,370	961	13,005	83,308	2,94,088		

shown in column 3 of General Table IV.
shown in columns 7b and 7c respectively, of General Table IV, and the Local Fund and Municipal expenditure of Native States should be excluded.
only in columns 16, 31 and 32 and not in the other columns

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. II.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Abstract Return of Expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the official year 1892-93.

	Total Direct Expenditure.					Total Indirect Expenditure.			Total Expenditure.	REMARK
	University Education.	School Education, General.		Total.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Total.			
		Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.					Primary Schools.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Institutions ... { For Males	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
... { For Females	...	12,610	15,600	28,210	1,025	3,400	4,425	32,635		
...	...	10,033	13,832	23,865	348	...	348	24,213		
Total ...	...	22,643	29,432	52,075	1,373	3,400	4,773	56,848		
(a). Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in (columns 2 to 8)—to Total Provincial Expenditure on European Institutions	...	39.9	44.1	84	5.6	10.4	16.	100		
(b). Do. do. to Municipal Expenditure...	...	43.3	56.7	100	...	...	...	100		
(c). Do. do. to Total Expenditure	..	42.	58.	92	2.	8.	8.	100		
Average annual cost of educating each pupil—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Cost of Provincial Revenues	...	34 7 9	15 2 7	20 10 6						
Cost of Municipal Funds	...	4 5 5	2 4 6	2 13 8						
Total	...	80 0 2	41 4 5	52 2 11						

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. III.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of Europeans Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces for the official year 1892-93.

Public Institutions.															Number of Scholars on 31st March learning—			REMARKS.		
Under Private management.															Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	English.		A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.
Aided by the Department, Local Fund of Municipal Board.							Unaided.													
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15						
COLLEGES.																				
ENGLISH.																				
Secondary Schools.																				
For Boys	6	174	176	153	...	...	...	...	6	174	174	121	53							
For Girls	5	108	105	91	1	3	2	2	6	111	111	...	91							
Total	11	282	281	244	1	3	2	2	12	285	285	121	144							
Primary Schools.																				
For Boys	6	368	343	281	...	...	...	...	6	368	368	...	...							
For Girls	5	413	364	283	1	14	6	6	6	427	427	...	...							
Total	11	781	707	564	1	14	6	6	12	795	795	...	...							
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION																				
...	22	1,063	988	808	2	17	8	8	24	1,080	1,080	121	144	75 Girls in Boys' schools. 94 Boys in Girls' schools.						

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. IV.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of Expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the official year 1892-93.

Objects of Expenditure.	Public Institutions.												Total of Expenditure from—				Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Under Private management.																	
	Aided by the Department.						Unaided.											
	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	2a	2b	2c	3d	2	3a	3b	3c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4				
Secondary Schools, English—																		
For Boys	5,743	800	2,766	1,612	1,659	12,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
For Girls	3,948	420	2,433	420	2,333	9,554	379	...	100	479	...	...	...	...	...			
Total	9,691	1,220	5,199	2,062	3,992	22,164	379	...	100	479	...	...	...	...	...			
Primary Schools, English—																		
For Boys	5,757	1,000	2,129	2,539	4,175	15,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
For Girls	4,962	600	4,144	1,000	2,423	13,129	600	103	...	703	...	...	...	...	...			
Total	10,719	1,600	6,273	3,539	6,598	28,729	600	103	...	703	...	...	...	...	...			
Scholarship in Secondary Schools...	768	...	...	...	...	768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Do. Primary	605	...	...	...	...	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Buildings	2,500	...	...	...	900	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total	3,873	...	...	...	900	4,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS...	24,283	2,820	11,472	5,601	11,490	55,666	979	103	100	1,182	24,283	2,820	12,451	17,294	56,848			

EDUCATION--SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. V--(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the European Schools of the Central Provinces, for the official year 1892-93.

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.		High Stage.			Middle Stage.			Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.			
	Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.													
										Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.			Boys.			Girls.			Total.	
	1			2			3			4			5			Boys.			Girls.			Total.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																							
For Boys ... { Aided	6	174	19	...	19	140	15	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	15	174	...	...	...		
Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total	6	174	19	...	19	140	15	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	15	174	...	...	...		
For Girls ... { Aided	5	108	...	...	...	2	106	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	106	108	...	...	...		
Unaided	1	3	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...		
Total	6	111	...	...	...	2	109	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	109	111	...	...	...		
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																							
	12	285	19	...	19	142	124	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	124	285	...	...	...		
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																							
For Boys ... { Aided	6	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	30	145	140	20	160	53	10	63	368	...	...	...		
Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total	6	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	30	145	140	20	160	53	10	63	368	...	...	...		
For Girls ... { Aided	5	413	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	86	90	41	143	184	45	94	139	413	...	...	...		
Unaided	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	4	6	...	6	6	14	...	...	...		
Total	6	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	88	92	43	147	190	45	100	145	427	...	...	...		
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS																							
	12	795	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	118	237	133	167	350	98	110	208	795	...	...	...		
GRAND TOTAL																							
	24	1,080	19	...	19	142	124	266	119	118	237	133	167	350	98	110	208	1,080	...	...	...		

NOTE.—The number of Girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Form No. III. Mixed schools should be entered as Boys' schools or Girls' schools, according as the number of Boys or of Girls is greater.

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.

Dated Nagpur, the 9th February 1893.

No. 970.--The following rules regarding the extension of a system of training for teachers in Primary Schools have been approved by the Chief Commissioner, and are published for general information. The rules will have effect from the 1st April 1893.

1. For every master or pupil who passes the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Primary grade, 3rd class, a bonus of Rs. 10 will be paid to the Head master of the school from which he passes.

Provided that--

(a) the school from which the master or pupil passes has been recognized by the Inspector-General of Education as capable of affording a fitting training for school teachers;

(b) the master or pupil has attended the school from which he is presented for at least one year previous to the Teachers' Certificate Examination;

[N.B.—Masters who are already engaged in teaching, and who wish to obtain Teachers' Certificates, may attend the school for two courses of 6 months each in consecutive years.]

(c) the master or pupil signs, before the payment of the bonus, an agreement to serve in the Education Department for two years;

(d) not more than 6 bonuses in each district will be awarded under this rule in any one year, with the exception of the Raipur District, in which 12 will be given till further orders.

2. Subject to provisos (a), (b) and (c) of Rule 1, a further bonus of Rs. 10 will be paid to the Head master of a school referred to in that rule, for each master or pupil who, within one year of his passing the Teachers' Certificate Examination, Primary grade, 3rd class, passes the Teachers' Certificate Examination, Primary grade, 2nd class.

Provided that not more than 2 bonuses will be awarded under this rule, in any one year, in each district.

3. The bonuses referred to in Rules 1 and 2 of these rules will be awarded in accordance with the order in which the candidates concerned pass the Teachers' Certificate Examination, Primary grade, 2nd or 3rd class, respectively, in each district.

4. Masters in combined system schools who wish to attend one of the schools referred to in Rule 1, may, with the express sanction of the Inspector-General of Education, receive the whole or part of their fixed grant allowances during the course of training.

5. Candidates who pass the Teachers' Certificate Examination under these rules will receive ordinary certificates.

This Notification cancels Rules 6 to 9 of Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 4560, dated the 23rd July 1890.

Appendix B.

Dated Nagpur, the 27th October 1892.

No. 7471.—The following revised rules for the encouragement of Elementary Drawing have been approved by the Chief Commissioner, and are published for general information :—

1. The examinations of the Bombay School of Art are held annually in the month of April at such centres as may be fixed by the Inspector-General of Education.

The examination when and where held.

2. The examination papers are prepared at the School of Art, and forwarded to the different centres, from which the answer-papers are returned to be judged in the School of Art.

Examination papers where prepared.

3. The subjects of the First Grade Examination of the Bombay School of Art are as follows :—

Subjects of examination for the 1st grade.

(a) Simple Free Hand Drawing.

(b) Simple Model and Object Drawing.

(c) Practical Geometry.

4. Students must appear for the three subjects of the 1st grade collectively, but those who fail in any one or more subjects may appear again for that subject or subjects, at the next annual examination.

Students to appear for the 1st Grade Examination collectively.

5. No pupil is eligible for examination in any subject of the 2nd grade who has not passed in all the subjects of the 1st grade.

Students not to appear for the 2nd grade without passing in all the subjects of the 1st grade.

6. The subjects comprised in the course of the 2nd Grade Examination of the Bombay School of Art are :—

Subjects of the 2nd Grade Examination.

(a) Free Hand Drawing from flat examples.

(b) Free Hand Drawing from models.

(c) Practical Geometry.

(d) Linear perspective.

7. Candidates for the 2nd Grade Art Certificates must be prepared to—

Requirements for the 2nd Grade Examination.

(a) draw in a given time, an example in outline from the flat ;

(b) draw in outline a group of models placed by the examiners ;

(c) solve, on paper, questions in Geometry, as follows :—

(i) Plane Geometry by R. Burchett, problems 1 to 105, omitting Nos. 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 58, 59 and 60.

(ii) The construction of scales, and the application of scales to pattern drawing, taken from "Practical Geometry for Art students, adapted to the Second Grade by John Carroll." See lesson VII, problem 49, lesson VIII and lessons IX, X, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII.

(iii) Elementary Solid Geometry (Orthographic Projection), from Carroll's Practical Geometry,* omitting the last part on "Sections of solids made by oblique planes."

[* Carroll's Practical Geometry can be purchased of Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.]

(d) solve questions in perspective showing the use of vanishing and measuring points used in horizontal planes, and to represent simple solids on the ground plane in any position ;

- (e) instruct a class, in the presence of the examiners, by an example drawn on the black board.

[NOTE.—Subject (e) is only for those intending to become teachers of drawing, and the examination in this subject will be held in Bombay only.]

8. A pupil may be examined in any single subject of the 2nd grade without taking up the other subjects, but in this case a specimen work of the subject in which he or she wishes to be examined must be sent up to the School of Art, Bombay, by the 15th of March, and must be approved before he or she can be admitted to the annual examination of the 2nd grade.

Kind of specimen work to be sent.

9. The specimen works referred to in Article 8 are :—

- (a) a sheet of free hand outline drawing from flat example ;
- (b) a drawing from a group of models in outline ;
- (c) a sheet of not less than six Geometrical Problems ;
- (d) a perspective diagram.

The above works must be executed on imperial sheets of paper.

A pupil who has once passed not to appear again.

10. A pupil who has once passed in a subject of the 1st or 2nd grade cannot be examined again in that subject.

11. School Masters and pupil-teachers who wish to study drawing in Bombay can attend the early morning classes at the School of Art, to qualify themselves for 2nd Grade Art Certificates, by paying the usual school fees.

12. If, at the annual Bombay School of Art examinations, not less than ten of his pupils obtain certificates of the 1st or 2nd grade, a Drawing Master who holds the 2nd Grade Certificate of the Bombay School of Art shall receive a grant of Rs. 100. Under the same condition, a Drawing Master who holds a 3rd grade certificate of the Bombay School of Art shall receive a grant of Rs. 150.

Prizes and certificates for Government and Board Schools.

13. The following prizes and certificates will be given to pupils in Government and Boards Schools, upon the results of the annual School of Art Examinations :—

- (a) for every drawing of the 1st grade—
Rupree 1, if marked 'good ;'
Rupees 2, if marked 'excellent ;'
- (b) for every drawing of the 2nd grade—
Rupees 2, if marked 'good ;'
Rupees 4, if marked 'excellent ;'
- (c) for a pass in all the subjects of the 1st or 2nd grade, a certificate.

Prizes to pupils in aided institutions.

14. In aided institutions grants will be awarded on the results of the 1st and 2nd Grade Examinations of the Bombay School of Art as follows :—

- (a) for every drawing of the 1st grade—
Annas 8, if marked 'pass,'
Rupree 1, if marked 'good,'
Rupees 2, if marked 'excellent ;'
- (b) for every drawing of the 2nd grade in which a pupil passes, Rupees 5.

Appendix C.

No. 7472, dated the 27th October 1892.

It is hereby notified that District Councils may, in addition to the prizes sanctioned in paragraphs 15 and 16 of the Chief Commissioner's minute on Technical Education, dated the 4th April 1888, offer annually 10 prizes of Rs. 2 each for the students of District Council Schools who do best in drawing in the Upper Primary Examination.

2. Five prizes of Rs. 2 each may be offered annually by Municipal Committees to students in schools within Municipal limits, for the same subject, on the results of the same examination.

Appendix D.

Dated Nagpur, the 12th November 1892.

No. 7840.—The following rules for the examination of officers of the Education Department (not being Deputy Inspectors of Schools—for whom a separate examination has been prescribed—) in the vernaculars have been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, in supersession of the Notification by the Education Department, dated the 1st March 1871, and Book Circular No. XXXIV, dated the 6th October 1887, and are published for general information :—

Examination to be passed.

1. Every officer of the Education Department whose vernacular language is not that of the people of the section of the country to which he is posted, shall pass an examination in the vernacular language of that section of the country, or in such other vernacular language as the Inspector-General of Education shall decide, within one year from the date of his first appointment or transfer. In certain exceptional cases, the time may be further extended; but in no case shall it be allowed to exceed two years.

2. The examination will be as follows :—

In Urdu, Hindi, Marathi and Uriya :

(i) A paper on translation from the vernacular into English.

Text-books—Departmental—Urdu, Hindi, Marathi and Uriya, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Readers.

(ii) A paper on translation of passages of simple English into the vernacular. Candidates should be able to translate with correctness of idiom and grammar.

(iii) A paper (1) on Grammar—Urdu, Hindi, Marathi and Uriya Grammars prescribed for the 4th and 5th vernacular standards; (2) on translation of the technical terms used in Geography, Arithmetic and Geometry (plane).

(iv) (1) To converse with ease and fluency with the examiners and with a native of India in the vernacular.

(2) To read a short manuscript letter in the vernacular and to dictate a reply thereto.

(v) The tuition or examination of a class of boys in Grammar, Arithmetic or Geography.

Conduct of Examination.

3. The examination will be held annually (if there are candidates for examination) on a date to be notified three months previously in the *Central Provinces Gazette*. It will be conducted by a Board of Examiners appointed by the Inspector-General of Education.

4. Candidates who obtain 40 per cent. of the maximum number of marks in each paper of the written portion of the examination, and who are reported to have acquitted themselves satisfactorily in the *viva voce* part thereof, will be considered to have passed.

Penalties for not passing, &c.

5. No officer of the Department who fails to pass the language test prescribed by Rule 2 within the prescribed time shall (if newly appointed to the Department) be confirmed in his appointment: and no officer of the Department who is already substantive in his appointment shall be promoted to a higher grade or to a better paid post till he passes.

6. No officer will be admitted to an Inspectorship of Schools until he has passed in Urdu and in either Hindi or Marathi, and no Inspector will be confirmed until he has passed in both Hindi and Marathi.

Provided that an officer whose vernacular is one of these languages shall be deemed to have passed in that vernacular.

7. The Inspector of Schools in the Eastern Circle will be bound to qualify in Uriya within a year of appointment, failing which his promotion will be stopped.

8. No Professor will be appointed an Inspector until he has passed the language test laid down for Inspectors.

Appendix E.

Work of the Deputy and Joint Inspector of Schools in the Central Provinces for the official year 1892-93.

District.	Name of Deputy Inspector.	Salary.	Number of days on tour.	Number of days at headquarters.	Area of the district in square miles.	Miles travelled by road.	Miles travelled by rail.	Number of inspections.	REMARKS.
Nagpur	Nago Yado Rao	Rs. a. p. 125 0 0	195	170	3,843	1,879	260	202	
Bhandara	Gopal Sitaram Panchbhai	80 0 0	299	66	3,968	1,865	2,081	335	
Chanda	Govind Raghunath Bapat	200 0 0	54	68	10,749	408	...	36	From 1st April to 20th July 1892.
	Sadasheo Vithal	150 0 0	147	96		1,253	28	128	
Wardha	Jageshwar Bapuji		19	51		204	62	45	
	Atmaram Narayan Shronti, B.A.	80 0 0	61	58	2,428	438	223		
	Sakharam Maruti Bakre, B.A.		125	51		802	340	111	
Balaghat	Gopal Parmanand	66 3 2	248	117	3,139	1,809	350	213	
Seoni	Jeorakhan Lal	125 0 0	283	82	3,198	2,579	...	255	
Chhindwara	Govind Ramchandra Bobde	80 0 0	232	130	4,630	1,665	...	146	3 days on casual leave.
Betul	Kedarnath	150 0 0	235	123	3,824	1,876	...	190	7 do. do.
Sironcha	C. D. Rangbhashiam	50* 0 0	92	273	...	1,076	...	91	* Annually.
	Sadasheo Rao	150 0 0	17	24		111	148	9	
Nimar	Ranchand Rao	...	11	12		86	115	8	
	Munna Lalo, B. A.	66 0 0	43	15	3,357	208	194	34	
	Govind Raghunath Bapat	200 0 0	187	56		1,280	1,180	230	

Jubbulpore	{ Kripa Shankar	...	200	0	0	76	46	{ 8,948	{ 499	320	77
	... { Shivaji Bhawani Singh	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
	Jayadeo Dixit	...	125	0	0	161	60	1,397	1,397	1,224	222
Damoh	... Rahmat Ali	...	100	0	0	246	119	2,831	1,789	39	199
Hoshangabad	... Gadadhar Prasad Singh	...	100	0	0	232	133	4,594	1,079	1,712	200
Mandla	... Lal Mohamad	...	100	0	0	257	108	5,056	1,742	...	116
Saugor	... Hira Lal, B. A.,	...	80	0	0	241	124	4,007	2,085	831	293
Narsinghpur	... Bihari Lal	...	125	0	0	259	106	1,916	1,782	1,289	287
	{ Jayadeo Dixit	...	125	0	0	54	77	...	...	641	51
Raipur Range	... { Kripa Shankar	...	200	0	0	49	115	11,724	169	110	40
	... { A. R. Bambawala, B.A.,	...	76	0	0	62	8	...	691	991	59
Drug do.	... Jaya Lal	...	52	0	0	263	102	...	2,538	758	254
Bilaspur	... Ganpat Lal Choube	...	80	0	0	193	172	8,341	1,380	1,000	195
Sambalpur	... Trilochan Misra	...	61	0	0	218	147	4,948	1,472	...	256
Patna & Kalahandi.	Ganpat Ramchandra	...	70	0	0	239	126	6,144	2,085	...	187
Sarangarh	... Madho Rao	...	70	0	0	249	116	2,026	1,208	100	152

Appendix F.

Dated Nagpur, the 29th September 1892.

No. 6769.—The following modifications in Notification No. 4767, dated the 1st August 1890, have been approved by the Chief Commissioner, and are published for general information :—

For Articles 41, 42 and 43, Section B, of the above Notification, substitute the following :—

Article 41.—The fixed grant shall not exceed Rs. 6 per mensem for Masters holding Teachers' Certificates, and Rs. 4 for uncertificated teachers.

Article 42.—Result grants shall be given at the rate of 50 per cent. of the maximum rates.

Article 43.—Of the total result grant earned, 40 per cent. shall be given to the Head Master, and 10 per cent. to the subordinate staff.

After Article 43, read the following :—

Article 44.—An advance of a sum not exceeding Rs. 15 may be made by Government or the Local Body concerned to the Head Master or Manager of each school, when opened for the first time, in order to enable him to purchase school contingencies, such as books, maps, apparatus, &c. This advance will be deducted from the first result grant earned by the school.

To the first clause of Article 21, add the following :—

Provided that the number of school meetings required by this Article may, with the express sanction of the Inspector-General, be reduced to 120.

General Management Training

Class of Schools.	Schools.		Scholars.		Average daily attendance.		Expenditure.				Total cost of educating each pupil.		Cost to Provincial Revenues	
							Provincial Revenue.		Cess and other Sources.		Total.			
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>														
Government and Board Vernacular Schools	1	1	92	82	75	62	...	...	256	604	598	604	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aided { English Vernacular	5	6	102	117	93	100	4,098	5,899	5,229	9,397	8,739	9,397	7 3 0	3 8 5
Unaided—English	2	3	84	132	49	85	318	660	45	978	241	978	7 13 2	2 4 5
Total ...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	479	...	479	239 8 0	...
	8	11	278	394	217	249	4,048	5,530	7,642	9,578	32 9 3	12,058	36 15 9	13 8 8
<i>Primary Schools.</i>														
Government Vernacular Schools	23	8	1,092	331	637	206	7,942	2,071	243	8,185	12 0 8	8,185	25 5 5	10 0 9
Local Fund and Municipal Schools	41	65	1,859	2,799	1,183	1,318	1,925	8,506	12,072	13,997	5 1 8	13,997	612 11	0 6 2
Native State Schools	6	5	227	178	120	88	...	763	715	715	3 14 10	715	4 1 0	...
Aided { English Vernacular	7	5	442	413	345	283	4,962	10,003	8,167	15,945	39 9 1	13,129	36 1 1	14 11 11
Unaided { English Vernacular	48	52	1,926	2,099	1,198	1,186	4,250	12,516	14,467	18,717	8 6 2	18,717	9 2 11	1 13 4
Total ...	185	143	5,712	6,040	3,587	3,189	19,079	34,106	37,159	54,711	9 13 2	56,238	10 3 10	3 11 2
Grand Total ...	143	154	5,990	6,374	3,804	3,438	23,495	39,636	44,801	64,289	10 15 5	68,296	11 6 3	4 3 3

Class of Schools.	Schools.		Scholars.		Average daily attendance.		Expenditure.				Total cost of educating each pupil.		Cost to Provincial Revenues	
							Provincial Revenue.		Cess and other Sources.		Total.			
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>														
Government and Board Vernacular Schools	1	1	92	82	75	62	342	...	255	604	598	604	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
English	5	6	102	117	93	100	3,510	4,098	5,229	5,899	8,739	9,997	86 14 10	31 9 10
Aided ... Vernacular	2	3	84	132	49	85	196	318	45	660	241	978	7 13 2	2 4 5
Unaided—English	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	479	...	479	239 8 0	...
Total ...	8	11	278	334	217	249	4,048	4,416	5,530	7,642	9,578	12,058	32 9 3	13 12 3
<i>Primary Schools.</i>														
Government Vernacular Schools	26	8	1,092	331	637	206	10,441	7,942	2,071	243	12,512	8,185	12 0 8	25 5 5
Local Fund and Municipal Schools	41	65	1,859	2,799	1,183	1,318	708	1,925	8,506	12,072	9,214	13,997	5 1 8	512 11
Native State Schools	6	5	227	178	120	88	...	...	763	715	763	715	3 14 10	4 1 0
English	7	5	442	413	345	283	5,942	4,962	10,003	8,167	15,945	13,129	39 9 1	36 1 1
Aided ... Vernacular	48	52	1,926	2,099	1,198	1,186	3,514	4,250	12,516	14,467	16,080	18,717	8 6 2	9 2 11
English	1	1	12	14	15	6	...	...	...	703	...	703	...	...
Unaided Vernacular	6	7	154	206	89	102	...	...	247	792	247	792	1 10 0	4 8 0
Total ...	135	143	5,712	6,040	3,587	3,189	20,805	19,079	34,106	37,159	54,711	56,238	9 13 2	10 3 10
Grand Total ...	143	154	5,990	6,374	3,804	3,438	24,653	23,495	39,636	44,801	64,289	68,296	10 15 5	11 6 3

Appendix H.

List of High and Middle Schools in the Central Provinces.

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	Number of pupils.	Passes.			
				Matriculation.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
N. C.	Jubbulpore	Collegiate High School	117	49	...	...	...
		Raj Kumar School	7	...	1	...	...
		1st grade Middle School, Murwara	88	...	9	...	...
		Hitkarni Sabha High School	210	6	22	...	...
		Anjuman Islamia High School	72	2	5	...	...
		Church Mission High School	159	7	10	...	...
		Sadar Bazar Church Mission School	49	...	1	...	...
		R. G. Mahajani Vidyalaya	60	...	3	...	...
		14 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,602	...	...	127	146
	Sangor	High School, Sangor	391	12	27	...	...
		2nd grade Middle School, Khurai	39	...	5	...	...
		12 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,383	...	...	157	153
	Hoshangabad	High School, Hoshangabad	196	10	15	...	...
		1st grade Middle School, Harda	136	...	11	...	...
		Do. do. do. Seoni-Malwa	95	...	7	...	...
		2nd grade do. do. Sohagpur	95	...	9	...	...
		3 Vernacular Middle Schools	354	...	...	25	43
	Domoh	1st grade Middle School, Domoh	141	...	7	...	...
		2nd grade do. do. Hutta	50	...	7	...	...
		16 Vernacular Middle Schools	877	...	...	61	74
	Narsinghpur	1st grade Middle School, Narsinghpur	144	...	16	...	...
		Do. do. do. Gadarpura	113	...	5	...	...
		11 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,302	...	...	112	132
	Nimar	1st grade Middle School, Khandwa	193	...	9	...	...
		Do. do. do. Burhanpur	130	...	8	...	...
		6 Vernacular Middle Schools	721	...	...	44	53
	Mandla	Jagannath 1st grade Middle School, Mandla	98	...	3	...	...
		4 Vernacular Middle Schools	416	...	...	43	37
S. C.	Nagpur	Free Church Institution, Nagpur	250	40	...	...	...
		Neill City High School do.	401	48	32	...	...
		1st grade Middle School, Kamptee	169	...	11	...	...
		Do. do. do. Ramtek	90	...	5	...	...
		Do. do. do. Umrer	116	...	9	...	...
		2nd grade do. do. Kalmeshwar	19	...	...	...	...
		Do. do. do. Khapa	36	...	...	...	...
		Do. do. do. Saoner	37	...	1	...	...
		Do. do. do. Katol	46	...	2	...	...
		New English School, Nagpur	57	...	7	...	...
		Native Institution do.	83	...	10	...	...
		Andra Sabha School do.	49	...	5	...	...
		Sitabaldi Aided do. do.	69	...	8	...	...
		Roman Catholic do. do.	25	...	...	...	...
		Catholic Mission do. Kamptee	25	...	...	...	...
		M. E. Mission do. do.	85	...	...	...	...
		Anjuman Hamie, Nagpur	39	...	...	...	...
		27 Vernacular Middle Schools	2,920	...	...	168	305
	Bhandara	1st grade Middle School, Bhandara	170	...	11	...	...
		8 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,290	...	...	115	155
	Wardha	1st grade Middle School, Wardha	101	...	10	...	...
		Do. do. do. Hinganghat	159	...	5	...	...
		Do. do. do. Arvi	81	...	7	...	...
		Do. do. do. Ashti	88	...	1	...	...
		Do. do. do. Deoli	85	...	2	...	...
		13 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,190	...	...	87	145

Appendix H.—(Contd.)

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	Number of pupils.	Passes.			
				Matriculation.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
S. C.	Balaghat	... 2nd grade Middle School, Burha	... 102	...	10	...	...
"	"	... 5 Vernacular Middle Schools	... 535	...	...	55	56
"	Chanda	... 1st grade Middle School, Chanda	... 145	...	21	...	...
"	"	... 2nd grade do. do. Warora	... 58	...	...	...	...
"	"	... 2nd grade do. do. Sironcha	... 33	...	5	...	...
"	"	... 10 Vernacular Middle Schools.	... 1,385	...	...	74	90
"	Seoni	... Mission High School, Seoni	... 33	...	4	...	...
"	"	... 1st grade Middle School, Seoni	... 80	...	10	...	...
"	"	... 4 Vernacular Middle Schools.	... 377	...	...	39	23
"	Chhindwara	... 1st grade Middle School, Chhindwara	... 112	...	6	...	...
"	"	... 8 Vernacular Middle Schools.	... 938	...	...	94	108
"	Betul	... 1st grade Middle School, Badnur	... 110	...	10	...	...
"	"	... 5 Vernacular Middle Schools.	... 572	...	...	56	84
E. C.	Raipur	... High School, Raipur	... 250	8	18	...	...
"	"	... 2nd grade Middle School, Dhamtari	... 47	...	3	...	...
"	"	... Middle School, RajNandgaon	... 47	...	3	...	...
"	"	... Do. Dongargarh	... 19	...	...	...	...
"	"	... Do. Khairagarh	... 13	...	...	...	...
"	"	... Mission School, Raipur	... 20	...	1	...	...
"	"	... 20 Vernacular Middle Schools.	... 2,673	...	...	179	243
"	Sambalpur	... High School, Sambalpur	... 158	4	12	...	...
"	"	... 2nd grade Middle School, Bolangir	... 12	...	...	...	...
"	"	... 15 Vernacular Middle Schools.	... 1,507	...	...	109	122
"	Bilaspur	... 1st grade Middle School, Bilaspur	... 115	...	7	...	...
"	"	... 9 Vernacular Middle Schools.	... 1,217	...	...	92	132

REPORT
ON
EDUCATION
IN THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES,
FOR
THE YEAR 1893-94.



NAGPUR :
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1894.

[PRICE ONE RUPEE.]

133960

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,
in the General Department,—dated Pachmarhi, the 23rd October 1894.*

READ—

The Report on Education in the Central Provinces, for the year 1893-94, submitted with the Inspector-General's letter No. D-3233, dated the 19th July 1894.

READ ALSO—

The Circle and District Reports.

RESOLUTION.

The summary, with which the Inspector-General opens his Report, is a striking record of educational progress. In two years 470 new schools have been established, and 35,675 new pupils have been brought on the rolls. This is the immediate result of the additional grant from the Provincial revenues of Rs. 50,000 per annum, which Sir A. MacDonnell gave to the Department for the extension of elementary education. Broadly speaking, every rupee of this grant has brought a new learner to the schools. The result is admirable, and the Inspector-General has earned the thanks, as well as the congratulations, of the Chief Commissioner for the care and judgment with which his measures have been taken for the effective utilization of the moneys placed at his disposal for this important purpose. The Report is full of evidence of the practical thought which has been brought to bear on the improvement and development of the methods of education in the Province. An establishment of Inspectors has been entertained to ensure the thorough and systematic inspection of all schools, and particularly of those which have been newly opened. The curriculum in rural schools has been wisely simplified, and the hours of study shortened, to adapt them to children who, often helping in the fields or living at a distance, would not otherwise attend. The Hindi Readers were pedantic; they are being revised to bring them into better accord with the common language of the people. In the higher classes a very much improved collection of lesson-books has already been substituted. The supervision in the rural schools of the Local Boards and Tahsildars has been more closely defined and promoted, and, with the consent of each municipality concerned, a system has been introduced in the Anglo-Vernacular Municipal schools, by which the schoolmasters will have wider openings for advancement, and the municipalities will, in consequence, secure the service of a better class of teachers. The provision of boarding houses for High and Middle schools has made steady progress. With these there is a long list of minor reforms. There have been failures. The scheme of classes for training teachers in Middle Vernacular schools was pushed forward too rapidly and must be narrowed. Even among the High Schools, there are some the management of which has not given satisfaction, but, on the whole, there is no Department of the Administration in the Province which, during the last year, has made such signal progress, and it is a high gratification to the Chief Commissioner to record his sense of the eminent service rendered by Mr. Thompson and the officers of the educational staff.

2. The additional grant for the extension of primary education referred to above has, the Chief Commissioner gathers, been entirely spent in the establishment of schools on the combined system, which plan has also been adopted in many places in substitution of the result-aided system. The change is, no doubt, desirable, and the Chief Commissioner accepts the conclusion established by a consensus of educational opinion that the combined system is ordinarily the most profitable manner of employing public funds. At the same time the Chief Commissioner has some reason to doubt whether the combined system is altogether suited to certain areas and classes. It is in theory a grant-in-aid system, that is, it postulates a private origin for the schools affected. In practice the schools established under it appear to be in reality departmental schools differing only from those recognised as such, in that they impose certain obligations on the people among whom they are started. No objection can be taken to this wherever enterprise, private liberality and desire for education are in some degree forthcoming. But this is not the case everywhere. In paragraph 11 of the Report the Inspector-General remarks that Municipal Committees might do better by themselves establishing good primary schools than by subsidising inefficient venture schools. It is, the Chief Commissioner thinks, for consideration whether in the more backward tracts it would not be better to follow a similar course and make the new schools definitely departmental schools, making no demands whatever in the first instance on the low castes and aboriginal tribes, who in practice are served by these schools.

3. Even after the extension of primary education already noticed, the percentage of children of school-going age to those under instruction is only 7·7. This, however, represents a considerable advance on the previous year, when it stood at 7 only, and being calculated for both sexes requires to be almost doubled for boys alone. There is an increase of schools in all districts, except Nagpur, Chhindwara and Betul, in the latter two of which there is practically no extension of education. Nimar alone shows a decrease in the number of pupils, but this is explained by the Inspector-General to be nominal, and the district still holds the first place in regard to the diffusion of public instruction. In this connection the Chief Commissioner would like the Inspector-General to consult the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad in regard to the very low proportion of boys at school in that district. In Nimar the percentage is 15·7; in Narsinghpur it is 12·73; in the intermediate district of Hoshangabad it is only 8·7. The progress in Chhattisgarh is very remarkable and satisfactory. During the year the Chief Commissioner had under his consideration certain proposals submitted by Mr. Monro, the late Inspector-General, and revised by Mr. Thompson, for popularising primary education. The result of these is detailed in paragraph 60 of the Report. A much simpler form of curriculum has been sanctioned for rural schools. The hours of attendance have been reduced and may, for the children of agriculturists, be further shortened at the discretion of school committees. The vernacular text-books are being revised, and in this connection a useful reform is to be introduced at the instance of Mr. Fuller, Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, namely, the substitution in the Readers of a terminology in common use for unfamiliar pedantries drawn mainly from Sanskrit. It is curious and interesting that, while the number of Mahomedan pupils has increased, there has been a decline in Urdu Readers, an indication, as the Inspector-General remarks, that the Mahomedans are learning to appreciate the vernaculars of the people among whom they dwell.

4. A consideration which naturally largely affects the popularity of education is the question of fees. It is therefore gratifying to find so considerable an increase of income from this source accompanying the extension of education. The total receipts from fees rose from Rs. 1,03,351 in 1892-93 to Rs. 1,22,082 in the year under report, an increase of 18 per cent. This is shared by all classes of institutions and is most marked in aided colleges, where the fees have nearly doubled—a very satisfactory result. In Government secondary schools fee receipts show a decrease from Rs. 15,353 to Rs. 12,580, but this is due to the transfer of three to municipal management. The fee income amounts to 7·4 per cent. of the total expenditure on education, which stands at Rs. 9,08,978 against Rs. 8,67,439 in the previous year. The total increase of expenditure thus amounts to Rs. 41,539. Of this, Rs. 30,725 is shown as falling on Provincial revenues, but the Inspector-General explains that this must be reduced by Rs. 10,000, representing a special grant-in-aid to salary-result schools in the Raipur District, which by mistake last year was shown as a grant from Local Funds. The Chief Commissioner is taking steps to abolish this special grant to a single district, made some years ago avowedly as a temporary measure, and has ordered its reduction to Rs. 5,000 in the current year. This same explanation accounts for the apparent decrease in the income from Local Funds from Rs. 2,10,780 to Rs. 1,98,617. It is satisfactory to find that the income from “All other sources,” which for the most part represents private liberality, shows a continued increase from Rs. 1,43,713 to Rs. 1,47,318. The expenditure on Colleges, as in the previous year, was 7 per cent. of the total direct cost of education. This was the sum necessary, assisted by private endowments, to educate 336 students. It is very natural that the fathers of intelligent and industrious young men should look eagerly to Government for help, and it is right and proper that the State should contribute to the finished education it requires from its highest employés; but in considering the question of the extent to which State aid should be given, it cannot be wholly left out of sight that the money allotted to prepare 336 students for a degree would have given the education needed for the ordinary business of life to 11,252 lads of the same classes of the people.

The Inspector-General has noticed the small increase in the municipal expenditure on education. The Chief Commissioner is aware that, in all the larger municipalities, the Committees have to meet heavy demands for the payment of the schemes of water-supply which were a first necessity of municipal government, and he recognizes that, without an increased taxation, which he altogether deprecates, they have not the means of adding materially to their assignments for education. He does not doubt that, as their funds improve, the claims of their schools will be admitted. Meanwhile, it is a pleasure to him to notice the handsome subscriptions of private gentlemen, such as those, for example, which have placed on so excellent a footing the Morris College and the High School of Hoshangabad. The generous public spirit, which has already done so much in the past, deserves and receives the Chief Commissioner's warm and hearty recognition.

5. The results of examinations shown in paragraph 16 of the Report indicate very varying degrees of success. In the University examinations the Provinces are shown to have done very well. Four Central Provinces students took the M. A. degree from the Presidency College, Calcutta, while the number of B. A. passes rose from 17 in the previous year to 36 (four with honours) in the year under report, and of F. A. passes from 46 to 68. In matriculation,

on the other hand, occurred an extraordinary want of success, for, while 349 candidates went up against 339 in the previous year, the number of passes fell from 227 to 117. This failure occurred from all High Schools, and alike at the Calcutta and Allahabad examinations, and the Inspector-General holds it to be due to the raising of the standard by the Universities. As he remarks, it seems reasonable that some notice of this, if it actually occurred, should have been given, and he should place himself in communication with the governing bodies of the Universities on the subject. This is a matter of much importance, for, as the Inspector-General truly says, if this year's standard is permanently maintained, it will be necessary to raise the standard for the Middle School examination; otherwise our High Schools will be crowded with students foredoomed to failure. Both candidates and passes at the Middle School examination have largely increased, the latter having risen from 480 to 690, and the partial closing of the door of exit is calculated to overcrowd the High schools. At the Lower Primary examination passes have increased from 9,852 to 11,023, but at the Upper Primary they fell from 7,235 to 7,099. The Report does not suggest any reason. In the School of Art examination there is a satisfactory increase in the number of passes from 73 to 140.

6. The normal increase of educational work had for some time called for an increase in the strength of the inspecting agency, but this was ultimately rendered imperative by the great extension given to primary education. Under the sanction of the Secretary of State four Joint Deputy Inspectors and four Sub-Inspectors were added to the inspecting staff. Both these classes of officers are new. Joint Deputy Inspectors hold independent charge of sub-divisions, while Sub-Inspectors act as assistants to Deputy Inspectors (the District Officers of the Education Department). The result was a considerable increase in the amount of inspection work done, the number of inspections having risen from 4,621 to 5,643. The quality of the work done is commended in paragraph 19 of the Report, but it appears that some of the newly appointed officers erred through excess of zeal, and sacrificed thoroughness and care to the attempt to secure a large outturn. This tendency the Inspector-General will doubtless hold in check. As usual, a considerable share of the work of inspection was borne by Circle Inspectors and by the Inspector-General himself.

7. In paragraphs 21 to 38 of the Report the Inspector-General describes the educational administration of each District Council in detail, and it is satisfactory to find that his verdict is on the whole favourable, almost all the Councils being commended for their intelligent interest in education. The Chief Commissioner regrets to find that in one or two instances, particularly in Wardha, there is some want of co-operation between District Councils and the Department. He trusts that the non-official gentlemen to whose efforts in the cause of education the Administration is so much indebted, will not fail to bear in mind that, without the assistance of the professional knowledge and experience of educational officers, it would be impossible for them to conduct the management of their schools to a successful issue. It must at the same time be remembered that the charge of education in rural areas is, by the established policy of Government, given into the hands of District Councils and Local Boards, and the function of the officers of the Department is that of advice and co-operation, not of direct authority. The Chief Commissioner agrees with the Commissioner of Nagpur that the Inspector of the Southern Circle has not sufficient warrant for a general indictment of

District Council educational administration. Education is not the only Department in which there is need of greater harmony and co-operation between Government officers and local bodies, and the remedy is, in the Chief Commissioner's judgment, to be sought not in accentuating the lines of separation between the functions of each so much as in a greater degree of association to be gained by the appointment of officials to the membership of District Councils and Local Boards. In Balaghat the result of such a policy on a small scale is, the Inspector-General reports, that its educational arrangements work more smoothly than perhaps those of any other district. The Chief Commissioner, however, reserves this question for consideration when reviewing the District Councils' annual reports. The partial failure of the Local Boards, which the Inspector-General notices, to render any active assistance in educational matters, is, no doubt, due in great part to the anomalous position occupied by those bodies under our Local Self-Government system, and the difficulty felt in sharing the somewhat restricted field of direct administration between them and the Councils. But if Deputy Commissioners interest themselves in the matter, the Chief Commissioner has no doubt that individual members can at any rate be got to take an active part in the work of visiting and inspecting schools.

8. Municipal Committees have fewer difficulties of system to contend with in their educational administration. They too have merited commendation—only three small municipalities in the Southern Circle being noticed as having given cause for dissatisfaction. "Buildings," the Inspector-General writes generally, "are kept in good repairs, furniture and apparatus supplied, and all the arrangements carefully attended to." This is a very satisfactory report for the first year of complete municipal administration, all Primary and Middle schools having now been transferred to municipal control. One resulting administrative inconvenience is noticed in paragraph 39 of the Report. For the masters to serve on as members of the staff of a single municipality, without hope of transfer or prospect of promotion, was a consequence that threatened to seriously impair the efficiency of the teaching staff, at least in the higher grades of schools. This evil has been remedied by the creation of a graded list of masters in Municipal Anglo-Vernacular schools, from which promotions and transfers can be made under the Inspector-General's orders in concert with the Committees concerned. The scheme has only been applied to those municipalities which consented to it, but the great majority have, the Chief Commissioner is glad to say, had the good sense and public spirit to yield willingly this part of their patronage in order to secure the efficiency of their schools. The scope of the educational work of Municipal Committees is limited for all of them by the consideration of funds, but there is no lack of willingness to provide for education where means permit. The Municipality of Jubbulpore, whose expenditure on education was certainly inadequate, have removed this reproach by raising their grant in the current year from Rs. 4,977 to Rs. 6,500, and the proper distribution of this is now under the Chief Commissioner's consideration.

9. In rural areas much of the efficiency of schools depends on the degree of interest in education taken by Tahsildars. Orders issued during the year relieving them of all duties of examination, but prescribing regular inspection, that they may help in questions of attendance, the recovery of arrears of fees, and similar executive matters. The Inspector-General reports that consequent benefit to vernacular education is already apparent. The neglect of his duty in

this respect by the late Tahsildar of Hatta has been taken notice of by the Commissioner. The work of School Committees continues to be well reported of; it is difficult to over-estimate the practical benefit to the State and the people of these little Committees who represent Local Self-Government in its most popular and effective form.

10. The continued progress made by the Central Provinces Colleges is not the least gratifying feature of the year's work. The number of students rose from 249 to 336, the average attendance from 208 to 287, and the income from fees and other sources from Rs. 25,721 to Rs. 30,949, while the cost to Provincial revenues fell from Rs. 15,342 to Rs. 13,452. The Jubbulpore College was unfortunate in the selection of a Principal appointed by the Secretary of State, and after his departure the personal efforts of the Inspector-General were necessary to restore the tone and scholarship of the institution and to reassure public confidence. The college also sustained a serious loss in the retirement of Mr. J. H. Firth, Professor of Mathematics, after more than 30 years of exemplary service. For the future the college teaches the University B. course only, and special steps have been taken to equip it for this purpose. For instruction in Arts, sufficient facilities are provided by the Nagpur Colleges—the Hislop and the Morris. The continued progress of these colleges and their successful management form a sufficient justification of the policy of the Administration in relying mainly on private enterprise to meet the needs of the Provinces in higher Arts education. At both colleges the absence of boarding-houses is a much-felt want.

11. In this respect much progress has been made in High Schools, for 11 of which hostels either have been or are in course of being provided. For five more the Inspector-General hopes that something will be done in the course of the present year. It is to be regretted that no action has yet been taken in the matter of providing hostels at Saugor, Raipur and Nagpur. Generally the statistics relating to the High Schools are satisfactory, except in regard to the Entrance Examination, the general failure at which has been already noticed. Regarding Sambalpur alone the Inspector-General has to submit a most unfavourable report, and the Head Master will need to show great improvement if he is to retain his position. In Hoshangabad the enlightened liberality of the Raja of Makrai, who founded three annual scholarships in the High School at a cost of Rs. 9,000, has already received the acknowledgments of the Chief Commissioner.

In the Inspector-General's notice of the Middle Schools, the Chief Commissioner's attention has been arrested by the pregnant remark that those schools in which physical training is most carefully attended to, produce, one year with another, the best results, and their pupils are more healthy than the general population. The Chief Commissioner trusts that the Inspector-General will have this observation communicated to all masters.

12. Education in the Chhattisgarh Feudatory States has of late received much attention. The number of schools has increased from 212 to 234 and the number of scholars from 11,621 to 12,431. The Rajas of Raigarh and Sonpur have shown great interest in the subject, and in Sarangarh the late Superintendent did much for the spread of education. Generally all the States are well reported on, but there is much need of departmental inspection and advice. Thus, in Khairagarh, Rajnandgaon and Bamra, vernacular education languishes, while considerable expenditure is

incurred on Middle and English education. Only four States have Deputy Inspectors of their own; five are inspected by the staff of adjoining districts, and five have no inspection at all. A scheme is now before the Chief Commissioner for providing the Feudatory States with an inspecting staff of their own, independent of the districts, but under the supervision of the higher officers of the Department. The Rajkumar School is an institution whose primary object was the fitting education and training of the sons and younger relatives of the landed aristocracy, among whom the Feudatory Chiefs take the first place. At Jubbulpore it was more or less out of touch with the Chiefs of Chhattisgarh. It has now been transferred to a more suitable situation in Raipur.

13. The Nagpur Normal School did well on the whole, though some discontent was unreasonably manifested at its transfer from the city to the far better situation at Takli. The dearth of candidates for the class for training teachers for secondary schools is a very serious matter, but the Inspector-General hopes that recent attractions offered to this class will remove this grave difficulty in the way of the Department. Both the male and female training schools at Jubbulpore are well reported on, and the Chief Commissioner is very pleased to learn that the scheme for giving women who wish to be trained as Hospital Assistants, a sound general education at the Female Normal School, promises to be a success. The large increase in the number of combined schools necessitated special arrangements for providing teachers for them, and with that object classes were established for training in 102 Vernacular Middle schools. So far these have not attained any great measure of success, and it seems open to question whether a satisfactory training can be obtained in institutions of this standard. The Nagpur Agricultural Class, pronounced by Dr. Voelcker to be the best in India, continued to make satisfactory progress. The arrangement under which village schoolmasters attending this class will in future receive full pay, removes from the class a well-founded cause of unpopularity. Both this and the Engineering Class require, it is found, of the candidates a degree of education up to matriculation standard. The latter has been transferred to Jubbulpore, now the centre of the technical education which the Provinces so greatly need, and which finds more ready appreciation in the northern districts.

14. The number of schools for female education increased from 11 secondary with 334 scholars, and 142 primary with 6,017 scholars, in the previous year, to 13 secondary schools with 494 scholars, and 147 primary with 6,228 scholars in the year under report. The latter figure includes 115 little boys learning in girls' schools. The value of the work of the ladies' missions at Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Hoshangabad is fully appreciated by the Chief Commissioner. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians remained the same as in the previous year. The number of scholars increased from 1,080 to 1,184, and the Chief Commissioner is gratified to see that the progress in each one of these institutions is pronounced satisfactory. He observes the special praise given to the Convent schools at Jubbulpore and Kamptee. Mahomedans in the Central Provinces more than keep pace with their neighbours in the matter of education. Their percentage of boys under instruction to those of school-going age is 41, while for the Provinces generally it is only 14. The total number at school increased from 9,167 to 9,836. The Anjuman-i-Islamia at Jubbulpore under Khan Bahadur Moulvi Ali Ahmed rendered

especially valuable service in this direction. The number of aborigines and low castes under instruction is shown as 10,100 against 8,529 in the previous year. The Inspector-General, however, doubts the accuracy of these figures. Both terms are vague, and race and caste classification is always a matter of difficulty. The aversion of the Chamars of Chhattisgarh to education is again a matter of notice.

15. The Chief Commissioner's acknowledgments are due to the societies and to the ladies and gentlemen mentioned in paragraphs 18, 19, 40, 96, 98 and 100 of the Report, to each of whom a special letter, conveying his thanks, will be sent. The best district reports submitted are those of Wardha and Narsinghpur, and the reports of the Nagpur Division have been carefully reviewed by the Commissioner. All the Circle Inspectors have rendered excellent service, and the impending retirement of Mr. Elliott, the Senior Inspector, deprives the Administration of the aid of an officer of wide experience, practical judgment and unfailing interest in his work. To Mr. Thompson himself, the head of the Department, the Chief Commissioner can only repeat what was said in the opening paragraph of this review, that he has advanced the operations and efficiency of his staff in a manner equalled in no other branch of the Administration.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution (with the usual number of spare copies) be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department, and that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Education for information and guidance; also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Central Provinces Gazette*, and that copies, bound with the Report, be distributed as usual.

[True Extract.]

A. L. SAUNDERS,

Second Secretary.

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1893-94

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No. $\frac{D}{3233}$ OF 1894.

FROM

G. THOMPSON, Esq., B. A.,

Offg. Inspector-General of Education,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE SECOND SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 19th July 1894.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the state and progress of Education in the Central Provinces for the official year 1893-94.

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

2. A general view of the progress of education during the past year is afforded by the table given below. There is an increase of 168 schools and 14,607 pupils. All classes of institutions have contributed to the increase, but it is most marked at the extremes of the educational system, Colleges and High Schools, on the one hand, and Primary Vernacular Schools, on the other, showing a larger percentage of increase than other institutions. Pupils in English Middle Schools remain almost stationary, and the increase of 1,698 in Middle Vernacular Schools, as explained in paragraph 59, is, to a great extent, nominal. Female education has made no considerable advance, the increase in pupils being mainly due to the opening of new schools. The table includes only those schools under inspection, the returns for Feudatory Schools not under inspection being omitted. Following on five years of continuous progress, the last of which gave an increase of 302 schools and 21,068 pupils, the advance made in the past year will, I think, be considered satisfactory, accompanied as it is by a large increase in fee receipts, namely, Rs. 1,22,082 as against Rs. 1,03,351 in the previous year. Fees have increased by

18 per cent., while pupils have increased by 10 per cent. In six years fees have just doubled.

Class of Institution.					1892-93.			1893-94.		
					Institu- tions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.	Institu- tions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.
Colleges	...	...	...	...	8	249	83	3	336	112
Secondary.	{	High Schools	...	...	12	584	49	12	733	61
		Middle Schools	English	...	65	5,758	89	65	5,853	89
			Vernacular	...	190	21,262	112	196	22,960	117
Primary ...	{	English	...	...	6	368	61	7	407	58
		Vernacular (Upper and Lower).			1,770	100,192	57	1,924	112,330	58
Special ...	{	English and Vernacular schools for males ...			10	438	44	10	475	47
		Vernacular schools for females..			1	23	23	1	16	16
Female ...	{	Secondary schools	English	...	7	120	17	7	157	22
			Vernacular	...	4	214	53	6	337	56
		Primary schools	English	...	6	427	71	6	428	71
			Vernacular	...	136	5,590	41	141	5,800	41
TOTAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS ...					2,210	135,225	61	2,378	149,832	63

3. The principal features of the year's operations, affecting the progress, management and discipline of the schools, may be briefly noted :—

Features of the year's operations.

- (1) The scheme for the extension of primary education by the establishment of schools on the combined system out of the allotment in 1892-93 of Rs. 25,000, sanctioned by Sir A. MacDonnell, was described in paragraph 1 of the Chief Commissioner's Review of the last Education Report. An additional grant of Rs. 25,000, raising the total to Rs. 50,000, was allotted for this purpose in the past year. With this grant, primary education has been still further extended. Moribund aided schools in small and backward villages, where they could not be maintained on the results' system, have been converted into combined schools and new schools opened, so that, during the year, 98 schools in the Northern Circle, 108 in the Southern, and 61 in the Eastern have either been brought on the combined system or newly established. In this way, vernacular education in primary schools has been brought within the reach of more than 12,000 new learners. The system has not attained to its fullest development with the funds available, as in some districts the allotment could not be fully made use of before the close of the year.
- (2) The establishment of so many new schools, attended by so large an increase of pupils, rendered an increase of the inspecting agency absolutely necessary, if these schools were to be properly managed and the children properly taught. The larger scheme for providing an adequate additional inspecting agency, mentioned in paragraph 4 of last year's Report, having been rejected by the Secretary of State on the ground of expense, a modified proposal for the appointment of four Joint Deputy Inspectors and three Sub-Inspectors was eventually sanctioned. Two of these were allotted to the Northern Circle, two to the Southern, and three to the Eastern. Subsequently, an additional Sub-Inspector was sanctioned for the Chanda District. These men have all been at work for some time. Thorough and systematic inspection of all schools is now possible, and those newly established will receive that care and attention without which it would have been impossible to maintain them in efficiency. A scheme has been proposed for the inspection of Feudatory Schools, which, if sanctioned, will relieve Departmental Deputy Inspectors of all work in Feudatory States.
- (3) It was stated in last year's Report, that, with a view to supplying teachers for combined and aided schools, classes for training teachers were to be attached to selected Middle Vernacular Schools in each district. This was done, but the results have not yet proved satisfactory. At the examination for teachers' certificates held in October 1893, 189 candidates appeared from classes attached to 48 Middle Vernacular Schools, but only 40 passed. Classes were opened in too many schools: they could not be properly supervised by Deputy Inspectors, and the teachers were new to the duties required of them. It is hoped that a limitation of the classes to schools where they can receive adequate supervision and where the staff is efficient will produce better results in future.
- (4) In Book Circular No. XLVII, dated the 20th November 1893, the duties of Tahsildars towards Vernacular Schools are, for the first time, clearly laid down. They are now required to submit quarterly

returns of their visits, showing the state of the schools and what steps they have taken to remedy defects. Since schools were made over to the management of District Councils, Tahsildars had gradually allowed their interest in primary education to flag, under the mistaken idea that their active interest in the schools ceased with the introduction of the Local Self-Government Act; hence it had become necessary to strictly define the relations of these officers to the schools of their charge.

- (5) The plan adopted in Balaghat in 1892-93 of allowing the Deputy Inspector to attend meetings of the Local Board has been adopted by all District Councils and Local Boards. Deputy and Joint Deputy Inspectors attend meetings, in a consultative capacity, when educational questions are being discussed, and, by their advice and personal knowledge of the matters under consideration, facilitate the disposal of routine educational work.

- (6) Proposals for simplifying the curriculum and shortening the hours of study in rural schools have been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. This matter is more fully discussed in paragraph 60.

It is believed the effect will be to popularise education with the agricultural classes, as less time will be spent daily in school, and the whole period of school life shortened.

- (7) The revision of the Hindi Readers has been undertaken, and the revised First Book is almost ready for the press. The old Readers, in form and matter, had become, in many respects, obsolete, and the language, especially of the First and Fourth Readers, was considered pedantic, containing so large an admixture of Sanskrit words as to be not easily understood by the common people.

- (8) The introduction of the "Orient Readers" in place of the "Royal Readers" has been sanctioned. The subject-matter of the lessons in the latter was so wholly English, foreign in most cases to the experience of Indian children, and sometimes opposed to their tastes and predilections, that the question of substituting other Readers for them had long been under consideration. The Text-Book Committee are unanimous in the opinion that the "Orient Readers" are the most suitable for Indian children that have yet been published.

- (9) Arrangements have been made by which teachers under special instruction in the Agricultural School, Nagpur, shall receive full pay for the period they remain under training. This will obviate the hardship that was felt by teachers of having to forfeit a portion of their pay for six months without the prospect of recouping themselves for the loss by speedy promotion on return to duty. It is hoped special instruction in agriculture will, in this way, be less unpopular than it has been.

- (10) The plan for promoting technical education by attaching scholarships to the Railway Workshops, Nagpur, having failed, these scholarships,

reduced from 10 in number to 6, have been transferred to Jubbulpore, and one student is now an apprentice in Messrs. Burn & Co.'s Pottery Works, and three in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Workshops.

- (11) Proposals have been made for restoring to the department the powers of appointment and transfer of masters in Anglo-Vernacular Municipal Schools. These proposals have been approved so far as those Municipal Committees are concerned that have agreed to surrender their powers, and final orders on the subject are soon expected to issue.
- (12) The Rajkumar School was closed in Jubbulpore at the end of March and opened at Raipur in July 1894.
- (13) The Female Normal School, Jubbulpore, has been transferred from the civil lines to the city, and its usefulness has been extended by making it a training school for women, under the auspices of the Dufferin Provincial Fund, imparting a good general education to selected candidates preliminary to entering on a course of medical studies in the Agra Medical College.
- (14) The Government Book Depôt, as such, was abolished during the year, the stock having been purchased by Munshi Nowal Kishore, C. I. E., who will henceforth manage this branch of educational enterprise, subject to the terms of the deed of sale. For so far, the educational Depôt has not been well managed; but, with further experience, it is hoped fewer mistakes will be made. A Branch Depôt, under the management of Messrs. Bhargao & Co., has been established by Munshi Nowal Kishore in Jubbulpore to supply books to the schools of the Northern districts, and to relieve the pressure of work on the Central Depôt.
- (15) The policy of the Administration with regard to encouraging a practical and scientific as opposed to a purely literary training in our High Schools, has been kept steadily in view, and, in addition to the classes previously formed at Hoshangabad and Saugor for the School Final Examination, classes are now being formed for the same standard in Raipur and Jubbulpore.
- (16) The Educational Manual was issued during the year.
- (17) Steady, if somewhat slow, progress has been made in providing High and Middle Schools with hostels.
- (18) The transfer of schools within municipal limits to municipal management was completed during the past year.
- (19) Much attention continues to be given to physical training, and drill, it is hoped, will improve under orders that have been issued prescribing definite exercises for each class.

4. The progress of education in each District and Circle of Inspection schools and scholars in each District is shown by the following table :—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	1892-93.		1893-94.		Increase.		Decrease.	
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Jubbulpore	3,948	748,146	181	11,141	192	12,290	11	1,149	...	...
Nagpur	4,007	591,743	124	7,179	129	8,056	5	877	...	...
Amalner	2,831	325,613	83	4,280	85	4,525	2	245	...	...
Mandla	5,056	339,373	40	1,727	62	2,785	22	1,058	...	...
Hoshangabad	4,749	548,494	118	5,995	137	7,222	19	1,227	...	...
Narsinghpur	1,816	367,026	110	6,811	111	7,013	1	202	...	...
Nimar	3,357	253,486	118	6,036	122	5,997	4	...	...	39
Nagpur	3,843	757,862	210	13,762	210	15,225	...	1,563	...	...
Chhindwara	4,630	407,494	40	2,555	40	2,534	...	29	...	...
Seoni	3,168	370,767	52	3,015	54	3,554	2	539	...	...
Betul	3,824	323,196	69	3,603	69	3,648	...	45	...	...
Chanda	10,749	697,610	122	6,360	133	7,082	11	722	...	...
Wardha	2,428	400,854	116	6,197	125	6,413	9	216	...	...
Balaghat	3,139	383,331	62	3,484	64	3,874	2	390	...	...
Bhandara	3,968	742,850	149	8,811	179	9,409	30	598	...	...
Raipur	11,724	1,534,427	209	18,070	215	20,427	6	2,357	...	...
Do. Feudatory States...	3,385	483,717	34	2,565	35	2,487	1	...	...	73
Sambalpur	4,948	796,413	146	8,403	152	8,897	6	494	...	...
Do. Feudatory States...	11,897	1,230,174	84	4,636	89	5,006	5	370	...	...
Bilaspur	8,341	1,164,158	126	9,695	154	12,060	28	2,365	...	...
Do. Feudatory States	936	117,187	17	900	21	1,278	4	378	...	...
Bastar	13,062	310,884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	115,936	12,944,805	2,210	135,225	2,378	149,832	168	14,607	...	...

In the Northern Circle of Inspection, there is an increase of pupils in all districts except Nimar, where, though there are four more schools than last year, there are 39 fewer children. This is explained by the removal from the rolls of the names of girls who had been nominal attenders in boys' schools. Mandla, which last year showed no progress, has an increase of 22 schools, opened on the combined system, and 1,058 pupils. In Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore, there is also a satisfactory increase. In the Southern Circle, Nagpur is the only district which has a large increase of pupils, secured, not by opening new schools, but by utilizing existing schools. Betul and Chhindwara are practically stationary. In Bhandara, the increase in pupils is not in harmony with the increase of schools. The progress made in the Eastern Circle, especially in Raipur and Bilaspur, is very marked. The increase in Raipur is secured chiefly by utilizing existing schools, and in Bilaspur by starting new ones. In two years, the number of pupils in Raipur has increased by 5,575, and in Bilaspur they have more than doubled.

5. But considerable as is the increase of children under instruction, the following table shows that only one child out of 14 of a school-going age is at school:—

District.	Children of school-going age.	Number of children under instruction.	PERCENTAGE.	
			1892-93.	1893-94.
Jubbulpore	112,221	12,290	9.92	10.94
Saugor	88,761	8,956	8.09	9.08
Damoh	48,842	4,525	8.76	9.27
Mandla	50,906	2,785	3.39	5.47
Hoshangabad	82,274	7,222	7.28	8.77
Narsinghpur	55,054	7,013	12.37	12.73
Nimar	38,023	5,997	15.89	15.77
Nagpur	113,679	15,225	12.13	13.39
Chhindwara	61,124	2,584	4.18	4.14
Sconi	55,615	3,554	5.43	6.29
Betul	48,479	3,643	7.42	7.52
Chanda	104,641	7,082	6.08	6.77
Wardha	60,128	6,413	10.30	10.66
Balaghat	57,499	3,874	6.06	6.73
Bhandara	111,427	9,409	7.90	8.44
Raipur	237,664	20,427	7.60	8.59
Sambalpur	119,462	8,897	7.03	7.45
Bilaspur	174,624	12,060	5.55	6.91
Raipur Feudatory States	119,190	2,487	2.15	2.09
Sambalpur do.	184,526	5,006	2.51	2.71
Bilaspur do.	17,581	1,278	5.12	7.27
TOTAL	1,941,720	149,832	7.0	7.7

This table is interesting as showing, not so much what has been done, as what remains to be accomplished. The percentage of children under instruction has advanced from 7 to 7.7. As the advance is almost entirely confined to boys, the percentage of boys under instruction has risen to nearly 14. Nimar, where there has been an actual decline in numbers, still heads the list with nearly 16 per cent. The next in order of advancement is Nagpur, followed by Narsinghpur, Jubbulpore and Wardha. Mandla, which last year stood lowest in the list, has now changed place with Chhindwara. It should be remembered that, in villages where schools exist, the percentage of boys under instruction is sometimes as high as 50, and often reaches 33; but there are whole tracts, either peopled by aborigines or thinly settled with small and backward villages, where schools do not exist at all, and where there is no prospect of establishing them. Hence it is that the total percentage of children at school is so small.

Distribution of pupils according to caste or race.

6. The caste or race of pupils under instruction is shown by the following statement :—

Caste or Race.		Col- leges.	Sec- ondary schools.	Primary schools.	Tech- nical schools	Total.	Number of chil- dren of school- going age.	Percentage of children of school-going age under instruction.
Males.	Native Christians	3	135	301	1	440	490	89.79
	Hindus	416	25,602	95,784	319	122,121	792,746	15.40
	Mahomedans	19	2,831	6,948	38	9,836	23,859	41.22
	Parsis	5	26	11	...	42	85	6.5
	Gonds and other aborigines	...	220	3,269	2	3,491	155,070	
	Others	...	528	6,015	4	6,547		
Total		443	29,342	112,328	364	142,477	972,250	14.65
Females.	Native Christians	...	71	407	...	478	450	94.14
	Hindus	...	266	5,003	16	5,285	788,036	.67
	Mahomedans	...	10	322	...	332	22,562	1.02
	Parsis	...	.....	4	...	4	57	.04
	Gonds and other aborigines	...	.....	29	...	29	157,331	
	Others	...	.....	33	...	33		
Total		...	347	5,793	16	6,161	968,436	.63
GRAND TOTAL		443	29,689	118,126	375	148,638	1,940,686	7.6

Calculating the number of Native Christian children of a school-going age, according to the figures furnished by the census returns, 918 out of a total of 940 are at school. Native Christians have probably increased since 1891, and many Native Christian children remain at school after the age assumed as the school-going limit. So that probably there are more than 22 such children not at school. There are, however, some schools for Native Christian children, for instance, two at Khandwa, that do not furnish returns, so that though we may conclude that the percentage of Native Christian children at school approximates 100, the figures in the report are not quite accurate. The percentage of Hindu boys at school has advanced with the general increase of pupils, and that for Mahomedan boys has increased in a greater degree. A larger number of aborigines and low castes also are under instruction. One low caste school was opened at Burhanpur during the year, two in the Bhandara District, and one at Khurai. The number of low caste children given in the returns is under, rather than over, the actual attendance. There are a few schools for low castes conducted by the Methodist Mission in the Nimar District, for instance, which do not furnish returns. The figures for girls' schools call for no remark.

7. In the following statement pupils are classed according to the wealth and occupation of their parents:—
Pupils distributed according to wealth and occupation.

Classification of pupils.						1892-93.	1893-94.
Richer classes	...	..	...	...	...	553	447
				{ Government service	...	3,026	3,119
				{ Private service	...	2,560	3,123
Middle classes	...	...		{ Estate	...	6,428	6,961
				{ Professions	...	3,113	3,341
				{ Trades	...	4,373	4,358
				Total	...	19,500	20,902
				{ Government service	...	15,110	16,420
				{ Agriculture	...	49,481	57,573
				{ Trades	...	14,708	15,902
Poorer classes	...	...		{ Skilled labour	...	10,069	11,170
				{ Common labour	...	15,384	18,469
				{ Miscellaneous...	...	10,420	8,959
				Total	...	115,172	128,483
				GRAND TOTAL	...	135,225	149,832

If this table be taken to represent the real condition of the people, it would indicate either a continued decline in the number of the "Richer classes" or the withdrawal of these classes from our schools. The Commissioner, Chhat-tisgarh Division, assuming that the statistics for that division accurately represent the distribution of pupils according to wealth, says "it is melancholy " to think that parents, who can best afford to do well for their children, should " be foremost in withdrawing them from the undoubted and great advantages " which a course of education would give them in their battle through life, just " to save themselves a very paltry sum of money." But the fact is, as is well

known, the richer classes have not withdrawn their children from school, but to save a few annas under the sliding scale of fees, they represent themselves as poorer than they are. There is an increase of nearly 8 per cent. in the middle classes with incomes of from Rs. 200 to Rs. 5,000 per annum, and among the poorer classes, with incomes of less than Rs. 200, the increase is more than 11 per cent. Trades, as might be expected, do not show a large increase, the greatest increase being among agriculturists and common labourers. The increase among the poorer classes of Government servants is remarkable and cannot be attributed to the opening of new schools in rural tracts. No explanation has been offered, and it is just possible that pupils are classed as the children of Government servants, who, though in one respect in the service of the Government of the country, belong to local bodies or municipalities. The matter will receive attention before the date for next annual returns.

8. The distribution of pupils according to languages studied is shown in the following statement :—

Distribution of Pupils.	Number of Scholars.		1892-93.											1893-94.																		
			Number of schools.	Classical.					Vernacular.						Number of schools.	Classical.					Vernacular.											
	English.	Latin.		Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	French.	Hindi.	Marathi.	Urdu.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Uriya.	Gujarathi.		Bengali.	English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	French.	Hindi.	Marathi.	Urdu.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Uriya.	Gujarathi.	Bengali.		
Hindus	115,229	127,406	2,210	7,685	125	825	...	180	78	81,944	34,728	3,181	284	699	11,777	394	32	2,378	8,125	98	990	9	230	113	92,306	37,816	3,165	275	702	12,584	327	47
Mahomedans	9,594	10,168																														
Native Christians	697	918																														
Parsis	80	46																														
Gonds, Mahars and others	8,529	10,100																														
Europeans and Eurasians	1,096	1,194																														
TOTAL	135,225	149,632																														

The decline in the number of English learners noted in last year's report proved to be only temporary. English learners are now almost the same as in 1891-92. Latin is taught in two schools for Europeans and Eurasians. There are fewer boys learning Latin than in previous years, the study of a vernacular taking its place. The increase in Hindi, Marathi and Uriya learners corresponds with the increase in pupils; and while the number of Mahomedan pupils has increased, the decline in Urdu readers need not be regretted, as it shows that Mahomedans are learning to appreciate the vernaculars of the people among whom they dwell, a knowledge of which is indispensable to public employment.

9. The expenditure on education, according to Departmental Returns,
Expenditure on Education. is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Colleges and Schools.	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Total expenditure.	Receipts from all local sources.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.	Total expenditure.	Receipts from all local sources.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges ... { Government ...	17,261	6,075	11,886	16,154	6,683	9,471
{ Aided ...	24,602	21,146	3,456	29,747	25,766	3,981
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>						
For Boys ... {	Government ...	52,392	25,583	26,809	43,043	20,764
	Local Fund and ...	1,23,105	1,01,401	21,704	1,33,444	1,06,405
	Municipal. ...	7,432	7,432	...	7,897	7,897
	Aided ...	61,284	42,050	19,234	64,954	46,192
	Unaided ...	1,720	1,720	...	3,033	3,033
For Girls ... {	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund and ...	604	604	...	564	564
	Municipal. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	10,975	6,559	4,416	14,342	9,538
	Unaided ...	479	479	...	76	76
<i>Primary Schools.</i>						
For Boys ... {	Government ...	9,922	2,724	7,198	8,235	2,018
	Local Fund and ...	1,54,031	1,35,310	18,771	1,55,093	1,28,649
	Municipal. ...	11,980	11,980	...	15,729	15,729
	Aided ...	84,280	59,284	24,996	1,14,195	66,956
	Unaided ...	3,953	3,953	...	4,600	4,600
For Girls ... {	Government ...	1,805	243	1,562	917	...
	Local Fund and ...	13,997	12,072	1,925	14,893	12,137
	Municipal. ...	715	715	...	764	764
	Aided ...	31,846	22,634	9,212	35,125	24,456
	Unaided ...	1,495	1,495	...	474	474
Training schools for Masters ...	26,017	...	26,017	27,432	...	27,432
Do. do. for Mistresses...	6,380	...	6,380	7,406	...	7,406
Agricultural School ...	3,467	...	3,467	3,292	...	3,292
Practical Engineering School ...	2,639	...	2,639	3,367	...	3,367
Drawing School ...	289	145	144	294	113	181
Law Classes ...	3,260	2,992	263	3,360	3,195	165
Direction ...	26,786	...	26,786	25,806	...	25,806
Inspection ...	73,600	1,938	71,662	76,094	1,974	74,120
Scholarships ...	27,108	14,416	12,692	27,537	14,148	13,389
Buildings ...	55,835	44,763	11,072	53,764	41,568	12,196
Furniture ...	16,445	13,439	3,006	10,598	8,267	2,331
Miscellaneous ...	10,985	...	10,985	6,749	...	6,749
Total ...	8,67,439	5,41,152	3,26,287	9,08,978	5,51,966	3,57,012

The total expenditure on education has increased from Rs. 8,67,439 to Rs. 9,08,978, out of which the Provincial expenditure rose from Rs. 3,26,287 to Rs. 3,57,012. The total increase is Rs. 41,539; of which Rs. 30,725 would appear to be from Provincial sources. But in reality the increase from Gov-

ernment funds was only Rs. 20,725 ; as in last year's Education Report, the contribution of Rs. 10,000 from Provincial Funds in aid of the maintenance of salary result (old combined) schools in the Raipur District, through an error, was massed with the income from Local Rates and Cesses. And if it be remembered that an additional sum of Rs. 25,000 was allotted in the year under review for a definite purpose, the extension of Combined Schools, instead of an increase in what may be called normal expenditure from Government Funds, there is actually a decrease of Rs. 4,275. In this way, there is a satisfactory increase of Rs. 20,814 in the expenditure from local sources. The more important variations of expenditure from Provincial Funds may be briefly explained. Less was expended on the Jubbulpore College, as both the acting and new Principals drew the minimum pay of the post. Provincial expenditure on Aided Colleges increased, as the grant to the Morris College, made in 1892-93, was drawn for a full year. The decrease in expenditure on Government Secondary Schools for boys is balanced by an increase in expenditure from Government funds on the same class of municipal institutions, owing to the transfer of schools to municipal management. The apparent increase in Provincial expenditure on Primary Schools for boys under local management is explained above.

The increase in expenditure from Provincial sources on Aided Primary Schools for boys has already been explained by the increased allotment for Combined Schools. There is an increase in the cost of Training Schools for Masters owing to annual increments in the pay of the staff of the Training Institution, Nagpur, and in the Training School for Mistresses the increase is incidental to the change of location of that institution. The transfer of the Engineering Class to Jubbulpore necessitated certain incidental expenditure, which will not recur, and part of the increase of the cost of this institution is owing to the incremental pay of the Superintendent.

The cost of direction has declined owing to the absence of the permanent head of the Department, and that of inspection has increased with the appointment of 7 additional Joint-Deputy and Sub-Inspectors. Miscellaneous expenditure has declined owing to the abolition of the Book Depôt.

10. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 9,08,978 on education, the Provincial contribution is Rs. 3,57,012. Of the balance of Rs. 5,51,966, Rs. 1,98,617 is met from Local Rates and Cesses, an apparent decrease of Rs. 12,163 as compared with last year. But adjusting the figures as pointed out above, the decrease is reduced to Rs. 2,163. Municipal Funds contribute Rs. 83,949, a small increase of Rs. 641 over the previous year. The portion met from fees is Rs. 1,22,082 against Rs. 1,03,351 in the previous year ; 13·4 per cent. of the total cost is thus met from fees. From other sources the expenditure is Rs. 1,47,318.

Sources.		1892-93.	1893-94.
		Rs.	Rs.
(1) Provincial revenues	...	3,26,287	3,57,012
(2) Local rates and cesses	...	2,10,780	1,98,617
(3) Municipal funds	...	83,308	83,949
(4) Fees	...	1,03,351	1,22,082
(5) All other sources	...	1,43,713	1,47,318
Total		8,67,439	9,08,978

11. The following statement is important as showing how the expenditure from various sources is distributed among the various classes of institutions :—

Kind of Institution.	Provincial revenues.		Local rates and cesses.		Municipal funds.		Other sources.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges ...	15,342	13,617	...	...	1,500	1,500	25,721	34,144	42,563	49,261
Secondary Schools ...	72,165	72,884	48,356	48,078	46,093	46,515	91,379	99,876	2,57,991	2,67,359
Primary Schools ...	1,02,578	94,242	1,17,121	1,07,372	28,721	29,052	1,07,705	1,19,359	3,56,126	3,50,025
Schools for Special Instruction ...		41,678		...		113		...		41,791
Total ...	1,90,064	2,22,421	1,05,477	1,55,455	76,314	77,150	2,34,805	2,53,379	6,56,680	7,08,430

Expenditure on Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, &c., the benefits of which are extended to all classes of institutions, is excluded. The expenditure on Colleges, as in the previous year, is 7 per cent. of the total direct cost of education. Less is borne by Government, and more by "Other sources," chiefly fees. Expenditure on Secondary Schools, which last year absorbed 39 per cent. of the total cost of education, has fallen to 37·6. The total expenditure is nearly Rs. 10,000 more than last year, and the cost to Government and Local Funds slightly greater, but the greater part of the increase has been met from fees. Including in expenditure on Primary Education a sum of Rs. 33,593 out of the cost of Schools for Special Instruction, as representing the cost of Normal Schools for Vernacular teachers and the Agricultural Class, the cost of Primary Education is Rs. 3,83,618. This remains, as last year, 54 per cent. of the total expenditure.

Municipal expenditure on education has increased by only Rs. 866. There has, therefore, been no adequate increased liberality shown towards education by municipalities in response to the remarks in paragraph 7 of the Chief Commissioner's review of education for 1892-93. The figures in the statement show that for every Rs. 29 spent by municipalities on Primary Education, they spend Rs. 48 on Higher Education, and that the total expenditure on Primary Schools is very small. More should be done by Municipal Committees to establish good Primary Schools in such places as Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Saugor and Burhanpur, to the exclusion of inefficient Venture Schools; schools for low castes should also be established where this has not been done by Mission Societies.

12. In calculating the cost of educating each pupil, only direct expenditure is included. The following table gives the total cost and the cost to Government :—

Class of Institution.	Number of Schools.	Average number of scholars enrolled.	Average daily attendance.	Average cost of educating each pupil.		
				Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
<i>Under Public Management.</i>				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Arts Colleges ...	1	101	89	159 15 0	93 11 4	
Secondary Schools for Boys.	Government	17	1,728	1,312	24 14 6	12 14 6
	Local Fund and Municipal ...	190	21,530	15,971	6 3 2	1 4 1
	Native States ...	12	922	770	8 9 0	...
Secondary Schools for Girls.	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	1	86	64	6 8 11	...
Primary Schools for Boys.	Government ...	30	1,643	1,174	5 0 2	3 12 6
	Local Fund and Municipal ...	690	49,262	33,480	3 2 5	0 8 7
	Native States ...	136	7,903	4,324	1 15 10	...
Primary Schools for Girls.	Government ...	4	156	102	5 14 0	5 14 0
	Local Fund and Municipal ...	65	2,817	1,841	5 4 7	0 15 7
	Native States ...	6	221	142	3 7 3	...
Special Schools ...	For Masters ...	4	188	171	145 15 8	145 15 8
	„ Mistresses .	1	21	19	352 10 8	352 10 8
Practical Engineering Schools	...	1	22	20	153 0 8	153 0 8
Agricultural Schools	...	2	49	47	67 2 11	67 2 11
Drawing Schools	...	1	87	74	3 6 0	2 1 3
Law Classes	...	2	106	81	31 11 2	1 8 11
<i>Under Private Management.</i>						
Colleges, Aided ...	...	2	240	198	123 14 2	16 9 4
Secondary Schools for Boys.	Aided ...	50	3,645	2,973	17 13 1	5 2 4
	Unaided ...	4	232	184	13 1 2	...
Secondary Schools for Girls.	Aided ...	11	373	307	38 7 2	12 14 1
	Unaided ...	1	5	4	15 3 2	...
Primary Schools for Boys	Aided ...	984	46,509	30,293	2 7 3	1 0 3
	Unaided ...	91	3,238	2,224	1 6 8	...
Primary Schools for Girls.	Aided ...	68	2,719	1,840	12 14 6	3 14 9
	Unaided ...	4	134	91	3 8 7	...
Total	...	2,378	1,43,937	97,795	4 14 9	1 8 9

It is plain that the cost of educating each pupil varies inversely with the number of pupils. Where an institution is the only one of its class, as the Government College, Jubbulpore, the Female Normal School, or the Engineering Class, an increase or decrease of a few scholars may make a great difference in the cost of educating each pupil. This criterion, then, is illusory if used in the

way of comparison of a class represented by a single institution in one province with a similar class of institutions which may number several units in another province; and it seems equally illusory in comparing an institution with its former self. Thus both the cost to Government and the total cost of educating each pupil in the Government College, Jubbulpore, have declined, but it does not follow that the College as an educational institution has improved. Again, in Aided Colleges, both the total cost of educating each student and the cost to Government have declined, but it does not follow that the Hislop College and the Morris College have improved *pro tanto*. They have indeed improved; but the reduction in the cost of educating each pupil simply means that there are more students on the roll. But taking all classes of institutions into account, reducing the cost of educating each pupil by the difference between Rs. 5-2-8 and Rs. 4-14-9 may be regarded with satisfaction, as showing that more pupils can be educated for a given expenditure without, it is believed, any loss of efficiency.

13. The following statement shows the increase in the Fee receipts :—

					1892-93.	1893-94.
					Rs.	Rs.
<i>For Boys.</i>						
Colleges	...	{ Government ...	...	...	2,671	3,279
		{ Aided ...	...	...	2,550	5,069
Secondary Schools	...	{ Government ...	...	...	15,353	12,580
		{ Local Fund and Municipal	...	...	21,076	24,147
		{ Native States ...	...	...	298	279
		{ Aided ...	...	...	14,008	15,597
		{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	1,306
Primary Schools	...	{ Government ...	...	...	1,311	1,655
		{ Local Fund and Municipal	...	...	20,285	21,801
		{ Native States ...	...	...	492	731
		{ Aided ...	...	...	13,148	22,916
		{ Unaided ...	...	...	715	1,000
Law Classes	...	...	...	...	2,865	3,195
Total					94,767	1,13,555
<i>For Girls.</i>						
Secondary Schools	...	{ Aided ...	...	...	2,433	2,826
		{ Unaided ...	...	...	379	51
Primary Schools	...	{ Aided ...	...	...	4,272	4,744
		{ Unaided ...	...	...	600	306
Total					7,684	7,927
Fees spent on furniture, buildings, &c., in Boys' and Girls' Schools					900	600
GRAND TOTAL					1,03,351	1,22,082

Fees have increased from Rs. 1,03,351 to Rs. 1,22,082, an increase of 18 per cent. The increase is shared in by all classes of institutions. Fees in Aided

Colleges have almost doubled, owing to an increase in the number of students and strict adherence to the fee rules. In Government Secondary Schools, notwithstanding that three were handed over to municipal management at the beginning of the year, the fee income is maintained. With an increase of 17 Secondary Schools under the management of District Councils and Municipal Committees, an increase of fees is no more than was expected. Aided Secondary Schools have also improved their fee income by stricter adherence to the rules. Two Unaided Secondary Schools were opened in Nagpur during the year, the fees from all schools of this class being Rs. 1,306. The increase under Primary Schools is accounted for by the extension of Primary Schools on the Combined system, those in Mandla and Sironcha being managed by Government. As noted in paragraph 2, fees have doubled in six years. The continued increase in fee collections must be regarded with satisfaction as indicating a substantial advance in the interest taken in education, measured by the price the people actually pay directly for it.

14. The usual statement of expenditure by the Public Works Department on School Buildings is subjoined :—

Expenditure on School Buildings from the Public Works Department Budget (1893-94).	Amount.	Expenditure (Provincial) from the Education Departmental Budget (1893-94).	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
(A)—Repairs	879	(D)—Repairs to Government buildings	9,322
(B)—Minor works under Rs. 2,000	13,880	(E)—Minor works under Rs. 2,000	
(C)—Larger works above „ 2,000		(F)—Minor grants-in-aid under Rs. 1,000	2,874
		(G)—Larger grants-in-aid above Rs. 1,000	
Total . . .	14,759	Total . . .	12,196

The statement is furnished by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and is not accompanied by any explanation. The bulk of the expenditure, however, was incurred in Raipur for structural alterations in the new Rajkumar College.

15. The statement of the Comptroller shows a total audited expenditure at Rs. 6,00,325. The difference is accounted for by the fact that the following figures are not shown by the Comptroller :—

	Rs.
Schools in Native States	32,909
Deputy Inspectors in Native States	1,898
Subscriptions, &c., and fees in schools under private management .	1,52,125
Subscriptions, endowments and fees in Secondary Board Schools .	28,555
Subscriptions, &c., and fees in Primary Schools and a portion of subscriptions and fees in Secondary Schools	82,899
Unaided Schools	10,267
Total . . .	3,08,653

Results of examinations.

16. The results of the various examinations at which students from these Provinces appear, are shown thus :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	REMARKS.
M. A. Passes ...	2	4*	* Central Provinces students : passed from the Presidency College.
B. A. do. ...	17	36†	† Four with honours ; two in English and two in Sanskrit.
F. A. do. ...	46	68	
Matriculation Passes ...	227	117	
School Final Examination including High Standard ...	...	7†	† One in School Final.
Middle School Passes ...	480	690	
Upper Primary do. ...	7,235	7,099	
Lower Primary do. ...	9,852	11,023	
School of Art do. ...	73	140	
L. M. and S. (Surgery) Passes ...	2	1	
B. L. Passes ...	7	4	
Law Certificate Examination ...	...	2	

Students for the degree of Master in Arts do not study in these Provinces. Those who recently passed, after obtaining the B. A. degree here, pursued their studies in the Presidency College, Calcutta. The results of the B. A. and F. A. examinations are highly satisfactory. For B. A. there were 64 candidates, and 94 for F. A. The results of the Matriculation Examination, so far as the number of passes is concerned, are very unsatisfactory; 250 candidates were sent up to the Calcutta University, of whom only 75 passed, or 30 per cent.; 99 appeared for the corresponding examination of the Allahabad University, of whom 42 passed, or 42 per cent. Last year 227 passed out of 339 candidates. The number of candidates is practically stationary; the number of passes has fallen off by nearly 50 per cent. The Collegiate High School, Jubulpore, did best, passing 20 out of 39. With this exception, the result would indicate general deterioration in the quality of High School instruction. After inspecting English High Schools personally, and carefully studying the reports of Inspectors, I cannot help concluding that it is more likely the standard of the examination has been raised, than that the quality of instruction in almost all our High Schools should have suddenly deteriorated. If timely notice were given by the Universities that the standard of an examination would be raised in a certain year, there would be no grounds for complaint, and no doubt it is desirable on many grounds to raise the standard for Matriculation, but it is hard on the schools and the pupils to introduce a change of this sort without previous warning. The result of the "School Final Examination" of the Allahabad University is not such as to encourage candidates to appear for that standard in future. Out of 8 candidates only 1 passed. Out of 1,072 candidates, 690 passed the Middle School standard. Both candidates and passes have largely increased. But if this year's standard for the Entrance Examination be permanently maintained, as there is some reason to believe it will, it will be necessary to raise the standard for the Middle School examination, otherwise our High Schools would be crowded with incapables. This matter will receive due consideration. Lower Primary passes denote steady progress in Vernacular education, and the increase of successful candidates for the Bombay School of Art Certificates more than atones for the comparative failure in the previous year.

SECTION II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

17. I received charge of the office of Inspector-General of Education at the end of October, 1893, Mr. Monro having departed a few days previously to take up the acting Directorship of Public Instruction in Madras. Mr. Monro was 43 days on tour, and visited 18 schools. In November, I visited the High and Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the Eastern Circle; and, starting into camp on the 28th of that month, I marched through Mul to Chanda, a district not lately seen by the Inspector-General of Education. Turning north through Wardha, parts of Nagpur and Chhindwara, I marched through Betul, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, and as far north in Saugor as Shahgarh; then, through Damoh and Hatta, to Jubbulpore. I was 147 days on tour, travelled 949 miles by road and 2,186 by rail, and inspected 185 schools containing more than 14,000 children.

18. The work done by Inspectors of Schools is shown in the following statement :—

Name of Officer.	Circle.	Miles travelled.		Number of days on tour.	Number of schools inspected.	REMARKS.
		By rail.	By road.			
Mr. J. Elliott	Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle	3,792	821	141	207	Forty-two days on leave.
Mr. A. P. Mitchell	Do. do.	2,070	...	36	30	
Mr. H. L. Indurkar, M. A.	Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle	1,058	1,902	199	260	
Mr. A. P. Mitchell	Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle	651	729	105	213	

Though Circle Inspectors were 61 days less on tour than in the previous year, they made 33 more inspections. Mr. J. Elliott, Inspector of the Northern Circle, was 141 days on tour, and made 207 inspections. His tale of work would have been larger but that he was delayed by illness when going into camp, and again at Damoh from the same cause. Mr. Elliott has lately obtained leave on medical certificate for six months to Europe, at the end of which he will retire after a service of nearly 26 years. By his retirement, the Département loses the services of an officer of large experience in educational matters. His advice was always practical, his action prompt and effective, and whether as a teacher or inspector his work was always characterized by the energy of a strong personality tempered by a wide knowledge of the people with whom he had to deal. Mr. Indurkar was 199 days on tour and visited 260 schools. This is a very satisfactory amount of work. Mr. Indurkar continues to be a most zealous officer, and his advice and recommendations are generally guided by discretion. Mr. A. P. Mitchell, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, held the Northern Circle for 42 days in addition to his own charge. He was, in both Circles, 141 days on tour and made 243 inspections. He travelled 729 miles. The advance of education, both in the *Khalsa* and Feudatory States of Chhattisgarh, attests Mr. Mitchell's efficiency, and the possibilities of further development, in his very extensive charge, will afford scope for his energies.

19. The statement showing the work of the subordinate inspecting agency is printed in Appendix A. During the year, four new Joint Deputy Inspectors at Rs. 50 *per mensem* each, and three Sub-Inspectors at Rs. 30 a month were appointed. One Joint Deputy Inspector was assigned to each of the following districts:—Bhandara, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Bilaspur; one Sub-Inspector to Hoshangabad and two to Raipur. Joint Deputy Inspectors hold charge of the subdivision of the district to which they are appointed, independent of the Deputy Inspector, except in regard to office work, and their relations to the District Officer, the District Council and the Department are exactly similar to those of Deputy Inspectors. For Sub-Inspectorships on Rs. 30 a month, the services of men of standing and high educational qualifications could not be secured; hence these officers hold their respective charges subordinate to Deputy Inspectors, who are required, once a year, to visit the Sub-Inspector's charge, and to hold all important examinations. The increase in the subordinate inspecting agency has been followed by an increase in the work done. In the Northern Circle 2,175 inspections were made, against 1,675 in the previous year. In the Southern Circle, inspections have increased from 1,752 to 2,010, and in the Eastern Circle from 1,194 to 1,458. The quantity of the work done is generally satisfactory; but a few Deputy Inspectors remained too long at head-quarters. The Deputy Inspector of Nagpur was 169 days at head-quarters, and the Deputy Inspector of Bhandara 145. The Deputy Inspectors of Chhindwara, Bilaspur and Sambalpur were also longer at head-quarters than they should have been, but, in their case, the detention was caused by ill-health. It is necessary of course, in order to securing effective control, that schools be seen with regular frequency, but to secure efficiency it is essential that inspections should be leisurely, thorough and instructive. This has not always been the case. The Deputy Inspector of Bhandara in 217 days made 303 inspections, many of them hasty and perfunctory. This officer had ceased to deserve the confidence of the civil authorities of the district, and has been transferred to Chanda. The Deputy Inspector of Nimar made 380 inspections in 269 days. The Nimar District was not seen by the Inspector of Schools in the past year, but it is impossible for one man to inspect schools properly at the rate of 1.4 a day. The work of the Deputy Inspector of Jubbulpore is favourably reported on, but he too tried to do too much. In Saugor, also, the Deputy Inspector, in his zeal to overtake all the work of a heavy charge, paid rather hurried visits to schools, inspecting as many as 345 in 258 days. It will be seen, then, that Deputy Inspectors, if they have erred, have erred through zeal. Circle Inspectors agree in considering Deputy and Joint Deputy Inspectors a body of hard-working intelligent men. The great majority of them have given satisfaction, the only conspicuous exception being the Deputy Inspector of Chanda. He has been transferred to Chhindwara, where the work is much lighter than in Chanda. The following officers deserve special mention :—

- Mr. Sadasheo Rao of Wardha.
- „ Gopal Permanand of Balaghat.
- „ A. R. Bumbawala, late of Raipur.
- „ Jailal, Joint Inspector, Drug.
- „ Ganpat Lal Choube, Bilaspur.
- „ Jaideo Dixit of Jubbulpore.
- „ Hira Lal of Saugor.
- „ Govind Ramchandra Bobde of Chhindwara.

Extra-Departmental controlling
agencies.

20. The extra-departmental controlling agencies are :—

- (1) District Councils and Local Boards,
- (2) Municipal Committees,
- (3) Tahsildars,
- (4) School Committees.

The progress of education and its efficiency depend to so great extent on these agencies that it is important to form a just estimate of how they have discharged their duties. In connection with District Councils, a short account of the state and progress of education for each district is inserted, as it is only by this means District Councils are able to learn the opinion that is formed of their work and how their efforts are appreciated by the Administration. It may be here stated generally that the ordinary routine work of District Councils is well and promptly done. Several Councils display an intelligent appreciation of the importance of the work committed to their care, and are ready to receive advice and adopt suggestions. But as much cannot be said of Local Boards. They have generally failed in what is one of their chief duties, namely, in visiting schools and by their attitude and assistance promoting education locally. This, as a rule, they have failed to do. Local Board members, as such, have not perhaps generally exercised so much influence for the advance of education as they formerly did as members of School Committees.

21. *Nagpur*.—The statistics of the schools represented by the district report are favourable, showing an increase of three schools and 969 pupils, attendance having improved in proportion, the percentage being 71. Strictness in applying the fee rules has increased the fee income by 29 per cent. But the chief feature of the year's work, as noticed by the Commissioner in his review of the district report, is the impulse given to primary education by means of combined schools. These have been increased by 15, through the opening of new schools and converting of moribund indigenous schools into combined schools. There is an improvement in scholarship, discipline and physical training in some Middle and Primary Schools; but as the Lower and Upper Primary tests show no distinct advance in scholarship, and as the Circle Inspector could not make a thorough and prolonged inspection of the district in the past season, and hence is unable to give a decided opinion on the state of education generally, it will be well to conclude that the schools are perhaps better than in previous years, but capable of great improvement. The schools have hitherto suffered from inadequate inspection. A Joint Deputy Inspector has now been assigned to this district, and all schools will henceforth be thoroughly and systematically inspected. Local Board members, while they have recorded more visits than in the previous year, have not fully realised their responsibilities nor exercised as much influence on the course of education as is desirable. The District Council take a most intelligent interest in their educational work, and do it with promptitude, the suggestions of departmental officers being always regarded as proceeding from advisers and helpers, and as such received and acted on. The President, the Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis, and the Secretary, Rai Bahadur Narayan Swami, deserve special mention for their interest in education and the steps they take in promoting it.

22. *Wardha*.—There is an increase of nine Vernacular schools, with a slight increase in pupils, attendance and fees. Notwithstanding a small decline in the number of Upper and Lower Primary passes, attributed to the prevalence of influenza, education is sound, an opinion formed independently by myself and the Inspector of Schools after visiting the district. But there is no marked progress. Combined schools are fewer by four than last year, that number of unsatisfactory schools having been closed. The combined system is not fully developed in Wardha, and 11 additional schools have still to be established. Local Boards have done less work than in the previous year, their visits to schools having declined from 158 to 118. The District Council are, it is believed, anxious to promote education, and the routine work of the Council is done with care and despatch. The members have little personal knowledge of the state of the schools as only 10 were visited by them in the year. But, instead of taking advantage of the experience of others to inform themselves of defects and apply remedies, all suggestions from without, whether coming from the Department or the District Officer, are, and have been for some years, received with impatience and either overlooked or acted on with intolerable delay. The Commissioner of the Division, judging from the District and Circle Reports, considers the attitude of the Council “an obstacle to improvement and progress”. This is the more to be regretted as the Deputy Commissioner says in forwarding the district report: “Education appears fairly popular and most of the schools are patronized by the people, especially in the larger villages.” For years hopes have been entertained of a change in the attitude of the District Council, and there are not wanting signs—dim perhaps and indistinct—that these hopes may yet be fulfilled.

23. *Chanda*.—Schools managed by the District Council and by the Department in Sironcha show an increase of 12, with an increase of 669 scholars. In the Sironcha Tahsil, the percentage of pupils of a school-going age has increased from 7·6 to 13·5. Greater strictness in fee collections has resulted in an increase of fees by 71 per cent. The District Council and the Deputy Commissioner urge that, in a poor district like Chanda, the fee rules should be relaxed, and the Commissioner of the Division says: “There is no doubt but Chanda is a poor and backward district. It is, I think, the poorest part of the Nagpur country” * * * * * “There can be no doubt but a rigid adherence to a free percentage of ten will lead to a considerable decline in attendance, unless, indeed, School Committees and masters practically ignore the rules.” This matter will receive separate consideration. Combined schools have been increased by 19, by converting unstable aided into combined school and by opening new ones, the result being that education is brought within the reach of more aborigines and low castes, there being 173 Gonds and 368 low castes, chiefly Mahars, at school. For the latter, special schools exist. Statistics, thus, show general progress, and that too in a year of exceptional sickness and of scanty crops. The quality of the instruction has not, however, improved. In this respect much remains to be done. Hitherto inspection has been defective and insufficient. To remedy this state of things, a Sub-Inspector has lately been appointed from District Council Funds, aided from the 1st April 1894 by an additional grant of Rs. 300 from Government. Efficient inspection will now be possible, and the quality of the instruction should improve. The management of education is entrusted to a School Board, and the work is well and promptly done; advice is willingly received and acted on and excellent relations exist between the Council and the Department. Local Board members did more work than in the previous year, their visits being 185 as against 99.

24. *Bhandara*.—The Deputy Commissioner says: “The year has been marked by a real effort towards obtaining genuine and not merely apparent progress.” Statistics confirm this remark; 159 schools are included in the district report, an increase of 30. Scholars have increased by 598, a considerable portion of the increase being accounted for by low castes, whose numbers have risen from 219 to 490. Two special schools for Mahars, one at Powni and one at Arjuni, have been opened. The attendance, owing to the removal from the roll of habitual absentees, has improved more than the numbers. Fee receipts have also improved. The feature of the year, however, is the extension of combined schools, there being 61 against 14 last year. This increase was effected by converting 32 backward aided schools into combined schools and by opening 15 new ones. This the Council were enabled to do with the special allotment of Rs. 4,000 for the purpose, the whole of which indeed was not utilized during the year. This is a real advance, as combined schools are more stable than aided schools. There is no progress to record in the quality of the instruction imparted, and, indeed, a decrease in Upper and Lower Primary passes indicates deterioration rather than progress. Much remains to be done by judicious management and thorough inspection to consolidate and develop these new schools. This will now be possible, as an additional subordinate Inspector has been allotted to this district. The work of the District Council, conducted by Rao Sahib Rang Rao as Secretary, is done with care and despatch, the Chairman himself showing a good example by visiting schools and liberally giving prizes. But of the Local Boards so much cannot be said. The members have been very remiss in visiting schools, only 42 visits having been paid during the year. Of these members it may be said that, as members of Local Boards, they have not been more useful—perhaps not so useful—as they formerly were as private individuals or as members of School Committees. School gardens in this district still hold the first place, and not only afford object lessons in agriculture but supply garden products for the pupils and foster a taste for good vegetables.

25. *Balaghat*.—Education in the Balaghat District has made progress during the year. Schools have increased by two, scholars by 370 and average attendance by 414. The percentage of attendance to the number enrolled is still only 63. The fee rules have been more strictly applied, giving an increase of Rs. 588. But the District Council, as represented by the School Board, say the rules press hardly on the people in a poor and backward district like Balaghat, and consider that the free percentage of ten should be increased. This representation will receive due consideration. Combined schools have increased from 9 to 25 by bringing 13 aided and 3 unaided schools on the Combined system. In this way, stability has been given to schools that otherwise could hardly have been maintained. The Inspector of Schools reports that scholarship has improved, as is indicated by increased Upper and Lower Primary passes. By attention to physical training, courtesy and respect for others, the tone and discipline of the schools have also improved. There are 481 Gonds under instruction, but no Baigas. The educational work of the District Council is committed to a School Board consisting of the President, the Tahsildar, and two members, with the Deputy Inspector as Secretary. This arrangement works very well; business is disposed of promptly and without friction; and with the sympathetic aid of the Deputy Commissioner, the educational arrangements of Balaghat work perhaps more smoothly than those of any other district. But as much cannot be said of the members of Local Boards. In Bahir, indeed, the members are alive to their duties, but in other parts of the district they are apathetic.

26. *Chhindwara*.—There is neither improvement nor deterioration to record in the Chhindwara district. Schools have not increased and scholars are steady, while owing to the unhealthiness of the season attendance fell off slightly; fewer children could attend the Upper Primary and Lower Primary examinations, and consequently fewer passed. The Jaghirs, which cover one-third of the total area of the district and contain one-sixth of the population, have only three schools, one each at the head-quarters of the Harai, Pertabgarh and Sonpur Jaghirs. As pointed out by the Deputy Commissioner, aborigines, who compose a large proportion of the population, are represented by only 44 pupils. There remains much to be done to bring education within the reach of the people generally. But the District Council have done as much as was possible with the funds at their disposal, and a further advance means more expenditure. The educational work of the District Council is well done, for which Mr. Venaik Rao, the President, deserves mention. Local Board members have taken considerable interest in the schools, in this respect showing a better record of work than most other Boards.

27. *Betul*.—Education has made no considerable advance in this district during the year. Schools and scholars are stationary; attendance has improved, but it still averages only 65 per cent. There is an increase in the fee income. Combined schools have increased by four, not by establishing new ones, but by bringing aided schools on the combined system. Combined schools are making fair progress. It is satisfactory to find Gond and Kurku pupils have increased to 329. Scholarship, as tested by the Lower and Upper Primary standards, has rather deteriorated, but, as remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, “the season from September onwards has been a very unhealthy one, and consequently the preparation of pupils for these examinations was retarded.” The people of Betul, especially the Maratha Kunbis, display great apathy, sometimes opposition, towards education; and this attitude is encouraged by the indifference of Local Board members. For, though the work of the District Council is well and promptly done, the suggestions and advice of Educational officers receiving due attention, Local Board members, generally speaking, do not second the efforts of the Council for the improvement and spread of education.

28. *Seoni*.—Primary education in the Seoni District has made considerable advance during the year. Schools have increased by three, scholars by 534, and attendance by 530, the percentage being, however, only 66. Combined schools have increased by seven, three new schools having been opened and four aided schools brought on the combined system. Scholarship is maintained, the results of the Upper and Lower Primary examinations showing slightly increased efficiency. Though the statistics of the year's operations show progress, much remains to be done to raise the standard of instruction in primary schools, and to increase the 3,000 odd learners out of a total of 55,615 children of a school-going age to the level of more advanced districts. Under Mr. Sadasheo Rao, as Chairman, the work of the Council is performed with vigour and intelligence, and some of the interest manifested by the Council has diffused itself to Local Board members whose visits have been more numerous and effective than previously.

29. *Jubbulpore*.—Education in the Jubbulpore District has advanced during the year. Schools dealt with in the district report have increased by nine, scholars by 1,028, attendance by 935, and fees by Rs. 743. Combined schools

now number 35—an increase of 28. Four hundred and sixty villages, being 20 per cent. of the whole number of villages, take advantage of the schools. One school is attended by boys from as many as 13 villages. These figures are decidedly satisfactory. Scholarship has been fully maintained as testified by the Upper and Lower Primary examinations. Physical instruction is fairly good; and attention to school gardens and the use of uniform dresses give an air of neatness and smartness to the schools. The educational work of the District Council is conducted, as usual, with promptness and efficiency by a Committee of their number, and Local Board members are said to take an interest in the schools; but 232 visits can hardly be said to show sufficient activity on the part of the members or a desire to see for themselves the condition of the schools.

30. *Saugor*.—Excluding the High School and its branches, in the Saugor District schools have increased by 5 and pupils by 811, 4 of the new schools on the Combined system being for girls. Attendance continues good, 73 per cent., and the fee income has increased by Rs. 600. The standard of instruction is maintained, the Upper Primary results being fair, and the Lower larger by 101 than in the previous year. Combined schools have increased from 14 to 31, chiefly by bringing backward aided schools on the Combined system. At the end of the year, the allotment for Combined schools had not been fully utilized, and with the funds still available the system can be further developed. A school for Chamars was opened at Khurai and is attended by 35 boys, and there is a school at Bassa specially for aborigines. Primary education has made fair progress in Saugor during the year. The management, however, of the District Council and the work of Local Boards cannot be commended. Routine work, indeed, is fairly well done, but the application of funds to the repairs and construction of school houses is done in an irregular and unsatisfactory way. New school houses are allowed to remain for years in an unfinished state, and old ones are allowed to fall into disrepair. Repairs and construction are entrusted to petty contractors without adequate supervision. The work done by these men, when it is done, is not good, and in some instances, after obtaining advances, they have disappeared, leaving the schools unfinished. Steps have been taken, as far as the Department can take them, to put a stop to this state of things, and with the aid of the District Officer, a better system is hoped for. The supervision of the schools by Local Boards is unsatisfactory, and their visits few, only 128, and generally ineffective.

31. *Damoh*.—During the year, schools increased by 2, scholars by 233, and fees by Rs. 987. These figures indicate progress. There is a slight improvement in attendance, but in aided schools it is still irregular. Eight aided schools were brought on the Combined system. Successful efforts for educating Mahomedans, aided liberally by Mr. Imdad Ali, continue to be made at Damoh, and the new Combined school at Dhangor contains 21 Gonds. Scholarship, as tested by the Upper and Lower Primary examinations, continues fair. The work of the District Council, committed to a Board of five members, is well and promptly done, and Local Boards, taking their cue from the attitude of the Deputy Commissioner, deserve mention for increased interest in education.

32. *Hoshangabad*.—The state of Primary education in the Hoshangabad District is not altogether satisfactory; for, though schools have increased from 107 to 126, owing to the opening of new Combined schools, and scholars have

increased by 1,199, the attendance is more irregular than last year, being only 64 per cent. This is explained by greater care in registration; but, however explained, it must be regarded as unsatisfactory. Fees have increased by Rs. 601. Upper Primary passes are fully maintained, and Lower Primary have risen from 428 to 657. The schools which I myself inspected, with few exceptions, were in fair order, and the Combined schools very hopeful. The routine educational work of the District Council is understood to be carefully done, but the application of funds to buildings and repairs, the work being sometimes executed through *muzkuris*, is not always satisfactory. Local Board members are generally remiss in visiting schools, so much so that it is not uncommon to find a school where the visiting member is unknown even by name.

33. *Narsinghpur*.—Though the work of the District Council under Mr. Kripa Shankar's care is well and carefully done, there has not been any considerable advance in education in the Narsinghpur District during the year. Schools are stationary; there is a slight increase in pupils and attendance, and fees have risen from Rs. 2,145 to Rs. 2,616. Scholarship, as tested by Upper and Lower Primary examinations, has not declined; but in my tour in the district, I was by no means satisfied that standards were being maintained. There was great laxity in the use of text-books, physical training was neglected, and the tone of the schools had declined. This may be attributed in part to the apathy of Local Board members, who take little real interest in education, and also to the laxity of the late Deputy Inspector.

34. *Nimar*.—Nimar has still the largest percentage of children of a school-going age under instruction. Though 4 new schools were opened during the year, there are 22 fewer pupils on the roll. This is attributed to the removal from the roll of the names of girls in boys' schools who were nominal attenders. Attendance has improved, but it is still only 60 per cent. There is an improvement in Upper and Lower Primary passes, but the whole number of such passes is inadequate. A low-caste school, attended by 35 boys, was opened at Burhanpur, and a few such schools, not under inspection, have been opened by the Methodist Mission in villages near Khandwa. As in most other districts, the routine work of the District Council seems well done, and the Chairman and Secretary have shown much interest in the schools, but the Local Boards have failed in their duties. The members paid 103 visits to 49 schools, leaving 49 unseen.

35. *Raipur*.—Education in the Raipur District has been extended by an increase of six schools on the Combined system, and an increase of 2,108 pupils. But attendance has grown in irregularity for some years, till it is now only 58 per cent. The danger is that more is being lost in efficiency than is gained by increased numbers. This fear is not groundless, as Upper Primary passes for some years have declined, while Lower Primary passes show continued growth. It is to be regretted that the number of Mahomedans at school continues to decline; on the other hand, aborigines and low castes have increased. It is probable that no special attention is given to enrolling Mahomedans, while the extra grants allowed for passing aborigines and low castes induce masters and committees to give them special care. The large number of girls in boys' schools, no less than 1,807, is worthy of notice, while in girls' schools there are but 233.

That the attendance of the former is not nominal is shown by 43 of them passing the Upper Primary and 113 the Lower Primary standard. The Deputy Commissioner remarks :—

“The rapid increase of female and aboriginal pupils is generally looked upon as a matter for congratulation, and although there is truth in the remark of the Chairman of the District Council as to the evanescent effect of the education the Primary Schools impart, I am far from thinking that our efforts in this direction will bear no fruit. But I am doubtful whether we may not be going a little too far, and whether there may not be other classes of pupils whom it is equally advisable to attract, *e. g.*, Mahomedans, the number of whom in our schools is steadily decreasing.”

In Raipur, as in some other districts, education has been so rapidly extended during the last few years that too little attention has been paid to securing regularity of attendance and efficiency. The work of inspection had outgrown the capacity of two Deputy Inspectors. Two of the Sub-Inspectors lately sanctioned have been allotted to this district. It will now be possible to have every school thoroughly and leisurely inspected, and it is hoped their efficiency will increase. The Deputy Commissioner reports favourably on the work of the District Council and Local Boards. In the Simga Tahsil, Local Board members paid 68 visits to schools, but in the other three Tahsils their visits were inadequate.

36. *Bilaspur*.—The District Report indicates marked progress and great educational activity in this district during the year. Schools have increased from 140 to 169, or by 21 per cent., Combined schools being now 53 against 19 in the previous year. Pupils have increased in a greater degree—26 per cent., the new pupils being recruited chiefly from agriculturists and common labourers. Attendance has increased in proportion, and fees have nearly doubled—Rs. 5,986 against Rs. 3,260. Thirteen boys out of every 100 of school-going age are now at school. “It is not a small matter,” as remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, “that in five years the number of schools has almost doubled, while the number of pupils, the average attendance and fee receipts have increased even more rapidly.” The number of aboriginal pupils has increased; so has that of Mahomedans and Chamars, but the latter amount in all to only 538, while the Chamar population is nearly one-fourth of that of the whole district. No obstacles are put in the way of Chamars attending the schools. The Deputy Commissioner remarks in this respect, the Chamar “regards himself, and knows that he is regarded by others, as an outsider, and his pride and obstinacy combine to keep him aloof. I cannot help thinking that if we could get hold of the rising generation of Chamars and give them an elementary education, they would soon take a less prominent position in our criminal and civil courts than they do at present.” The District Council are alive to the importance of extending education among the Chamars, and the matter will, no doubt, receive attention. The departmental tests show that the standard of education is maintained, but with such a rapid advance in Primary Schools, it would not be surprising if there was need for consolidation by careful supervision and inspection, and this it is now possible to supply as an additional Joint Deputy Inspector has been assigned to the district. Under Mr. N. N. De as President and Mr. Ghulam Mustafa as Secretary, the work of the Council has been well done. Very few District Councils, indeed, display so intelligent an appreciation of their educational duties or have discharged them so thoroughly. But the interest and activity of the Council have not affected Local Boards, the members of which have done less work than in the preceding year.

37. *Sambalpur*.—Primary education in the Sambalpur District has advanced during the year. There is an increase of 4 schools and 280 scholars, while the average attendance and fees have increased in a greater degree. The increase of scholars is contributed by agriculturists. There are now 47 combined schools in the district, an increase of 35; 31 aided schools were brought on the system and 4 new ones opened during the year. Scholarship has kept pace with increased attendance, and the results of the Upper and Lower Primary examinations show an increase of 43 and 39 respectively. The number of aborigines at school is small, only 84, and tends to decrease, as these tribes are said to have an imperfect knowledge of Uriya. During the year the schools in the Zamindaries of Borasambar and Phuljhar were taken over by the District Council. The district report discusses the advisability of giving boys an opportunity of studying Hindi in the upper classes of Uriya Schools, especially in large villages and towns, so that the isolation of the district caused by a language different from that of the province generally may no longer be maintained. It is thought that the opportunity afforded by the opening of the railway for the development of the trade of the district will fail in its full effect so long as the people are shut out from the west by ignorance of the language.

The subject is an important one, and there is no reason why opportunities should not be afforded, to boys in the higher classes of selected schools, of learning to read and write Hindi. The educational work of the District Council is satisfactory, but the small number of visits, only 50, paid by Local Board members is a poor record of the year's work.

38. *Mandla*.—Mandla is excluded from the operation of the Local Self-Government Act, but the progress of education may be briefly stated. Schools have increased by 22 on the Combined system, and pupils by 1,025. There is improvement also in attendance and fees. This is a very satisfactory increase, raising the percentage of pupils to boys of a school-going age to 44. The spread of schools has brought education within reach of a considerable number of aborigines.

39. *Municipal Committees*.—With the exception of High and Special Schools and schools conducted by recognised societies, all institutions within municipal limits are under municipal management. It is important to note how these bodies, not hitherto mentioned in the Annual Report as controlling authorities, do their work. Generally speaking, they do it well. Buildings are kept in good repair, furniture and apparatus supplied, and all the arrangements of the schools carefully attended to. But the very extent of the powers conferred on these bodies has tended to injure education, by limiting promotions to the existing staff of a school, to the exclusion of better men of long service and tried efficiency from other schools. The result has been despondency and discontent on the part of the masters, resulting in a tendency to deterioration in the quality of instruction. The future prospects of the schools were gloomy, as only the dregs of the University could be got to accept appointments in them. To remedy these evils, proposals were made to restore to the Department the powers of appointment and transfer of masters. The great majority of Municipal Committees have shown themselves alive to the difficulties of the situation and have voluntarily surrendered their powers in this respect. Sanction has been accorded to this arrangement. The masters of Anglo-Vernacular Schools in those Municipalities only which have agreed to surrender to the Department the powers of

appointment and transfer will now be placed on one list for promotion as vacancies occur ; but the powers of those bodies that wish to retain their privileges intact will be scrupulously respected.

In the Southern Circle, the only municipalities that have not done well are Mohgaon and Betul, and, in a less degree, Warora. In the Northern Circle, no mismanagement has been reported, and in the Eastern Circle, all municipalities have done very well. The want of funds, however, has obliged 15 Municipal Committees to starve school libraries, and in many places to leave the accommodation altogether inadequate and the staff insufficient for the growing numbers in attendance.

40. *Tahsildars*.—Tahsildars, as noted in paragraph 3 (4), now submit quarterly statements of their educational work. Much benefit is anticipated to vernacular education, and indeed already the advantage is apparent, from the orders systematising the inspection of these officers. Their visits to schools have increased in number and become more effective. The reports on their work are generally satisfactory. They have specially been very useful in the establishment and equipment of new schools on the Combined system. Only one Tahsildar, Mr. Ashraf Khan, late of Hutta, is reported as having not only neglected the schools of his charge, but as having, by his attitude towards education, retarded its progress.

When all have done well, it is invidious to mention names. The following, however, deserve special mention :—

Mr. Krishna Rao	of Wardha.
„ Waman Rao Kawrey	of Nagpur.
„ Dhundiraj	of Arvi.
„ Damodar Ganesh	of Ramtek.
„ Ruku Swami	of Behir.
„ Muzharul Hussein	of Lakhnadon.
„ Mukund Rao	of Sausar.
„ Ibrar Hussein	of Saugor.
„ Narayan Rao	of Khurai.
„ Jag Mohan Singh	of Khandwa.
„ Alimudin	of Murwara.
„ Jairam Ganesh	of Hoshangabad.
„ Sadasheo Murhar	of Dhamtari.
„ Gangadhar Sitaram	of Simga.
„ Luxman Rao	of Raipur.

41. *School Committees*.—School Committees have always formed an important factor in the management and control of education in these Provinces. They are the local embodiment of order and authority. Their work is yearly improving. Many of them are alive to the importance of their duties and thoroughly interested in the welfare of their schools. They aid in securing attendance, assessing and collecting fees; they look after the school premises, note the punctuality of the masters, assist very poor scholars, and contribute to the success of the centres for the Upper Primary examinations. To them are often entrusted the repairs and construction of school-houses and the supply of furniture. They are composed of the leading men of the villages that contribute pupils to the school, and by their position and influence make the school, what it generally is, the most important object in the village

Without their aid, indeed, it is difficult to see how Primary education could be carried on. In the Southern Circle, the Committees of the Nagpur District are favourably reported on; those of Bhandara and Wardha do a fair amount of useful work; in Chanda, Committees are often indifferent; and in the districts of the Satpura Range, especially in Balaghat, Committees are being schooled in the performance of their duties and are gradually becoming more useful. In the Northern Circle, the Committees of Damoh, Saugor and Jubbulpore have done good work. In Mandla, they are reported to have improved. In Narsinghpur, they render, in many cases, efficient assistance; while in Nimar and Hoshangabad they seem to have reverted to that state of indifference out of which they had for a time emerged. In the Eastern Circle, Committees in the Raipur District are reported by the Deputy Commissioner to have given more attention to their duties than previously; in Sambalpur, they are favourably reported on and are said to have not only held frequent meetings but displayed considerable liberality. Committees in Bilaspur also have shown increased activity and usefulness.

SECTION III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Colleges.

42. The following statement gives the statistics of Colleges :—

Colleges.	Num-ber.	Stu-dents.	Aver-age attend-ance.	Expenditure.					Cost of educating each pupil.		No. passed B. A.	No. passed F. A.
				Pro-vin-cial.	Muni-cipal.	Fees.	Other sour-ces.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Government ...	1	101	89	9,471	...	3,279	3,404	16,154	159 15 1	93 12 4	4	23
Aided ...	2	235	198	3,981	1,500	5,069	19,197	29,747	123 15 1	16 9 4	28	43
Total ...	3	336	287	13,452	1,500	8,348	22,601	45,901	134 9 9	39 7 2	32	66

Students have increased by 87, average attendance by 79, and the cost to Government is less by Rs. 1,890. Eighteen per cent. of the total cost of Colleges is met from fees, against 12 per cent. in the previous year, while the cost of educating each pupil and the cost to Government have been considerably reduced. These improvements are the result of increased numbers. Efficiency as tested by University Examinations has, in the Aided Colleges at any rate, kept pace with numbers; 32 students passed the B. A. Examination against 17 in the previous year, and 66 the F. A. Examination as against 45.

Jubbulpore College.

43. The following table shows the comparative statistics for the past two years :—

Year.	Num- ber on roll on 31st March.	Aver- age num- ber on roll.	Aver- age daily at- tend- ance.	Per- cent- age of attend- ance.	Expenditure.				Cost of educating each pupil.		Num- ber passed B. A.	Num- ber passed F. A.
					Pro- vin- cial.	En- dow- ments.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1892-93 ...	89	93	79	85	11,886	3,404	2,671	17,961	193 2 1	127 12 11	5	13
1893-94 ...	101	101	89	88	9,471	3,404	3,279	16,154	159 15 1	93 12 4	4	23

These figures are favourable, showing an increase in students, attendance and fees; the total expenditure and the cost to Government are considerably less than in the previous year, and the cost of educating each pupil has decreased in proportion. The F. A. results are good, 23 being successful out of 32 candidates; but the B. A. results are unsatisfactory; only 4 out of 11 passed, and no student obtained honours. This result was anticipated. In October 1893, Mr. E. D. Archibald, M. A., appointed by the Secretary of State for India, took charge of the College. The selection was not a happy one; and under Mr. Archibald, the tone and scholarship of the College were not maintained. Just after the close of the official year, Mr. Archibald was allowed to resign. Mr. R. Spence, M. A., Superintendent of the Training Institution, Nagpur, has been selected to act as Principal, pending the appointment of an officer from England. Mr. J. H. Firth, Professor of Mathematics, after a continuous service in the Department of more than 30 years, unbroken by leave or illness, retired on the 31st March. By strict attention to his duties, punctuality and industry, he had secured the respect and good-will of his pupils. By his retirement, the College loses the services of a most assiduous Professor. Proposals were made during the year to fit the Rajkumar School buildings so as to accommodate the College and High School classes and also to afford suitable boarding accommodation for 100 students. On the ground of expense, the proposals were not sanctioned. Modified proposals, reducing the accommodation to what is required for the College and Engineering classes only, are now under consideration. Henceforth, the Jubbulpore College, in accordance with the original purposes of the institution, will be a B. Course College only. The A. Course was taught for the last time in the past session. To equip the College for imparting a scientific training, considerable additions of standard works on science have been made to the library, the chemical laboratory has been thoroughly replenished, and a complete set of apparatus for physical science is daily expected from England. The staff has been strengthened by the appointment of a Professor of Science, and a Professor of Mathematics, a Cambridge graduate who took a high place in the Mathematical Tripos of 1892, has been added to the staff.

Hislop College.

44. The progress of the Hislop College is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Num-ber on roll on 31st March.	Aver-age num-ber on rolls.	Aver-age daily attend-ance.	Per-centage of attend-ance.	Expenditure.				Cost of educating each pupil.		No. passed B. A.	No. passed F. A.
					Pro-vincial	En-dow-ments.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1892-93	94	97	81	83	3,293	9,473	1,556	14,322	159 11 9	35 0 6	10	16
1893-94	125	125	105	84	3,381	9,771	2,738	15,890	127 1 11	27 0 9	18	27

This College has made remarkable progress in the past year. The number of students has increased by 33 per cent., attendance has in an equal degree improved, and the income from fees has almost doubled, the increase being 76 per cent. In harmony with these figures, the total cost of educating each pupil and the cost to Government have considerably decreased. The results of the University Examinations, both F. A. and B. A., reflect the highest credit on the staff of the College. A Gymnasium has been provided, but the students cannot be said to take kindly to physical exercises; and in the absence of a boarding-house, it is impossible to exercise control over the lives of the students who attend the institution from the surrounding districts. The internal arrangements of the College, the discipline and management, all deserve favourable mention.

Morris College.

45. The statistics of the Morris College also show great improvement over those of the previous year:—

Year.	Num-ber on rolls on 31st March	Aver-age num-ber on rolls.	Aver-age daily attend-ance.	Per-centage of attend-ance.	Expenditure.				Cost of educating each pupil.		No. passed B. A.	No. passed F. A.
					Pro-vincial.	En-dow-ments, &c.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1892-93	66	66	48	73	163	11,123	994	10,280	155 12 1	2 7 9	2	16
1893-94	110	115	93	82	600	10,926	2,331	13,857	120 7 11	5 3 6	10	16

An increase of 66 per cent. in students is accompanied by a larger percentage of increase still in attendance, while fees have more than doubled. In consequence of increased numbers, the cost of educating each student has decreased, but the cost to Government has increased, as the small grant-in-aid of

Rs. 50 a month has been paid for the whole year. The efficiency of the instruction is evidenced by a large increase in B. A. passes. The College is now located in the Neill High School building, a more commodious and convenient situation than it previously occupied, and it is no doubt in part owing to this that so much improvement has taken place. But in addition to material improvements, the management, the instruction and discipline have established an undisputed claim to public support. Like the Hislop College, this institution is also without a hostel for students from the districts. The College Council are fully alive to the disadvantages which the want of a hostel entails, but the want of funds prevents anything being done at present.

SECTION IV.—SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL

A.—Secondary Schools—(Boys).

Statistics of Secondary Schools.

46. The statistics of Secondary Schools are compared in the following table:—

Secondary Schools.		1892-93.		Passed Entrance or Middle School examination.	1893-94.		Passed Entrance or Middle School examination.
		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.	
<i>High Schools.</i>							
Government	...	5	260	83	5	246	36
Aided	...	7	324	110	6	430	76
Unaided	...	...	...	...	1	57	2
Total	...	12	584	193	12	733	114 + 3 Private students,
<i>Middle Schools.</i>							
Government	... { English ...	10	1,459	117	7	1,081	104
	... { Vernacular..	5	546	...	5	457	...
Local Fund and Municipal	... { English ...	27	2,539	188	30	3,094	239
	... { Vernacular..	146	17,862	...	160	19,714	...
Native States	... { English ..	4	91	3	4	97	6
	... { Vernacular.	8	888	...	8	938	...
Aided	... { English ...	22	1,589	142	21	1,426	226
	... { Vernacular..	31	1,966	...	23	1,851	...
Unaided	... { English ...	2	80	3	3	155	15
	... { Vernacular..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Middle Schools.	{ English ..	65	5,758	453	65	5,853	640
	{ Vernacular..	190	21,262	...	196	22,960	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	267	27,604	...	273	29,546	...

This table shows the continued progress of English education, both high and middle. In High Schools there is an increase of 149 pupils and 1,793 in Middle Schools. The number of passes by the Entrance Standard is 117 against 193 in the previous year, while Middle School candidates have increased to 927 and the passes to 640. The decrease of one in aided High Schools is accounted for by the closing of the High Department of the Mission School, Seoni. The decrease of three in Government Middle Schools is compensated for by a corresponding increase in Municipal Schools, the transfer of such

institutions from Departmental to local management having been completed at the beginning of the year.

47. *Hostels.*—The provision of hostels for pupils from the district attending High and Middle Schools, has received much attention during the year, and considerable progress has been made in securing suitable accommodation. In the Northern Circle, an excellent hostel has been built at Damoh, chiefly from funds provided locally; a suitable house has been rented at Seoni (Malwa); half the cost of a large hostel for the High School, Hoshangabad, has been provided locally, partly from Municipal and District Funds and partly from subscriptions, and the second moiety has been sanctioned from Provincial Funds. In the Southern Circle, hostels are under construction at Chhindwara and Chanda; the local subscription for the latter is a very liberal one, amounting to Rs. 1,000; the purchase of the Orphanage has provided excellent boarding accommodation for the Middle School, Kamptee, and arrangements are well advanced for hostels at Seoni and Badnur. In the Eastern Circle, a hostel is under construction at Dhamtari, the accommodation at Sambalpur is being extended and improved, and the Municipal Committee of Bilaspur are taking up the question of providing a hostel for that school. But in Nimar, Narsinghpur, Mandla, Wardha and Bhandara, among less important centres of secondary education, and in Nagpur, the largest centre of Collegiate education, and in Saugor and Raipur, important centres of high education, nothing practical has yet been done. At Jubbulpore the Government College and High School are provided with boarding accommodation, and there is a small hostel attached to the Mission High School; but the Hitkarni High School is entirely without such accommodation. The present year will see something done, it is hoped, for Narsinghpur, Mandla, Wardha, Bhandara and Raipur; but it is impossible at present to find the necessary funds for a working scheme for the large number of students from the districts who attend the aided Colleges and Schools of Nagpur; and Saugor, which has derived more advantage from secondary education than any other town in the Provinces, has failed to provide, not only funds but even a site for a hostel. The importance of the subject, in a moral and sanitary point of view, cannot be overrated, and, in accordance with the policy of the Local Administration, every effort is being made, by advice and liberal grants, to induce Municipal Committees and recognised societies to provide boarding accommodation for pupils from a distance attending their schools.

48. In Appendix B the statement required in paragraph 10 of the review of the Education Report for 1891-92 is given.

High School Department of the
Jubbulpore College.

49. The comparative figures of the High School classes of the Jubbulpore College are shown below :—

Year.	No. on roll on 31st March 1894.	Aver- age num- ber on rolls.	Aver- age daily attend- ance.	Per- cent- age of attend- ance.	Expenditure.			Cost of educating each pupil.		REMARKS.	
					Pro- vin- cial Reve- nues.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1892-93	...	117	147	116	79	5,146	3,074	8,220	55 14 8	35 1 0	49 matriculated.
1893-94	...	82	90	80	88	5,110	2,162	7,272	80 12 10	56 12 5	20 „

The number of pupils has decreased from 117 to 82; attendance has increased in regularity, and the income from fees has declined by Rs. 912, owing to the decrease of pupils. The total cost has decreased. The result of the Entrance Examination gives 20 passes out of 39 candidates, 2 being in the First Division. The total number of passes is small, but compared with other High Schools in the Provinces, the result is distinctly good. Though numbers have declined continuously for two years, the classes are still as large as can be properly taught by the present staff, and with three other High Schools in Jubbulpore, one in Saugor and one in Hoshangabad, it will soon be a question for practical solution whether it is necessary for Government any longer to maintain a High School in Jubbulpore. The tone and discipline of this portion of the College have been maintained, and physical training is properly attended to.

High School, Saugor.

50. The comparative figures are as follows :—

Department.	Number on the roll.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examination.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School	43	48	41	30	1,005	1,037	12	2
Middle School	348	354	242	275	1,438	1,653	27	50
Primary School	582	631	439	514	500	478	{ 102 73	{ 68 U.P. 98 L.P.
Total	973	1,033	722	819	2,943	3,168	...	...

This is a popular and well managed school. The High School and its branches contain 1,033 boys, an increase of 60 on the previous year, the corresponding increment in attendance being 97. Fees have also improved. The Middle Department has shown itself an excellent feeder of the High School by passing 50 boys by the Middle School standard. There are fewer Upper Primary passes as there were fewer candidates, while Lower Primary passes are greater by 25 than last year. These figures are all satisfactory. It is only when we come to Entrance passes that there is an extraordinary decline. Out of 11 candidates for matriculation, only two passed, and the four candidates for the "School Final" standard all failed. Were this school a solitary instance of failure, the result would justly be attributed to defective teaching; but, while the result must be considered very unsatisfactory, as explained in paragraph 16 (a), sudden alteration in the standard is more probably the cause than defective teaching, of which inspection, both by myself and the Inspector of Schools, gave no indication. This school, as a whole, is a good one; the Chief Commissioner visited it in November, 1893, and "was struck with the general neatness and good order of the class rooms, the garden and the playground." Physical training is excellent, including drill, gymnastics, country games, cricket, football and tennis. The main branch schools are overcrowded and badly accommodated, and the arrangements for a hostel by no means creditable to Saugor.

High School, Hoshangabad.

51. The statistics of this school are thus shown :—

Department.	Number on the roll.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examination.		REMARKS.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
High School ...	44	50	36	45	Rs. 832	Rs. 1,062	10	5	One School Final.
Middle School ...	152	171	110	120	751	800	15	14	
Primary School ...	191	215	145	172	163	166	{ 17 39	31 41	Upper Primary Lower "
Total ...	387	436	291	337	1,796	2,028	...	...	

The statistics of the school show general improvement. As in other High Schools in the Provinces, the Entrance results are unfavourable. Four out of 10 passed for Matriculation, and one out of two was successful at the "School Final" examination. In all other respects, numbers, attendance, fees, and minor standard tests, the results are favourable, those for the Middle School examination being moderate. The school is well managed, and owes much to the Local Committee and the Municipality, the President of which, Rai Bahadur Kalidas Chowdry, deserves special mention for his active interest in all that concerns the good of the institution. The new building for the High School is well advanced towards completion, and promises to be, perhaps, the most commodious building of its kind in the Provinces. Arrangements for a hostel as noted in paragraph 47 are in progress, a hired house serving the purpose at present. Physical training is very fair. Secondary education in Hoshangabad will doubtless be stimulated by the thoughtful liberality of Raja Bharat Shah of the Makrai Feudatory State, who has recently endowed this institution with Rs. 9,000, the income arising out of which is to be applied to found three Annual Scholarships of the value of Rs. 5 a month each, to be called respectively the "MacDonnell" Scholarship after the name of Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K. C. S. I., late Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; the "Bowie" Scholarship, after the name of Colonel M. M. Bowie, Commissioner, Nerbudda Division; and the "Laurie" Scholarship after the name of Mr. L. K. Laurie, I. C. S., formerly Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad. The Head Master was changed during the year, Mr. Vinayak Rao having been promoted to the Superintendentship of the Male Normal School, Jubbulpore. His successor is Mr. Mahomad Khan, B. A.

High School, Raipur.

52. The statistics of this school and its ancillary branches show general improvement :—

Department.	Number on the roll.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examination.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School	38	43	28	35	780	898	8	8
Middle School	212	205	171	160	1,412	1,386	18	19
Primary School	507	656	319	458	418	448	{ 53 42 U. P. 60 82 L. P.	
Total	757	904	518	653	2,610	2,732	...	...

An increase of 147 pupils, chiefly in the Vernacular branch schools, is accompanied by an increase of 135 in average attendance, and a smaller increase of fees than might be expected. Instruction is fair, passes by the Middle and Lower Primary standards being satisfactory; Upper Primary passes have decreased, and Entrance results are stationary; 14 appeared for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University and 5 passed. This result is not good, but it is in keeping with the results of the larger institutions in Nagpur that send up candidates for the Calcutta Entrance Examination. Four appeared for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, of whom 3 passed, a very creditable result. This has been a transition year; in future, candidates from this school will be sent up to the Allahabad University only. Discipline, aided by good physical training, is satisfactory, and only a hostel is required to complete the external arrangements of the school.

High School, Sambalpur.

53. The following statement shows the statistics of this school for two years :—

Department.	Number on the roll.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examination.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School	18	23	15	17	369	410	4	2
Middle School	140	140	108	109	680	554	12	5
Primary School	158	179	130	147	89	95	{ 39 19 U. P. 27 35 L. P.	
Vernacular Middle School	91	89	67	65	65	56	... { 12 U. P. 20 L. P.	
Total	407	431	320	338	1,203	1,115	...	...

Numbers and attendance are satisfactory, but there is a decline in fees, and the results of the Matriculation and Middle School examinations are very unfavourable. This was expected; for at my visit in November last, I was surprised to find what should be a model school in the most unsatisfactory state through mismanagement and laxity of discipline. Manners, courtesy and respect for authority had not been inculcated; sanitation was disregarded, the moral and physical well-being of the boarders overlooked; and with imperfect drill and gymnastics, the tone and discipline of the school had deteriorated. The Inspector of Schools lately reported that much improvement had taken place in all these respects; but the results of the recent examinations are so bad that it is open to doubt whether Mr. V. C. Muzumdar, B. A., can be retained at the head of the institution. Mr. Muzumdar was appointed in the hope that a Head Master of the same race and language as the people would popularise the High School and increase its efficiency; and in pursuance of this policy, an Uriya graduate with honours in science was lately appointed as First Assistant. It is perhaps too soon to judge the effects of this procedure, but so far the results have not satisfied the expectations with which it was introduced.

Hitkarni Sabha High School, Jubbulpore.

54. The comparative statistics of this school are as follows :—

Department.	Number on roll.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
High School	6	26	16	25	Rs. 671	Rs. 521	6	4
Middle School	204	162	172	144	762	1,019	22	25
Primary School	228	279	179	214	127	385	{ 25 U.P. 41 L.P.	23 U.P. 47 L.P.
Total	438	467	367	383	1,560	1,925	...	...

The numbers in attendance at this institution have utterly outgrown the accommodation. Matters, in this respect, are worse now than previously, for in last rains one of the larger buildings completely collapsed. The inadequacy of the accommodation and the insanitary condition of the buildings have been commented on by inspecting officers for years. The Chief Commissioner visited the school twice during the year, and urged the necessity of improved accommodation. The managing Committee acknowledge the necessity of a new building, and subscriptions amounting to Rs. 7,000 have been promised for the purpose; but owing, it is said, to the partial failure of the *rabi* and consequent depression of trade, it is difficult to realise the money. Numbers, attendance and fees have all increased. The fee collection in the High Department of the previous year is not a correct standard for comparison, as it was abnormally increased by adjustments of arrears. The results of the minor tests are very fair, those for the Middle School examination being good. For the Entrance Examination ten candidates appeared, of whom four passed, this institution sharing the fate of others of its class. Considering the inadequate and unsuitable accommodation, the condition of the school is fairly satisfactory; but it is difficult in such class rooms to maintain discipline, especially as there is not sufficient space for drill, and physical training is only partial.

Church Mission High School,
Jubbulpore.

55. The progress of this institution is shown by
the following statement :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School ...	44	49	40	41	555	659	7	7
Middle School ...	115	141	96	117	560	616	10	12
Primary School ...	714	782	512	594	573	539	{ 36 63 U. P. 95 83 L. P.	
Total ...	873	972	648	752	1,688	1,813	...	...

The number of pupils is larger by 99 than last year, all departments adding to the increase. Attendance has improved in a greater proportion than numbers, and there is a satisfactory improvement in fees, more being paid for High Education, and less for Primary. The results of the Lower and Upper Primary examinations are good, showing improved vernacular instruction. Middle school passes have improved, and seven out of 18 succeeded in passing the Matriculation Examination—a fairly satisfactory number when compared with other High Schools. The school is well provided with appliances, but accommodation is inadequate. It is proposed to enlarge it. There is a hostel attached to the school which accommodates nine students. The Manager is fully alive to the necessity of maintaining a healthy moral tone among the students and protecting boys from the districts from the snares of city life; and, with this object in view, he proposes to increase the hostel accommodation. Government will gladly aid in this proposal. Physical training receives careful attention, a drill master having been entertained for the purpose. All inspecting officers concur in considering the school well managed. Courtesy and respect for authority are inculcated, and the Chief Commissioner when he visited the school was struck with the “intelligent and cheerful” appearance of the pupils. The Manager, as usual, is distinguished by his cordial reception of all suggestions from officers of the Department, Mr. Basu, the Head Master, following his example.

Anjuman-Islamia High School,
Jubbulpore.

56. The comparative statistics are :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School ...	13	16	10	14	120	222	2	2
Middle School ...	59	58	49	48	300	308	5	8
Primary School ...	112	110	90	87	164	180	{ 14 19 U. P. 33 20 L. P.	
Total ...	184	184	149	149	584	710	...	...

This school has not made any decided progress during the year. The fee collection is larger, but numbers are stationary and the scholarship remains moderate. Two out of seven candidates passed for Matriculation. The Middle and Upper Primary tests show some improvement, but the Lower are decidedly worse. Still the tone of the institution remains healthy; physical exercises are encouraged, and under Khan Bahadur Ali Ahmad's management much is done to encourage education among the Mahomedans of Jubbulpore. The proposed extension of the building and the provision of a hostel are delayed owing to the failure of the Anjuman to secure an extension of their premises as a building site adjacent to the school.

Hislop High School, Nagpur.

57. The comparative statistics are as follows :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School ..	115	140	137	141	1,366	2,037	40	23
Middle School ...	135	134	92	99	541	605	7	23
Primary School ...	264	275	219	233	414	265	{ 28 44 U. P. 35 46 L. P.	
Total ...	514	549	448	473	2,321	2,907	...	...

There is general improvement, except in the fees of the Primary Department, and in passes by the Entrance standard. The number of pupils, average attendance, and fees have all improved. The increase in Upper and Lower Primary passes is very satisfactory, as indicating improved vernacular instruction, a fact of which the Inspector makes special mention in his report on the school. The ancillary school is thus in a position to be a feeder to the Middle School; and the improvement in Middle School passes, in turn, affords a supply of pupils for the High School. There are fewer passes by the Entrance standard than in the previous year. Out of 87 candidates only 28 passed. The result is unsatisfactory in itself and also when compared with that for the previous year. The classes are too large to be properly taught, and to this, as in the Neill High School, I attribute in part the failure; but it is more difficult for me to believe that an institution like this has suddenly declined, than that the University has altered the standard for passing. The Inspector's report on this institution is favourable in all respects, except physical training. A play-ground and excellent gymnasium have been provided, but owing to "the reluctance of the pupils and probably the indifference of the masters" physical training is not good. As a whole, however, the Hislop High School has made good progress during the year, and its state reflects credit on the Manager and the Free Church Mission.

58. The progress of the Neill City High School, Nagpur, is shown by the following comparative statement :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examination.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
High School	121	167	138	149	Rs. 1,806	Rs. 2,082	48	34
Middle School	280	237	230	207	1,136	1,483	32	54
Primary School	312	490	287	405	469	627	{ 36 U. P. 47 I. P.	56 U. P. 65 I. P.
Total	713	894	655	761	3,411	4,192	...	...

There is a large increase of pupils in the Primary and High Departments, and a decline in the Middle, arising from decreased passes by the Upper Primary standard in the previous year. The increase in fees is very satisfactory, as are the results of all examinations, except Matriculation. Thirty-four passes out of 89 candidates is disappointing, and a large decrease compared with the previous year, when 48 passed. But I cannot believe that there is any such deterioration in the quality of the instruction as the results seem to indicate; and while some part of the failure may be ascribed to classes too large for proper instruction, the decline as mentioned elsewhere is no doubt mainly due to a change of standard on the part of the University. During the year, the structural alterations in the building, fitting it to accommodate both the Neill High School and the Morris College, were completed, and the Managers are now to be congratulated on possessing a commodious, well-lighted and well-ventilated school, where the work of instruction can be carried on under favourable conditions.

The increase in the number of pupils has not been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the staff; hence the classes, especially in the High School, have become large and unwieldy. Most of the masters have not qualified for teacher's certificates, and to this the Inspector attributes some laxity of discipline. He also notes that the library is a very poor one—hardly ever used by the pupils, and that physical training is partial. But notwithstanding defects of this sort, the school is in a flourishing state, well managed and generally well-taught, creditable alike to the masters and to the Honorary Secretary, Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose.

59. The statistics of Middle Schools are given in paragraph 46. The number of English Schools is stationary; and there is an increase of six in Middle Vernacular schools. In the former, pupils have increased from 5,758 to 5,853, and in the latter from 21,262 to 22,960. Raising the status of a Vernacular School from the Upper Primary to the Middle grade has not always been done with sufficient deliberation; hence the number of Middle Vernacular Schools has fluctuated. In future it is proposed to raise an Upper Primary School to the Middle grade only when the Inspector of Schools declares that such a step is advisable and that the staff and accommodation are sufficient. It would be a mistake to suppose that the 22,960 pupils in Middle Vernacular Schools are all above the Upper Primary stage of instruction. Middle Vernacular Schools contain also Primary classes, and the pupils of the latter are included in these

figures. General Table No. V shows the number of pupils in Vernacular Schools above the Upper Primary stage of instruction to be 2,764.

The readiest test for appraising the relative merits of Middle Anglo-Vernacular Schools is the result of the Middle School examination, shown in the following statement, in which the number of candidates and passes for two years is compared :—

Name of School	1892-93.		1893-94.		REMARKS.
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.					
NORTHERN CIRCLE.					
Middle School, Murwara	10	9	12	10	
Do. Narsinghpur	22	16	21	15	
Do. Gadarpura	14	5	15	9	
Do. Sohagpur	16	9	11	4	
Do. Hurda	20	11	20	16	
Do. Seoni-Malwa	9	7	8	7	
Do. Damoh	20	7	28	23	
Do. Hutta	11	7	12	8	
Do. Khurai	9	5	10	6	
Do. Khandwa	22	9	23	11	
Do. Burhanpur	13	8	13	7	
Rajkumar School, Jubbulpore	1	1	...	...	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.					
Middle School, Badnur	17	10	17	15	
Do. Kamptee	18	11	27	16	
Do. Umrer	14	9	12	11	
Do. Ramtek	6	5	12	9	
Do. Wardha	15	10	16	15	
Do. Hinganghat	10	5	12	10	
Do. Arvi	10	7	12	11	
Do. Chanda	25	21	22	21	
Do. Bhandara	42	11	26	22	
Do. Chhindwara	13	6	11	11	
Do. Seoni-Chhapara	13	10	9	7	
Do. Burha	11	10	15	12	
Do. Saoner	1	1	2	2	
Do. Khapa	2	...	4	1	
Do. Ashti	6	1	5	1	
Do. Sironcha	5	5	...	...	
Do. Katol	4	2	4	...	
Do. Warora	...	...	8	4	
EASTERN CIRCLE.					
Middle School, Bilaspur	16	7	24	19	
Do. Dhamtari	6	3	3	2	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.					
NORTHERN CIRCLE.					
Middle School, Mandla	11	3	13	13	
Mission do. Hoshangabad	12	5	15	5	
R. G. Mahajani School, Jubbulpore	10	3	4	4	
Sadar Bazar Church Mission School, Jubbulpore	8	1	5	3	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.					
St. Francis deSales School, Native Department, Nagpur	...	...	11	8	
Sitabaldi Aided School, Nagpur	11	8	7	4	
Andhra Sabha do.	7	5	10	8	
Native Institution do.	18	10	31	16	
New English School, Nagpur	16	7	13	8	
Bhonsla do. do.	...	...	29	11	
Mission School, Seoni-Chhapara	...	...	4	4	
Middle do. Deoli	9	2	1	...	
Anjuman Hami e Islam, Nagpur	5	3	...	...	

Name of School:	1892-93.		1893-94.		REMARKS.
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.—(Concl'd.)					
EASTERN CIRCLE.					
Middle School, Rajnandgaon	...	6	3	3	
Rajkumar School, Bamra	...	...	5	3	
Mission do. Raipur	...	2	1	4	...

The results of the Middle School Examination in general confirm the opinion of the Inspectors of Schools, and those schools that have shown best results are generally the best managed and taught. In the Northern Circle, Damoh stands first with 23 passes, followed by Harda and Narsinghpur. The percentage of passes to candidates in Murwara and Seoni (Malwa) is also very satisfactory. These are all good schools. Khandwa and Burhanpur should have done much better. They have excellent material, but the mathematical instruction is not good. In the Southern Circle, Chanda and Bhandara show excellent results. Chanda is a better school than Bhandara, presenting a continued record of success. Wardha, Badnür, Umrer, Arvi, Chhindwara, Seoni and Burha have all done well; and Kamptee, Ramtek and Hinganghat have improved. Ashti and Katol have failed to satisfy the expectations with which they were raised to the first grade. In the Eastern Circle, Bilaspur has much improved. Of schools under private management, Mandla shows to most advantage, and the results of the St. Francis deSales School for natives, the Andhra Sabha, the Native Institution, the Mission School, Seoni, and the new English School are all fairly good.

It is impossible within the limits of this report to do more than indicate the condition and progress of these schools generally. Anglo-Vernacular Schools are everywhere popular institutions. They are attended by increasing numbers, regular attendance is easily secured, fees are paid up without difficulty, and the boys are generally anxious to learn. Discipline is generally good, and instances of grave misconduct are rare, except in so far as boys, in their anxiety to pass examinations, do not scruple to adopt unfair means to attain that end, though there were fewer discovered instances of such irregularities this year than last. Numbers tend to press on accommodation and the teaching staff; and, in not a few places, as Wardha and Bhandara, the schools are overcrowded. Generally, however, accommodation is satisfactory and appliances good. There is nothing new to record in regard to instruction: the same methods and the same studies have been pursued as in former years. The advantages of the excellent system of drill and gymnastics are apparent, to the most casual observer, in the physique of the boys, and this applies not to pupils of English Schools alone, but to all schools in which physical training is systematically followed; and it is worthy of note that those schools in which physical training is most carefully attended to, produce, one year with another, the best results, and their pupils are more healthy than the general population. A conspicuous instance of this is Chanda, where physical training is perhaps the best in the Provinces, and the pupils of which, year after year, take a high place in the Middle School Examination.

B.—Primary Education—(Boys).

60. The comparative statistics of Vernacular Primary Schools for boys are shown in the following statement :—
Primary Education.

Primary Schools for Boys only.	1892-93.										1893-94.									
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial.	Cess.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial.	Cess.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
<i>Under Public Management.</i>																				
Government	38	2,059	1,539	7,198	...	1,311	1,413	9,922	4 13 6	3 8 3	30	1,693	1,174	6,217	...	1,655	863	8,235	5 0 2	3 12 6
Local Fund and Municipal	695	48,313	31,859	18,771	97,863	20,285	17,162	1,54,081	3 4 6	0 6 5	690	50,185	33,480	26,444	87,527	21,801	19,321	1,53,093	3 2 5	0 8 7
Native States	118	6,964	3,722	...	5,440	492	6,048	11,980	1 12 0	...	136	7,907	4,324	...	7,400	731	7,598	15,729	1 15 10	...
<i>Under Private Management.</i>																				
Aided	805	39,029	22,704	24,986	12,716	13,148	33,420	84,280	2 7 7	0 11 8	984	49,779	30,293	47,289	13,607	22,916	30,433	1,14,195	2 7 3	1 0 3
Unaided	125	4,195	2,655	...	...	715	3,238	3,953	0 15 8	...	91	3,173	2,224	...	...	1,000	3,600	4,600	1 6 8	...
Total	1,776	100,560	62,479	50,965	1,16,019	35,951	61,281	2,64,216	2 13 1	0 8 8	1,931	112,737	71,495	79,900	1,08,534	48,103	61,315	2,97,852	2 11 10	0 11 9

The advance of Primary Vernacular Education has already been referred to in paragraph 3 (1). It remains to explain here more fully what has been done and what steps are in progress to secure the efficient instruction of the 112,737 boys, chiefly in rural schools. Omitting Middle Vernacular Schools reported on in paragraph 59, there is an increase of 155 Primary Schools. Adding to these the 283 Primary Schools for boys opened in the previous year, there were 438 buildings to be provided for. In many instances, houses have been constructed, partly from subscription and partly from a grant for each school-house of Rs. 50 out of the allotment for the extension of Primary education. In the Eastern Circle, 117 schools are without buildings of their own. I am unable to give exact figures for other Circles ; but, no doubt, much remains to be done to provide accommodation. As much misunderstanding prevails regarding plans and accommodation suitable for schools of varying numbers and classes, a standard plan for general guidance, adaptable to varying circumstances, numbers and building material, has been drawn up and is now being ferrotyped. This will be a guide to local authorities and will, it is hoped, prevent wasted effort in the construction of unsuitable houses.

As explained in last year's report, the supply of competent teachers was altogether inadequate to the requirements of so large an increase of schools, and it was necessary to appoint as teachers men without certificates and, indeed, of very slender acquirements. In the past year, the same thing had to be done. The men appointed are not altogether without experience, as they have generally been monitors in Council schools. Still they are not really efficient, and their inefficiency would become more manifest, as higher classes were added to these new schools, if means were not taken to replace them by trained men. The means taken to train teachers was explained in paragraph 61 of last year's report, and is referred to in paragraphs 3 (3) and 69. As described elsewhere, this plan has not yet proved a success, but it is the only feasible one, and it is hoped that, by limiting the number of institutions to which training classes are attached, and by better supervision on the part of Deputy Inspectors, an adequate supply of fairly efficient teachers will be procured.

What has been done to provide a sufficient staff of Inspectors has already been explained in paragraph 3 (2).

Complaints had often been made that Primary Schools in rural tracts failed of their full effect, as more was attempted to be taught than the agriculturist wished or required ; that school life was unduly prolonged, and the time when boys might aid their parents retarded ; that books, copies, slates and fees made education expensive, and that our schools produced not only a distaste for ancestral employments but incapacity for engaging in them. The force of these objections to our system of Primary education was admitted by District Officers, District Councils and Educational officers, and it was generally agreed that a remedy should be found in simplifying the curriculum and shortening the hours of attendance. Accordingly proposals to this effect were submitted to the Chief Commissioner and have lately been sanctioned. Recognising the fact that traders, artizans and the leisured classes in considerable towns require an education of a wider kind than what is suitable for rural schools attended chiefly by agriculturists and labourers, the existing curriculum with a few alterations has been retained for Middle Vernacular Schools in towns, and a very simple curriculum drawn up for rural schools. These schools will henceforth be Upper Primary schools with four classes only. The compulsory subjects for such schools

will be (1) Reading, (2) Writing, (3) Arithmetic (slate and mental), and (4) Geography, and the optional list will be composed of (1) Grammar, (2) Object Lessons and Elementary Science, (3) Kindergarten and manual training, and (4) Drawing. The hours of attendance at school have been reduced from a total of six to three in the morning and two in the evening ; pupils of the 1st and 2nd classes will be required to attend three hours in the morning only ; and Committees are empowered to exempt pupils in Class III and Class IV, being the children of agriculturists, from attendance at the evening meeting. In these arrangements, the importance of sanitation and agriculture has not been overlooked. The revision of the vernacular text-books, referred to in paragraph 3 (7), will be taken advantage of to incorporate, in the 3rd and 4th Readers, the "Way to Health" and the "Agricultural Primer," thus securing the study of these subjects as part of the ordinary reading lessons. In relegating Drawing to the optional list, nothing is lost to technical education, as the present practice of teaching drawing where the master is competent to do so will be followed.

In concluding the report on Primary education, it is evident that what are now required to secure a useful education to the children who have been gathered into our Vernacular Schools are (1) school houses, (2) teachers, and (3) inspection, and it is confidently believed that the steps that have been taken will effectually secure these ends. With the available funds there will probably be a further spread of elementary schools, for which a wide field exists, especially in the Feudatory States ; but it is evident that the efforts of the Department should be mainly directed to securing the efficient instruction of those who now attend.

With regard to Primary Schools, other than those lately established, the progress is generally satisfactory. In the Satpura Districts the season was exceptionally unhealthy, and in a few other districts the harvests were scanty. Still education did not retrograde. Inspectors agree in considering kindergarten instruction as better than in the previous year, and drawing has not lost any of its popularity. The number of teachers trained in agriculture is augmented by more than 60 annually, and instruction in that subject advances with the increase of competent teachers. Object teaching is not good, but a text-book has been at last provided, and improvement is hoped for. More attention is given to good handwriting and the provision of good cheap copy-books. It is difficult to prevent teachers from forgetting normal methods. They are apt to relapse into the repose of the old *guru*, who manages his school and directs its studies from a cushioned corner. But something has been done to keep teachers from forgetting the methods in which they were trained, masters' conferences being taken advantage of for this purpose. Gardens still form a special feature in our schools, and tend to make them more cheerful-looking. The centres for the Upper Primary examination are used to create a healthy emulation between school and school in drill, gymnastics and country games, and discipline is found to be best in those schools where physical training is best.

Too little attention has been given to fostering a taste for reading among the pupils of our schools. After completing the course of studies, boys not only cease to read, but, in rural tracts, have no opportunities of study if so inclined. Vernacular School libraries, where they exist at all, generally contain no books except those required by the curriculum of the school. Attention is

now being given to providing Vernacular Schools with small libraries of useful and entertaining books for the use of teachers and pupils.

61. General instruction in Primary Schools may be gauged by the results of the Upper and Lower Primary examinations, the results of which are given Circle by Circle, for two years :—

				<i>Upper Primary Passes.</i>	
				1892-93.	1893-94.
Northern Circle	...	...	...	2,461	2,481
Southern do.	...	...	...	2,712	2,467
Eastern do.	...	...	...	2,027	2,077
Total	...	...	...	<u>7,200</u>	<u>7,025</u>

				<i>Lower Primary Passes.</i>	
				1892-93.	1893-94.
Northern Circle	...	...	...	3,061	3,705
Southern do.	...	...	...	3,833	3,857
Eastern do.	...	...	...	2,872	3,354
Total	...	...	...	<u>9,766</u>	<u>10,916</u>

62. Progress in Drawing, Agriculture and Common Objects will be seen from the following table :—

		1892-93.	1893-94.
Number passed in Drawing	...	3,122	2,773
Do. in Common Objects	...	6,137	5,044
Do. in Agriculture	...	5,192	5,249

63. The statement regarding Primary education, required in paragraph 10 of Chief Commissioner's Review of Education for 1891-92, will be found in Appendix C.

64. The progress of education in the Feudatory States is shown by the following statement :—

Name of State.	Area.	Population.	Schools.		Scholars.		Increase.		Decrease.	
			1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Raigarh	1,486	168,525	12	15	741	970	3	229	...	...
Sarangarh	540	83,210	18	18	1,044	1,139	...	95	...	...
Patua	2,399	332,197	26	27	1,515	1,603	1	88	...	...
Kalahandi	3,745	326,295	30	35	1,421	1,606	5	185	...	...
Kawardha	798	91,813	17	16	900	967	...	67	1	...
Sakti	138	25,374	3	5	181	311	2	130	...	...
Khairagarh	931	181,184	9	9	559	492	...	...	...	67
Rajnandgaon	871	183,866	24	20	1,953	1,546	...	...	4	407
Chhurchadan	154	36,288	2	2	129	152	...	23	...	...
Total	11,062	1,428,752	141	147	8,443	8,786	6	343	...	...
Bamra	1,988	104,867	13	24	359	238	11	...	...	121
Behrakhol	833	20,335	4	5	158	229	1	71	...	...
Sonpur	906	195,245	14	14	606	636	...	30	...	...
Kanker	1,429	82,379	14	13	910	925	...	15	1	...
Bastar	13,062	310,884	26	31	1,145	1,617	5	472	...	...
Total	18,218	713,210	71	87	3,178	3,645	16	467	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	29,435	2,141,962	212	234	11,621	12,431	22	810	...	...

Raigarh-Sarangarh and Patna-Kalahandi are provided with Deputy Inspectors; Kawardha, Sakti, Khairagarh, Rajnandgaon and Chhuikhadan are still inspected by the Deputy Inspectors of the *Khalsa*. Bamra, Rehrakhol, Sonpur, Kanker and Bastar are not inspected, and the figures for these are not included in the Annual Returns. Proposals have been made for inspecting all Feudatory Schools by Deputy Inspectors specially appointed for the purpose. When this scheme is sanctioned, Government Inspectors will be strictly confined to the *Khalsa*.

The figures for the Feudatory schools show progress for all States except Rajnandgaon in which schools and scholars have decreased. A passing note may be made on the state of education in the chief States. The young Rajah of Raigarh takes much interest in education, visiting and inspecting the schools himself. Both Hindi and Uriya schools exist. Teachers are trained at Raigarh for Hindi Schools and at Padegaon for Uriya Schools. An excellent school-house was built at Raigarh during the year. In Sarangarh, owing to the interest taken in education by Mr. Krishnaji Anant, the late Superintendent of the State, much progress has been made, attendance has improved and female education has advanced, there being a good girls' school at headquarters and 97 girls reading in boys' schools. In Patna also progress has been made. There is an English School at head-quarters and a Normal School, well housed and found, with gymnasium, garden and boarding house, and the Vernacular Schools are in fair order. Schools and scholars have increased in Kalahandi and the improvement is likely to continue, as the training school at Bhawani Patna has been successful in turning out a supply of competent vernacular teachers. The schools in Kawardha, are in fair order, and are for the present visited by the Deputy Inspector of the *Khalsa*, the State officials rendering active aid in carrying out his suggestions. In Sakti pupils have nearly doubled. Vernacular education languishes in Khairagarh, partly for want of good teachers, but also because it has too little attention, while two expensive English Schools absorb a great part of the expenditure on education. Vernacular Schools in Rajnandgaon are only in moderate order, and attendance is very irregular. At Rajnandgaon itself there is an English School and a Training School, both well housed and appointed; but the Vernacular Schools lack good houses, and furniture and apparatus are of the scantiest and worst description. Education is in a very backward state in Chhuikhadan, the two schools that exist being in very bad order. There is a High School at Bamra which has been appointed a centre for the Middle School examination; but Vernacular education in the villages is very backward, and though 11 additional schools were opened during the year, there is a decrease of 121 pupils. The need of inspection and educational advice is evident. In Rehrakhol, education is only of 4 years' standing. Something has been done to bring the idea before the people. The Raja of Sonpur takes an interest in education and has written an interesting report on the state of the schools in his State. There is an English School at head-quarters teaching up to the Middle Standard, but no pupil has yet passed. There are 13 Vernacular Schools, in which the attendance is 74 per cent. Kanker also shows improvement. Two candidates were successful in passing for teachers' certificates. Bastar, with 31 schools spread over an area of 13,062 square miles, requires an Inspector. Schools and scholars have increased, and the report of the Superintendent on the state of education is favourable. A girls' school has been opened at Jagdalpur and promises well.

SECTION V.—SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.

65. The following table shows the comparative statistics of Training Schools :—

Names.	No. of students at the close of the year.		Students certified or promoted.		Average daily attendance.		Total cost.		Cost of educating each pupil.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
Normal schools for Men.	Secondary School for teachers ...	8	11	11	8	12	8	Rs. 1,541	Rs. 4,718	Rs. a. p. 118 8 7	Rs. a. p. 524 3 9
	{ Nagpur ...	36	37	14	33	30	35	9,446	6,930	277 13 2	182 6 0
	{ Jubbulpore.	87	81	42	48	77	77	9,621	10,248	110 9 3	122 0 0
	{ Raipur ...	48	45	17	11	43	41	4,777	4,947	97 7 10	109 14 11
	{ Sambalpur.	10	10	6	10	10	10	632	589	63 3 2	58 14 5
	Total ...	189	184	92	110	172	171	26,017	27,432	...	...
For Women.	{ Jubbulpore.	23	16	7	6	22	19	6,380	7,406	277 6 3	352 10 6
	GRAND TOTAL...	212	200	99	116	194	190	32,397	34,838	...	...

There is a decrease of 12 teachers under training, while the number who have qualified for certificates has increased by 17. The expenditure has also increased. There are three chief items of increase :—

- (1) The annual increment to the pay of the Superintendent of the Training Institution, Nagpur.
- (2) The cost of removing the Training Institution from the City to Takli.
- (3) The expenditure necessitated by the removal of the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore, from the Civil Lines to the City.

Of these, only the first will recur.

66. The aim of this institution is to train teachers for Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools, and for the Vernacular Schools of the Marathi-speaking districts of the Province. During the past year, the institution was removed from the City to the old Military Lines, Takli. This change at first met with a great deal of opposition ; but after the first exhibition of discontent, the change was acquiesced in with passive expectancy, and is now regarded as—what it really is—a boon. In exchange for unsuitable class-rooms, and a dark unsavoury native house as a hostel, where discipline and sanitation were alike impossible, we have now commodious class-rooms, airy dormitories with improved furniture, and perfect boarding arrangements. The health of the pupils has improved, no doubt owing to the improved surroundings and the healthful recreations afforded by an open play-ground and excellent gymnasium ; and with the supply of town water, now being laid on, the Training Institution, Nagpur, in its external arrangements will be complete. Out of 11 candidates for Teachers'

Certificates of the Collegiate and Secondary grades, 8 passed, and 33 out of 37 were successful in obtaining 3rd class certificates of the Primary grade. These results are satisfactory. The results of the examination for the Bombay School of Art were also good, 12 obtaining certificates of the first grade. A training class for teachers of English Secondary Schools was added to this institution in 1890 and a Superintendent appointed from England, in order, among other things, to train the existing staff of masters in English Schools in the Science and Art of Education, and also, eventually, to prepare men fresh from school and college for the teacher's profession. Very few of the existing staff of masters in English Schools now remain to be trained; no young men fresh from school or college have hitherto presented themselves for training; hence, unless steps were taken to provide a supply of candidates, the class for training secondary teachers would have to be closed. To remedy this state of matters, seven scholarships, one of Rs. 15 a month for graduates, two of Rs. 12 for candidates who have passed the F. A. Examination, and four for Matriculates, were lately sanctioned. It is to be regretted that no candidate has yet come forward to take advantage of these scholarships. The fact is service in Anglo-Vernacular Schools under municipal management has become so unpopular that not only are scholarships like these unsought, but to fill vacancies in these schools only the dregs of the University can be procured. Training, too, under the condition by which masters receive only half pay for the year they remain in Nagpur, without the prospect of reaping any countervailing advantage in promotion and pay on the successful completion of the prescribed course, has naturally been very unpopular. The unpopularity of service in Anglo-Vernacular Schools under Municipal Committees has been discussed in paragraph 39, and the remedy indicated; but as yet no satisfactory solution of the unpopularity of the Training Class has been discovered. The matter is still under consideration, and it is hoped a way will be found to remove this obstacle to the success of the Teachers' Secondary Training Class.

67. On the 31st March, there were 81 students on the roll—72 Hindus and 9 Mahomedans—as against 87 in the preceding year. The decrease is attributable to a smaller attendance of husbands of students in the Female Normal School. Of these, 57 are recruited from the Northern Circle, and 24 from the Southern. The students acquitted themselves in a very satisfactory manner at the Certificate Examination, 18 out of 21 obtaining certificates of the 2nd class, Primary grade, and 30 out of 33 certificates of the 3rd class. These results, like those for Nagpur, are satisfactory, and a great improvement on those of the previous year. Nine students obtained certificates of the first grade at the late Bombay School of Art examination. The system of study described in previous Annual Reports has been followed with success. Much attention is given to practical work, for which the model school has afforded improved opportunities during the year. Physical instruction, both drill and gymnastics, is very good, and the boarding house, in which 67 of the students reside, is well managed. Order and discipline prevail under the supervision of an assistant master and with the aid of the monitorial system. The regular attendance, averaging 77 out of 81, shows that all these arrangements have conduced to the good health of the students. There was no serious case of illness and no serious breach of discipline during the year.

68. I regret that I am unable to extend the expression of my satisfaction with the Nagpur and Jubbulpore Training Schools, Normal School, Raipur. to the third of these institutions. Last year's report on the Raipur Normal School was unfavourable; this year's is still more unfavourable. Forty-one appeared for the Certificate Examination, of whom only 11 passed—5 for certificates of the 2nd class, Primary grade, and 6 of the 3rd class. This result is most unsatisfactory, and indicates inefficiency and incompetency on the part of the Head Master, who, in the meantime, has been allowed to go on furlough. Last year's unfavourable returns were attributed to changes and insubordination in the staff. Chhattisgari students no doubt labour under a disadvantage in regard to the language, and sufficient care was perhaps not exercised in selecting candidates for admission; still, I attribute the failure of the school in great measure to the inefficiency of the Head Master. He has been allowed to proceed on a year's furlough; when his leave expires, the expediency of allowing him to return to his post will be considered.

Notwithstanding fair discipline, good physical training, excellent opportunities for practical work, and good boarding arrangements, the Raipur Normal School has failed to attain the purpose for which it exists—the supply of a sufficient number of trained teachers for Vernacular Schools in Raipur and Bilaspur.

69. The system of training ten stipendiary students in the Bargarh and Reminda Middle Vernacular Schools, five in each, The Training of Uriya teachers. was last year very successful, the whole of the ten obtaining certificates. The Inspector of Schools considers the training received at these schools “sound and thorough.” So long as it remains so, and so long as the supply of trained teachers is sufficient, a system that works so well and so cheaply will not be disturbed.

In addition to the four agencies described above for preparing teachers, classes were established in the year under review in 102 Vernacular Middle Schools, with a view to training teachers for combined schools, a bonus of Rs. 10 being offered to the masters for each successful candidate sent up to the Certificate Examination. These classes are still in a probationary state; it is difficult to have them properly supervised, and perhaps it was too ambitious a step to open classes in so many schools at first. At the last examination for Teachers' certificates, out of 189 candidates only 40 passed. This result is not good, but the classes had not been a full session at work and naturally at a first examination there was considerable want of exact preparation and ignorance of the standard required for a pass.

70. This institution has been removed from the Civil Lines to the City, Female Normal School, Jubbulpore. partly to secure pupils for a practising school, and also because the old premises had to be vacated to make way for a private purchaser. The Normal School now meets in a hired house in the city, which also accommodates the practising classes. A bungalow in the Civil Lines is still used as a residence for the Lady Superintendent and as a boarding-house for those women who are widows or who are unaccompanied by their husbands. The change of location has given the institution the advantage of a good practising school, as the Municipal Com-

mittee have been good enough to make over to it the flourishing Gunjipura girls' school. At the end of the year there were 16 students on the roll, since increased to 21. It is satisfactory to be able to report that a better class of candidates for training has been secured during the year than usual. They are better prepared for a course of study in the Normal School, showing that girls' schools in the districts are becoming more efficient. Six of these women are the wives of men under training in the Male Normal School, the husbands of four are in private employment, and six are widows. All are women of good caste, eight being Brahminis. They come chiefly from the Northern Circle, one being from Seoni. The Eastern Circle sends no candidates, and hence it is difficult, indeed impossible, to supply that Circle with mistresses. The institution serves the purpose for which it is intended; it furnishes an adequate number of trained mistresses for the Northern Circle and the Hindi-speaking districts of the Southern, and Chhattisgarh remains badly supplied with mistresses because candidates for training cannot be induced to attend from that Division. Nine students appeared for the certificate examination, of whom 6 passed, and 3 obtained 1st grade certificates at the last examination of the Bombay School of Art. The results are satisfactory. Those who passed for Teachers' certificates have been provided with employment. The sphere of usefulness of this institution has been extended by making it a place for giving women, who wish to be trained as Female Hospital Assistants, a sound general education. Three stipends for such students have been attached to it. At the close of the year one candidate had been selected to hold one of them, and no difficulty is anticipated in finding suitable candidates for the others.*

The general management of the institution under Miss Ross is satisfactory. The conduct of the students is reported as good, but it was necessary to dismiss the assistant mistress towards the end of the year for grave misconduct.

71. The number of students at the close of the year in the Agricultural School was 21—9 in the senior class and 12 in the junior. The annual examination was held after the close of the official year. Seven of the nine students in the senior class passed and were awarded certificates. In the junior class ten passed and two failed. Five of these had matriculated before entering the Agricultural Class, and it was found that they were much better fitted to obtain full benefit from the instruction given than those who had merely passed the Middle School standard. The Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture has, therefore, formed the opinion, in which he is supported by the Settlement Officer of Nagpur, "that it would be very advisable to limit entries in future to students who possess the knowledge of English which the Entrance Examination requires." In accordance with this opinion, efforts are being made to secure as candidates for entry those who have matriculated, or at least "failed" matriculates.

All the students who passed in 1893 have obtained remunerative employment, some in the Revenue Department and some in the Forests; and it is expected that those who lately qualified will soon be similarly employed. The course of instruction, theoretical and practical, was fully described in last year's report. The same system was followed in the past year. It may be

*A second candidate has lately been selected for training.

noted that the value of the total crop in the 7.5 acres cultivated by the students was only Rs. 80, the limited outturn being ascribed to neglect in preparing the plots for the *kharif*. Twelve students reside in the boarding house. The conduct of the students is reported to have been satisfactory. The whole cost of the school is Rs. 2,771-1-3, or if scholarships be excluded, Rs. 2,376-7-1, and the cost of educating each student Rs. 113-2-5.

The class for training school masters in Agriculture, attached to this institution, was attended by 64 students. The course of instruction extends to six months. The first batch of 33 entered in June, and the second of 31 in November; 61 passed the qualifying examination in the principles and practice of agriculture. The instruction is constantly illustrated by demonstration on the farm, and the students themselves are required to put what they learn into practice in the plots assigned to them for cultivation. Training in the Agricultural Class has not hitherto been appreciated by those who are sent to it, but by the more intelligent members of District Councils, Local Boards, and School Committees its value is more justly appraised. The conditions, indeed, under which teachers in village schools were sent for training were calculated to make the Agricultural Class unpopular; for they were separated from their families for six months, obliged to live in what to Hindustanis was a foreign and uncongenial country, and mulct of a portion, sometimes a half, of their pay, without hopes of speedy promotion on return to their duties. The arrangement lately sanctioned by which they shall receive full pay while under training will remove at least one cause of complaint against the Agricultural Class.

The Agricultural School, as a whole, under the superintendence of Mr. Joshi, seems to have been successfully managed, an opinion in which, I believe, the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture concurs.

72. The Engineering School was transferred from Nagpur to Jubbulpore in 1893, located in the Government College and placed under the supervision of the Principal. At the close of the year there were 21 students on the roll, 4 in the senior class and 17 in the junior.

Engineering School, Jubbulpore.

The annual examination was held in April, by Mr. E. Penny, C. E., assisted by Mr. Dole, M. A., L. C. E., and Mr. Durjanlal, M. A. Four candidates, appeared for Sub-Overseer's certificates, of whom three were successful. The students of the junior class were examined to test their efficiency in the curriculum of the first year and their fitness to continue their studies in the senior class; 13 were promoted. The results are creditable to Mr. K. H. Datay, B. A., L. C. E., the Superintendent.

The removal of the Engineering Class to Jubbulpore has resulted in a large supply of a better class of candidates for admission. Three of those admitted are Mahomedans, and several are matriculates. It is found that matriculates or "failed" matriculates are better fitted to understand and obtain the full benefit of the lectures than those who have merely passed the Middle standard, and it is intended to confine admission, as far as possible, to such candidates in future. With the advice of the Chief Engineer, the number of admissions to the class will be limited to 14, out of whom, after a two years' course of study,

eight or nine may be expected to pass finally as Sub-Overseers—a number, it is calculated, as large as is likely to find employment in the Provinces and adjoining States. The total cost of the Engineering School is Rs. 3,367 and the cost of educating each pupil is Rs. 153.

73. The Law Class, Jubbulpore, contained 43 students at the close of the year, an increase of three. Four candidates appeared for the LL. B. examination of the Allahabad University, of whom two passed. The class is self-supporting, fees, indeed, amounting to a little more than the salary of the lecturer.

74. There were 68 students in the Law Class, Nagpur, at the end of the year, an increase of 20. Five candidates appeared for the B. L. examination of the Calcutta University, of whom two passed.

The Government grant to this class is Rs. 100 a month, one half the fees being credited to Provincial Funds. The actual amount thus credited to Government inside the year was Rs. 1,035, leaving the net cost to Government Rs. 165.

SECTION VI.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

75. The progress of female education is shown by the following comparative statement :—

Class of Schools.	Schools.		Scholars.		Average daily attendance.		EXPENDITURE.					
							Provincial.		Cess and other sources.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Secondary Schools	11	13	334	494	249	375	Rs. 4,416	Rs. 4,804	Rs. 7,642	Rs. 10,178	Rs. 12,058	Rs. 14,982
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
Government Schools, Vernacular...	7	4	308	154	184	102	1,562	917	243	...	1,805	917
Local Fund and Municipal Schools.	65	65	2,799	2,933	1,318	1,841	1,925	2,756	12,072	12,137	13,997	14,893
Native State	5	6	178	224	88	142	...	...	715	764	715	764
Aided { English	5	5	413	410	283	301	4,962	6,226	8,167	7,868	13,129	14,094
{ Vernacular	52	63	2,099	2,403	1,186	1,539	4,250	4,443	14,467	16,588	18,717	21,031
Unaided { English	1	1	14	18	6	15	...	...	703	406	703	406
{ Vernacular	7	3	206	86	102	76	...	...	792	68	792	68
Total Primary Schools	142	147	6,017	6,228	3,167	4,016	12,699	14,342	37,159	37,831	49,858	52,173
GRAND TOTAL	153	160	6,351	6,722	3,416	4,391	17,115	19,146	44,801	48,009	61,916	67,155

Of secondary schools, six are schools for Europeans. One is a successful Municipal school at Khurai and five are schools and orphanages conducted by the ladies of the Zenana Mission at Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Hoshangabad. These schools are well managed and successful.

As a whole, girls' schools have increased by seven. Pupils have increased from 6,351 to 6,722 (including 115 little boys who read in girls' schools), and attendance has improved in a larger proportion. To these figures have to be added 2,563 girls who read in boys' schools, raising the total number of girls under instruction to 9,170, or less than one out of every 100 females of a school-going age. Girls' education is more costly than boys', the total expenditure being Rs. 67,155, and the cost to Government Rs. 19,146. In the Northern Circle female education has improved. Attendance now averages 74 per cent., instruction is yearly getting better, as better qualified mistresses are supplied from the Normal School, and in places where a sound education is imparted, girls' schools have taken a fairly firm hold, and are regarded as much a matter of course as boys' schools. In this Circle, kindergarten instruction, singing and needle-work have all improved. In the Southern Circle, the state of female education is very backward, and the Inspector's report is discouraging. The schools at Powni and Wardha, a new school under private management at Bhandara, and the schools conducted by the Free Church Mission alone show steady progress. The schools at Burha, Mohker, the Mission School, Bhandara, the Municipal schools at Chanda, Seoni and Warora, are all in a backward state, and other schools barely maintain their ground. The hopeless tone of the Inspector's report is to be regretted. Local efforts are being constantly made to revive an interest in female education, and these efforts will not be aided if the Department seems ready to give them up as useless. In the Eastern Circle, girls' schools have advanced by opening new schools at Bilaspur and Raipur, and by an increase of the girls reading in boys' schools. Mixed schools flourish in the Eastern Circle and are encouraged by the rules for grant on the results' system, the payments for girls being double those for boys; and it is possible that if masters of boys' schools who receive a fixed salary were allowed to augment their income by payment for passing girls under these rules, female education might be extended in other Circles.

76. The ladies of this Society conduct nine girls' schools with 369 pupils.

Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore. For one of these at Garha, a school house was lately constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,485, to which

Government contributed Rs. 800. These schools are well managed and fairly successful. The ladies of this Mission also visit as many as 183 houses and instruct 222 pupils, of whom 15 learn English. This work is ably supervised by Miss Branch, who herself, indeed, takes her full share of it.

77. The ladies of the Free Church Mission, besides engaging in Zenana work, conduct three girls' schools in the City of Nagpur and one at the head-quarters of the Mission. The

Zenana Mission, Nagpur.

schools are well managed and carefully supervised by Miss Small and Miss Whitton, who devote their whole time to this part of the Mission work.

78. The ladies of this Mission manage two girls' schools and visit 39 houses. I lately saw the Orphanage and found it well

Zenana Mission, Hoshangabad.

conducted and carefully taught under Miss Evens, whose care for the children and devotion to them deserve special mention.

These are the largest Mission agencies engaged in female education. Besides these, there are girls' schools and zenana work carried on at 11 other stations in these Provinces.

SECTION VII—A.—EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

79. The statistics of schools for Europeans and Eurasians are shown in the following table:—

Name of School.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.	Average number on roll.	Average daily attendance.	Matriculated.	Middle school.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Monthly grant.	Remarks.
St. Francis deSales' School, Nagpur ..	250	...	250	221	214	*8	19	24	18	Rs. 400	* Two passed High Standard and six matriculated.
Bishop's School, Nagpur ...	67	49	116	122	94	...	8	13	11	270	
St. Aloysius School, Jubbulpore. ..	118	...	118	98	88	...	5	10	14	175	
Convent School, Kamptee ...	13	128	141	133	103	...	4	4	9	210	
Convent School, Nagpur ..	34	116	150	145	100	...	2	5	12	175	
Do. Jubbulpore..	6	125	131	121	116	*1	4	7	13	270	* High Standard.
Christ Church Girls' School, Jubbulpore ...	...	80	80	80	68	*3	2	4	12	155	* Do.
Christ Church Boys' School, Jubbulpore ..	43	...	43	45	36	...	3	7	9	130	
Railway School, Khandwa ...	22	20	42	63	47	...	2	...	6	50	
Do. Harda ...	27	23	50	48	31	...	...	...	3	30	
Do. Bilaspur ...	9	9	18	15	12	...	...	...	3	25	
Do. Dongargarh. ...	15	12	27	23	16	...	...	...	...	25	
Loretto Convent, Saugor ...	4	19	23	22	19	...	...	...	3	...	Unaided.
Total ..	603	581	1,184	1,136	944	12	49	74	113	1,915	

The number of schools is stationary. The Orphanage, Kamptee, was closed during the year, and the Railway School, Bilaspur, brought on the list of Aided Schools. The Loretto Convent School, Saugor, is still unaided. Pupils have increased by 104—42 boys and 62 girls; and the average attendance has increased in a larger degree, the percentage being 83. The attendance at these schools is good and easily secured. This is in part attributable to the establishment within the last few years of separate Infant Schools, where instruction is made pleasant, kindergarten, action songs, musical drill, and children's games, interposed with the usual subjects of study, making school more attractive than home. Six students passed the Matriculation Examination, and six the final standard for High Schools, four being girls; and the passes by the Middle and Upper and Lower Primary standards show substantial increments. The general standard of instruction in these schools has been fully maintained, and the result of the quadrennial examination for grant held in the past year, allowing for increase in numbers, indicates considerable improvement in instruction since 1889, when the last examination for grant was held. The

total monthly grant sanctioned for these schools is Rs. 1,915—an increase of Rs. 290 on the old grant. The accommodation at Bishop's School, Nagpur, and Christ Church Schools, Jubbulpore, is insufficient, and additions to both these schools are in progress. Generally speaking, European schools have good accommodation, and appliances are sufficient and in good order. The boarding arrangements of such schools as take boarders are satisfactory. The physique of the boys is developed, and their health is improved by drill and gymnastics, which have their counterpart in calisthenics for the girls. The elder boys join the Cadet Corps of the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, and as many as 37 qualified for the special capitation allowance granted to such cadets.

Extracts from the report of the Inspector of European Schools are given below on the more important institutions :

80. "Numbers have increased by 47. Attendance is good and progress satisfactory. The school house dormitories and play-ground have been described in former reports. The only addition has been the erection of a covered gymnasium. The results of the annual examination show that the school is in a thoroughly efficient condition and the teaching very thorough."

St. Francis deSales' School, Nagpur.

81. "Numbers show a slight decrease of nine pupils, but the attendance and progress have been satisfactory. The Infant Department continues in excellent order. The results of the annual examination show that the school as a whole is doing excellent work."

Bishop's School, Nagpur.

82. "Numbers show an increase of twenty-five. Attendance is good and progress fairly satisfactory. A set of Physical Science apparatus is urgently needed. The results of the annual examination show that the school has greatly improved in every respect during the year. The tone and discipline are satisfactory."

St. Aloysius School, Jubbulpore.

83. "Numbers have increased by eight. A separate building has been erected for the Infant Department which had completely outgrown its accommodation. Kindergarten instruction for want of sufficient apparatus was found indifferent. Calisthenics, singing and needle-work are excellently taught."

Convent School, Nagpur.

84. "Numbers show an increase of nine pupils. Attendance is good and progress very satisfactory. The arrangements for boarding remain as previously described. A new gallery is required for the infants, as also a covered play-ground. The Infant Department is in excellent order, and kindergarten instruction is systematically given. The results of the examination are in every respect satisfactory, and the tone and discipline of the school excellent."

Convent School, Jubbulpore.

85. "Numbers have increased by 13 and attendance has been fair. Boarding arrangements and accommodation are, as remarked in former years, 'excellent.' The kindergarten instruction has not been very successful. The teaching has, on the whole, been very satisfactory. Calisthenics are excellent and singing good. The tone and discipline are excellent."

Convent School, Kamptee.

86. "Numbers have declined in this school, but the instruction remains generally good. The results of the public examination are creditable. Three girls passed by the higher standard. Great improvement has been effected in singing, and calisthenics and needle-work are good. The Infant Department has been excellently managed, and drill, kindergarten and action songs are done with great spirit."

Christ Church School for Girls, Jubbulpore.

87. "Numbers have slightly increased and attendance and progress have been satisfactory. Accommodation is inadequate, but arrangements are being made to provide additional buildings. The defects in teaching pointed out at last inspection have been remedied to a great extent."

Christ Church School for Boys, Jubbulpore.

88. The Khandwa Railway School has 17 pupils less than last year, but instruction is moderately fair. The Harda School has improved. It is popular and fairly well taught. The school at Dongargarh is a small one capable of much improvement. The same remark applies to that at Bilaspur. The Loretto Convent School, Saugor, is well managed, but as it had not complied with the conditions of the Code when the annual examination was held a grant has not yet been awarded it.

SECTION VII-B.—MAHOMEDANS AND ABORIGINES.

89. Mahomedans in the Central Provinces residing chiefly in towns are not slow to take advantage of the educational facilities that are offered them. Mahomedan boys under instruction have increased from 9,167 to 9,836. Forty-one boys out of every 100 of school-going age are at school. There are 19 studying in Colleges against 10 in the previous year, and the number in Secondary schools has increased by 196; 38 are in Technical schools, 3 being students of the Engineering classes. These figures show a healthy activity in Mahomedan education, due in part to the efforts of the societies formed at Jubbulpore, Damoh and Nagpur by the better class of Mahomedans for promoting education among their co-religionists.

90. The number of aborigines at school has increased from 1,406 to 3,520, and the number of "others," chiefly low castes, according to the figures in the returns, has decreased from 7,123 to 6,580. I cannot but think there is some confusion in the classification. I do not think low caste pupils have decreased. It is almost certain they have increased by the opening of special schools and the spread of rural schools. But massing "aborigines" and "others" there is a clear gain of 1,571. The difficulty of inducing Chamars to enter our schools has been referred to in other parts of this report; and the number of this class at school in Raipur and Bilaspur, where they form so large a proportion of the population, is insignificant.

SECTION VII-C.—NATIVE CHIEFS.

91. On the 31st March, there were only six students on the roll of the Rajkumar School, Jubbulpore, against eight in the previous year. One of these attended the College, and has passed the F. A. Examination. All made fair progress in their respective studies. Under Mr. Firth's superintendence, the Rajkumar School was carefully managed, but with the prospect of its removal to Raipur at the end of the year, and falling numbers, the institution languished. As mentioned in paragraph 3 (12), it has now been transferred to Raipur.

The Rajkumar School, Jubbulpore.

SECTION VIII.—THE BOOK DEPOT AND PRESS.

92. The following statement gives the accounts of the Book Depot:—

District.	Establishment.	Amount.	Total.	District.	Receipts.	Amount.	Total.
Nagpur	...	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Nagpur	Book Depot—Actual sums sent to Treasury were— Cash .. 29,712 4 0 Treasury chalans .. 10,962 4 9 Prizes Libraries Press—Cash sent to Treasury .. 19 6 0 Cost of books lithographed and made over to Nagpur Book Depot .. 125 0 0 Treasury chalans on account of "The Central Provinces News" .. 1,089 4 4	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
	...	302 12 4 299 15 3 1,684 10 6 125 0 0 911 4 6 109 8 6 ...	3,383 3 1				40,674 8 9
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	Jubbulpore	Paid into Treasury and remitted to Nagpur by Treasury chalans included in (b) ... Credit given by the Curator, Nagpur ...	3,897 3 10 0 15 0	1,233 10 4
Raipur	...	...	...	Raipur	Paid into Treasury and remitted to Nagpur by Treasury chalans included in (b) ...	3,003 12 10	
	Total	...	41,908 3 1		Total		41,908 3 1

(a) These are included in Rs. 1,634-10-6 and are therefore not re-added. Many of the books were supplied from the old stock.

(b) These are included in Rs. 10,962-4-9 and are therefore not re-added.

This is the last time the Book Depôt will appear in the Annual Report as a Government institution. As noted in paragraph 3 (14), it has been sold to Munshi Nawal Kishore, C. I. E., who will carry it on in accordance with the terms of the deed of sale.

93. The Lithographic Press attached to the office of the Inspector-General of Education is occupied in printing circulars, examination papers and forms.

SECTION IX.—MUSEUMS AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.

94. The Museums at Nagpur and Raipur are not managed by the Education Department. The number of visitors to the
 Museums. Raipur Museum is reported to have increased from 128,500 to 238,938, an average of 650 a day.

95. The number of Libraries and Literary Societies is 31 as against 30
 Libraries and Literary Societies. in the previous year. The following are the most important :—

1. Native General Library, Nagpur.
2. Native Library, Umrer.
3. Sitabaldi Reading Room.
4. Public Library, Bhandara.
5. Native General Library, Wardha.
6. Station Library, Chhindwara.
7. Public Library, Burhanpur.
8. Hit Sabha, Saugor.
9. Teachers' Association, Hoshangabad.
10. Mahajani Sabha, Murwara.
11. Anjuman Islamia, Murwara.
12. Anjuman Islamia, Jubbulpore.
13. Morris Memorial Library, Khandwa.
14. Church Mission High School Library, Jubbulpore.

SECTION X.—SOCIETIES AND INDIVIDUALS THAT DESERVE NOTICE.

96. The Societies that deserve mention for good work during the year
 Societies. are the following :—

1. The Free Church Mission, Nagpur, and the Revd. D. Whitton, Principal, Hislop College.
2. The Society of St. Francis de Sales, Nagpur.
3. The Convents of St. Joseph, Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Kamptee.
4. Church Mission Society of Jubbulpore.
5. The Free Church Zenana Mission, Nagpur, and Miss Small, Lady Superintendent of the Free Church Girls' Schools.
6. The Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore, and Miss Branch, the Lady Superintendent of the Mission.
7. The Anjuman Islamia, Jubbulpore.
8. Hitkarni Sabha, Jubbulpore, and Rao Sahab Behari Lal, Khajanchi.

97. The Extra-Assistant Commissioners who have rendered substantial assistance to education are :—

Revenue Officers.

1. Mr. Kashinath Rao Thakur, M. A., B. L., Chanda.
2. „ Balaji Gangadhar, L. C. E., Balaghat.
3. „ Sadasheo Ganpat Rao, B. A., B. L., Seoni.
4. „ Vinayek Rao Kelkar, M. A., Chhindwara.
5. „ W. Bagley, Betul.
6. „ P. M. Greaney, Harda.
7. „ Kripa Shankar, Narsinghpur.
8. „ Raghunath Rao, F. A. E., Damoh.
9. „ Ghulam Mustafa, Bilaspur.

I have already remarked on the work of Tahsildars in paragraph 40.

98. The private persons and members of District Councils and Local Boards who have evinced great interest in education are the following :—

Private persons and members of District Councils and Local Boards.

1. The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis of Nagpur.
2. Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, M. A., B. L., Secretary to the Morris College Council, Nagpur.
3. Mr. Bhanu Das Naidu, Honorary Magistrate, Kamptee.
4. „ Chandi Prasad, Chanda.
5. The Reverend J. Jacob, Chanda.
6. Mr. Indra Shah, Zamindar of Ambagarh Chowki.
7. Rao Saheb Ranga Rao Hari, Bhandara.
8. Rao Bahadur Yado Rao Pande, President, District Council, Bhandara.
9. Moulvi Safdar Ali, pensioned Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Bhandara.
10. Mr. Vithoba Patil of Adyal, Bhandara District.
11. „ Sheocharan Singh of Kamtha, District Bhandara.
12. „ Rajaram Patil of Saraudi, District Bhandara.
13. „ Vijrath Ali, Honorary Superintendent of Indigenous Schools, Tahsil Sakoli.
14. „ Jagoba Bhau, Zamindar of Murdara.
15. „ Vishnu Panth Akant of Powni, District Bhandara.
16. „ Kesheo Rao Bhawalkar, Manager, Hinganghat Mills.
17. „ Govind Rajaram, of Bharaswara, District Wardha.
18. „ Jaganath Ragho Deshpande of Pipri.
19. „ Venkat Rao Deshmukh of Karanja.
20. „ Raghunath Narayan of Dhanori.
21. „ Wasudeo Krishna of Dhanori.
22. „ Roshan Lal, Kamdar of Rasulabad.
23. „ Sheo Prasad Dube of Jam, Balaghat District.
24. „ Cowasji of Seoni.
25. „ Bahadur Singh of Sarekha.
26. Thakur Ujjayarsingh, Talukdar of Ghorwara.
27. Seth Khushaliram, Honorary Magistrate, Pandhurna.
28. Mr. Vishnu Pant, President, Municipal Committee, Lodhikhera.
29. „ Kesheo Rao, Mokasdar of Berdi.
30. „ Raghoba of Umreth.
31. „ Hanuman Prasad of Rohna, District Chhindwara.
32. „ Sadoba Patil, Local Board Member.
33. „ Kaliram Patil, Local Board Member.
34. Shrimant Seth Mohan Lal of Khurai.

35. Raja Rajendra Singh of Pitehra.
36. Raja Khilawan Singh of Bilehra.
37. Thakur Muhup Singh of Basari.
38. Mr. Sarju Prasad, Malguzar of Etola, Jubbulpore District.
39. Rani of Gangai, Narsinghpur.
40. Mr. Imdad Ali of Damoh.
41. „ Narbada Prasad, Mandla.
42. „ Mithu Lal, Mandla.
43. „ Shehazad Singh, Mandla.
44. „ Rai Bahadur Kalidas Chowdri, Hoshangabad.
45. „ Jaganath Prasad Misra, Hoshangabad.
46. Seth Moti Lal of Pipheria, Hoshangabad.
47. Rai Bahadur Narbhai Singh Mandloi, Sohpur, Hoshangabad.
48. Mr. Taradas Bannerji, B. A., B. L., of Raipur.
49. „ Bhutnath De, M. A., B. L., of Raipur.
50. „ Nagendra Nath De, Bilaspur.
51. „ Lal Brijraj Singh, Zamindar of Khariyar.
52. „ Pitambar, Malguzar of Bhimbori, Raipur.
53. Rao Bahadur Raghoba Mahadik, Honorary Magistrate, Raipur.
54. Thakur Lal Udbad Singh of Gandai.
55. Sheikh Garib of Simga.
56. Mahomed Wazir Khan of Bilaspur.
57. Mr. Gautam Das Mahant of Seorinarain.
58. „ Lal Nrapraj Singh, Zamindar of Barpali, Sambalpur.
59. „ Shridhar, Gountia of Remenda.
60. „ Padmalochan, Gountia of Rampella.
61. „ Ramkrishna Misra, Superintendent, Kawarda State.
62. „ Krishnaji Anant, Superintendent, Sarangarh State.
63. „ Banmali Misra, Superintendent, Patna State.
64. „ Bhatak Pharti, Superintendent, Kalahandi State.
65. „ Ganpat Rao, Superintendent of Sakti.
66. Pandit Alumchand, Superintendent of Bastar.
67. Mr. Anand Rao, Superintendent of Kanker.

Inspectors of Schools and Deputy
and Joint Deputy Inspectors and Sub-
inspectors.

99. I have remarked on the work of these
officers in paragraphs 18 and 19.

Principals, Professors and Head
Masters.

100. The Heads of Institutions, Professors
and Teachers deserving of mention are the fol-
lowing :—

- Mr. Kesheo Rao Tamhan, M. A., Principal, Morris College.
Professor Bhagirath Prasad, B. A., of the Hislop College.
Mr. Nanakchand, B. A., Head Master, High School, Saugor.
„ Mahammad Khan, B. A., Head Master, High School, Hoshangabad.
„ K. N. Basu, M. A., Head Master, Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore.
„ K. C. Bose, Head Master, Hitkarni High School, Jubbulpore.
„ Kesheo Rao Joshi, B. A., Head Master, Neill City High School, Nagpur.
„ Vinayek Rao, Superintendent, Male Normal School, Jubbulpore.
Miss Ross, Lady Superintendent, Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.
Pandit Vishnu Vithal Shrikhande, late Superintendent, Male Normal School, Jubbulpore.
Mr. R. McGavin Spence, M. A., Superintendent, Training Institution, Nagpur.
„ Balwant Rao, B. A., Assistant Superintendent, Training Institution, Nagpur.
„ Ganpat Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Wardha.
„ Sheo Prasad Pande, Head Master, Middle School, Arvi.

Mr. Keshao Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Chanda.
 „ Dinker Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Bhandara.
 „ Maruti Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Burha.
 „ Ramchandra Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Damoh.
 „ Balwant Rao Chitnavis, Head Master, Middle School, Umrer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. THOMPSON,

*Offg. Inspector-General of Education,
 Central Provinces.*

T A B L E S .

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Central Provinces at the end of the official year 1893-94.

(For details see General Table III.)

Area and Population.			Public Institutions.										Grand Total.	Percentage of ~	Remarks.
Number of Towns and Villages.		Population.	University Education.			School Education, General.		School Education, Special.			Private Institutions.				
Total Area in Square Miles.			Arts Colleges.	Profes- sional Colleges.	Second- ary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public In- stitutions.	Ad- vanced.	Ele- mentary.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
{ Towns ... 58 Villages ... 44,704 Total ... 44,762 }	{ Males ... 6,486,315 Females ... 6,458,490 Total ... 12,944,805 }	{ Institu- tions. For Males... For Females }	3	2	273	1,931	4	4	2,217	...	...	2,217	4.95	Institutions to No. of Towns and Villages	
			...	...	13	147	1	...	161	...	...	161	0.36		
			3	2	286	2,078	5	4	2,378	...	...	2,378	5.30		
			336	111	29,244	110,591	184	180	140,646	...	...	140,646	14.45	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	
{ Total ... 12,944,805 }	{ Males ... Females ... }	{ Scholars.. For Males... For Females }	...	...	796	8,374	16	...	9,186	...	...	9,186	0.94	Female scholars to fe- male population of school-going age.	
			336	111	30,040	118,965	200	180	149,832	...	...	149,832	7.71		

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

(For Details see General

1	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.						
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions. { For Males ...	45,901	3,360	2,52,371	2,97,852	27,432	6,953	6,33,869
{ For Females ...	.....	.....	14,982	52,173	7,406	.. ..	74,561
Total ...	45,901	3,360	2,67,353	3,50,025	34,838	6,953	7,08,430
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	3·78	0·05	20·42	26·38	9·76	1·91	62·30
(b) Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure, included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	...	...	25·68	57·34	...	...	83·02
(c) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	1·79	...	55·41	34·61	...	0·14	91·95
(d) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction...	5·05	0·37	29·41	38·51	3·83	0·77	77·94
AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	93 11 4	1 8 11	12 13 10	3 15 5	145 14 7	79 11 0	19 10 11
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	4 7 5	.....	.....	0 9 7	1 14 6
Total Cost ...	159 15 0	31 11 2	24 14 6	5 1 4	145 14 7	80 3 6	27 10 10
Local Fund Schools. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	0 3 10	0 8 6	.....	.....	0 7 3
{ Cost to Local Funds ...	.....	.....	2 15 3	2 2 5	.....	.....	2 5 9
Total Cost ...	.....	.....	3 12 7	3 1 5	.....	.....	3 4 5
Municipal Schools. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	3 15 10	0 11 2	.....	.....	1 15 10
{ Cost to Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	5 5 3	2 11 2	.....	.....	3 11 8
Total Cost ...	.....	.....	12 14 9	3 12 2	.....	.....	7 7 2
Institutions in Native States. { Cost to Native State Revenues ...	.....	.....	3 9 8	0 13 6	.....	.....	1 2 0
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	3 9 10	0 15 7	.....	.....	1 3 11
Total Cost ...	.....	.....	8 9 0	2 0 6	.....	.....	2 11 1
Aided Institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	16 9 4	.....	5 13 10	1 2 9	.....	.....	1 9 6
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	6 4 0	.....	2 1 8	0 6 4	.....	.....	0 8 10
Total Cost ...	123 14 2	.....	19 11 9	3 0 6	.....	.....	4 13 3
Unaided Institutions... Total Cost ...	.....	.....	13 1 10	1 8 1	.....	.....	2 4 0
All Institutions.. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	39 7 2	1 8 11	2 8 11	0 13 1	145 14 7	79 11 0	1 8 9
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	4 6 3	.....	3 5 1	1 3 0	.....	0 9 7	1 9 10
Total Cost ...	134 9 9	31 11 2	9 5 11	3 0 10	145 14 7	80 3 6	4 14 9

TABLE II.
in the Central Provinces for the official year 1893-94.
 Table IV.)

Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								Total Expendi- ture on Public Instruc- tion.	Remarks.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholar- ships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furni- ture and apparatus.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
.....	25,806	76,094	26,213	47,029	10,233	6,749	1,92,124	8,25,993	
.....	.....	.....	1,324	6,735	365	.....	8,444	82,985	
.....	25,806	76,094	27,537	53,764	10,598	6,749	2,00,548	9,08,978	
.....	7.23	20.76	3.75	3.41	0.66	1.89	37.70	100.0	
.....	.....	0.04	5.84	8.92	2.18	.....	16.98	100.0	
.....	...	.....	0.50	5.77	1.78	.....	8.05	100.0	
.....	2.84	8.37	3.03	5.91	1.16	0.75	22.06	100.0	

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Returns of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

		Public							
		Under Public							
		Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.			
Class of Institutions.		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Arts Colleges.								
	English ...	1	101	101	89	...	...	...	...
	Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training--								
	Law ...	2	111	106	81	...	...	...	...
	Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	212	207	170	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	Secondary Schools.								
	For Boys. { High Schools ...	5	246	253	207	...	...	...	...
	{ Middle Schools. { English ...	7	1,081	1,051	826	30	3,094	2,800	2,318
	{ Schools. { Vernacular..	5	457	424	279	160	19,714	18,730	13,653
	For Girls. { High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Middle Schools. { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Schools. { Vernacular..	...	...	...	...	1	91	86	64
	Total ...	17	1,784	1,728	1,312	191	22,899	21,616	16,035
	Primary Schools.								
	For Boys ...	30	1,693	1,643	1,174	690	50,185	49,262	33,480
	For Girls ...	4	154	156	102	65	2,933	2,817	1,841
	Total ...	34	1,847	1,799	1,276	755	53,118	52,079	35,321
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Schools for Special Instruction.								
	Training Schools for Masters ...	4	184	188	171	...	...	...	...
	Do. Mistresses... ..	1	16	21	19	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art ...	1	107	87	74	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	1	21	22	20	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools ...	2	52	49	47	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9	380	367	331	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...		63	4,223	4,101	3,089	946	76,017	73,695	51,356

TABLE III.

Central Provinces for the official year 1893-94.

Institutions.											
management.				Under Private management.							
Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
...	...	...	...	2	235	240	198	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	235	240	198	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	430	464	400	3	57	77	63
4	97	103	75	21	1,426	1,462	1,176	3	155	155	121
8	938	819	695	23	1,851	1,719	1,397	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	152	134	120	1	5	5	4
...	...	...	...	5	246	239	187	...	...	...	...
12	1,035	922	770	61	4,105	4,018	3,280	5	217	237	188
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	7,907	7,903	4,324	984	49,779	46,509	30,293	91	3,173	3,238	2,224
6	224	221	142	68	2,813	2,719	1,840	4	104	134	91
142	8,131	8,124	4,466	1,052	52,592	49,228	32,133	95	3,277	3,372	2,315
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
154	9,166	9,046	5,236	1,115	56,932	53,436	35,611	100	3,494	3,609	2,503

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Returns of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the

Class of Institutions.		Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning		
				English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.
1		22	23	24	25	26
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>						
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	English ...	3	336	336	253	...
	Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—					
	Law ...	2	111	111	...	...
	Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5	447	447	253	...
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>						
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	For Boys ... { High Schools ...	12	733	733	695	94
	... { Middle Schools. { English ...	65	5,853	5,853	334	5,544
	... { Schools. { Vernacular ...	196	22,960	...	...	22,960
	For Girls ... { High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
	... { Middle Schools. { English ...	7	157	157	...	123
	... { Schools. { Vernacular ...	6	337	19	...	337
	Total ...	286	30,040	6,762	1,029	29,058
<i>Primary Schools.</i>						
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	For Boys ...	1,931	112,737	420	45	112,297
	For Girls ...	147	6,228	443	...	5,800
	Total ...	2,078	118,965	863	45	118,097
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>						
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Training Schools for Masters ...	4	184	11	...	173
	Training Schools for Mistresses ...	1	16	...	...	16
	Schools of Art ...	1	107	...	...	...
	Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	1	21	21	...	...
	Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools ...	2	52	21	...	31
	Total ...	9	380	53	...	220
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION						
	...	2,378	149,832	8,125	1,327	147,375
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.	1.—Advanced Teaching—					
	(a) Arabic or Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Any other Oriental Classic ...	...	...	...	...	...
	2.—Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly. { For Boys...	...	...	...	...	...
	... { „ Girls...	...	...	...	...	...
	3.—European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. { For Boys...	...	...	...	...	...
	... { „ Girls...	...	...	...	...	...
	4.—Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. { For Boys...	...	...	...	...	...
	... { „ Girls...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,378	149,832	8,125	1,327	147,375

TABLE III.—(Concl'd).
Central Provinces for the official year 1893-94.

Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.					Number of girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of boys in Girls' Schools.	REMARKS.
Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	M u h a m m a - d a n s .	Others.	32	33	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
2	2	314	15	3	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	102	4	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	8	416	19	5	...	...	
32	6	632	55	8	...	...	
172	54	4,903	678	46	21	...	
...	75	20,067	2,098	720	312	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
147	9	1	...	...	...	6	
...	62	265	10	...	...	25	
351	206	25,868	2,841	774	333	31	
402	301	95,784	6,948	9,295	2,230	...	
430	407	5,003	322	66	...	84	
889	708	100,787	7,270	9,361	2,230	84	
...	...	161	18	5	...	...	
...	...	16	...	...	...	...	
...	...	98	9	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	18	3	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	42	8	1	...	...	
...	1	335	38	6	...	...	
1,194	918	127,406	10,168	10,146	2,562	115	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,194	918	127,406	10,168	10,146	2,563	115	

EDUCATION—GENERAL
Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.		Public					
		Under Public					
		Managed by Government.					
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.
1		2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	<i>Arts Colleges.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	English ...	9,471	...	...	3,279	...	3,404
	Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—</i>						
	Law ...	165	...	...	3,195	...	3,360
	Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	9,636	...	...	6,474	...	3,404
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	<i>Secondary Schools.</i>						
	For Boys ... { High Schools ...	9,949	...	3,149	5,569	30	76
	{ Middle { English ...	10,735	...	4,563	6,836	...	230
	{ Schools. { Vernacular ...	1,595	...	...	175	40	96
	For Girls ... { High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Middle { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Schools. { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	22,279	...	7,712	12,580	70	402
	<i>Primary Schools.</i>						
	For Boys ...	6,217	...	...	1,655	49	314
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	For Girls ...	917	...	...	...	...	917
	Total ...	7,134	...	...	1,655	49	314
	<i>Schools for Special Instructions.</i>						
	Training Schools for Masters ...	27,432	...	...	...	...	27,432
	Training Schools for Mistresses ...	7,406	...	...	...	...	7,406
	Schools of Art ...	181	...	113	...	...	294
	Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	3,367	...	...	...	...	3,367
	Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN	Other Schools ...	3,292	...	...	...	...	3,292
	Total ...	41,678	...	113	...	...	41,791
	Buildings ...	6,742	...	...	...	...	6,742
	Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only) ...	871	...	...	...	...	871
	Total ...	7,613	...	...	...	...	7,613
	University ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		88,340	...	7,825	20,709	119	4,120
							1,21,113

Central Provinces for the official year 1893-94.

management.

[illegible]

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Objects of Expenditure.		Public					
		Under Private					
		Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.					
		Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.
1	2	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	<i>Arts Colleges.</i>						
	English ...	3,981	...	1,500	5,069	...	19,197
	Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—						
	Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,981	...	1,500	5,069	...	19,179
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	<i>Secondary Schools</i>						
	For Boys. { High Schools ...	5,219	...	1,663	6,489	280	7,864
	{ Middle Schools. { English ...	11,051	...	4,401	8,214	1,601	10,838
	{ { Vernacular ...	2,492	673	1,250	894	19	2,006
	For Girls. { High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Middle Schools. { English ...	4,104	...	420	2,824	135	2,761
	{ { Vernacular ...	700	...	60	2	...	3,836
	Total ...	23,566	673	7,794	18,423	2,035	26,805
	<i>Primary Schools.</i>						
	For Boys ...	47,239	13,607	3,268	22,916	5,476	21,689
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	For Girls ...	10,669	1,363	1,394	4,744	970	15,985
	Total ...	57,908	14,970	4,662	27,660	6,446	37,674
	<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>						
	Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN	Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Buildings ...	2,874	134	...	300	2,594	4,988
	Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only) ...	917	172	...	...	295	639
	Total ...	3,791	306	...	300	2,889	5,627
	University ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arts College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	89,246	15,949	13,956	51,452	11,370	89,303
							2,71,276

TABLE IV.—(Concl'd.)

in the Central Provinces for the official year 1893-94.

Institutions.			Total Expenditure from--						GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
management.			Unaided.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.							
6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	13,452	...	1,500	8,348	22,601	45,901	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	165	...	...	3,195	...	3,360	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	13,617	...	1,500	11,543	22,601	49,261	
859	...	145	1,004	15,168	...	4,312	12,917	8,395	41,292	
447	...	1,582	2,029	41,199	3,139	29,494	30,027	19,934	1,23,795	
...	...	...	...	11,713	44,939	11,163	10,965	8,504	87,284	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	25	...	76	4,104	...	420	2,875	2,921	10,320	
...	...	...	...	700	...	624	2	3,336	4,662	
1,357	25	1,727	3,109	72,834	43,078	46,515	56,786	43,090	2,67,353	
1,000	117	3,483	4,600	79,900	1,01,134	20,661	48,103	48,054	2,97,852	
306	100	68	474	14,342	6,238	8,391	5,050	18,152	52,173	
1,306	217	3,551	5,074	94,242	1,07,372	29,052	53,153	66,206	3,50,025	
...	...	...	...	27,432	...	...	...	...	27,432	
...	...	...	...	7,406	...	...	...	...	7,406	
...	...	...	...	181	...	113	...	...	294	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,367	...	...	...	...	3,367	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	3,292	...	...	...	...	3,292	
...	...	...	...	41,678	...	113	...	...	41,791	
...	...	1,758	1,758	12,196	16,697	4,843	300	19,725	53,764	
...	...	326	326	2,331	4,100	1,495	300	2,372	10,598	
...	...	2,084	2,084	14,527	20,297	6,341	600	22,097	64,362	
...	...	...	...	25,806	...	...	...	...	25,806	
...	...	...	...	74,120	76	...	...	1,898	76,094	
...	...	...	...	2,857	...	...	...	226	3,083	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	8,391	9,591	60	...	2,247	20,289	
...	...	...	...	953	1,152	368	...	169	2,642	
...	...	...	...	1,188	185	...	...	150	1,523	
...	...	...	...	6,749	...	...	...	...	6,749	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1,20,064	11,004	428	...	4,690	1,36,186	
2,663	242	7,362	10,267	3,57,012	1,87,251	83,949	1,22,082	1,58,684	9,08,978	

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of the Stages of Instruction of pupils in Public Schools for General

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage.			Middle Stage.		
					Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.		
					1			2		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Secondary Schools.										
For Boys ...	Government ...	English ...	12	1,327	246	...	246	1,081	...	1,081
		Vernacular..	5	457	...	...	...	47	...	47
	Local Fund ...	English ...	2	145	...	...	...	145	...	145
		Vernacular..	138	16,513	...	...	...	1,971	5	1,976
	Municipal ...	English ...	28	2,949	...	...	...	2,949	...	2,949
		Vernacular..	22	3,201	...	...	...	401	...	401
	Native States ...	English ...	4	97	...	...	...	97	...	97
		Vernacular..	8	938	...	...	...	74	1	75
	Aided ...	English ...	27	1,856	430	...	430	1,405	21	1,426
		Vernacular..	23	1,851	...	...	...	265	...	265
	Unaided ...	English ...	4	212	57	...	57	155	...	155
		Vernacular..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			273	29,546	733	...	733	8,590	27	8,617
For Girls ...	Government ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular..	1	91	...	...	...	...	15	15
	Native States ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English ...	6	152	...	...	...	4	148	152
		Vernacular..	5	246	...	...	...	...	23	23
	Unaided ...	English ...	1	5	...	...	...	2	3	5
		Vernacular..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			13	494	...	...	...	6	189	195
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...			286	30,040	733	...	733	8,596	216	8,812
Primary Schools.										
For Boys ...	Government ...	...	30	1,693	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...	...	616	42,563	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	...	74	7,617	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States ...	...	136	7,907	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	...	984	49,779	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	...	91	3,173	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			1,931	1,12,737	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls...	Government ...	...	4	154	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...	...	31	1,460	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	...	34	1,473	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native State ...	...	6	224	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	...	68	2,813	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	...	4	104	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			147	6,228	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...			2,078	1,18,965	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			2,364	1,49,005	733	...	733	8,596	216	8,812

TABLE V.

Education in the Central Provinces at the end of the official year 1893-94.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,327	...	1,327
54	...	54	131	...	131	225	...	225	457	...	457
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	145
2,108	20	2,128	5,866	76	5,942	6,283	184	6,467	16,228	285	16,513
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,949	...	2,949
415	...	415	1,183	...	1,183	1,202	...	1,202	3,201	...	3,201
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	97
124	3	127	365	13	378	348	10	358	911	27	938
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,835	21	1,856
254	...	254	686	...	686	726	...	726	1,851	..	1,851
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	...	212
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,955	23	2,978	8,231	89	8,320	8,784	194	8,978	29,213	333	29,546
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	7	...	21	21	...	48	48	...	91	91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	148	152
...	20	20	9	66	75	16	112	128	25	221	246
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	27	27	9	87	96	16	160	176	31	463	494
2,955	50	3,005	8,240	176	8,416	8,800	354	9,154	29,244	796	30,040
238	...	238	830	2	832	623	...	623	1,691	2	1,693
6,144	60	6,204	15,115	605	15,720	19,563	1,081	20,644	40,822	1,746	42,568
1,376	...	1,376	3,489	1	3,490	2,744	7	2,751	7,609	8	7,617
614	9	623	3,049	134	3,183	4,017	84	4,101	7,680	227	7,907
3,885	32	3,917	16,675	82	16,757	28,984	121	29,105	49,544	235	49,779
41	2	43	749	7	756	2,371	3	2,374	3,161	12	3,173
11,298	103	12,401	39,907	831	40,738	58,302	1,296	59,598	110,507	2,230	1,12,737
...	17	17	...	59	59	...	78	78	...	154	154
...	104	104	...	486	486	...	872	872	...	1,460	1,460
...	70	70	...	502	502	...	901	901	...	1,473	1,473
...	13	13	2	66	68	4	139	143	6	218	224
6	242	248	47	872	919	23	1,593	1,616	76	2,737	2,813
...	4	4	2	28	30	...	70	70	2	102	104
6	450	456	51	1,013	2,064	27	3,653	3,680	84	6,144	6,228
12,304	553	12,857	39,958	2,844	42,802	58,329	4,949	63,278	1,10,591	8,374	1,18,965
15,259	603	15,862	48,198	3,020	51,218	67,129	5,303	72,432	1,39,835	9,170	1,49,005

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations

Nature of Examination.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINERS.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arts Colleges—									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	...	3	11	53	...	4	68
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. { First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First Arts and equivalent Examination.	1	2	...	3	32	62	...	2	96
Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Colleges—									
Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training—									
Law	2	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	6
Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honours in Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law	2	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	9
First L. L. B. Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—									
M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preliminary Scientific M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—									
M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for General Education—									
Matriculation	6	7	...	13	84	228	...	37	349
Upper Secondary Examination (a)	2	4	...	6	6	8	...	...	14
Middle School Examination	33	17	5	55	581	290	56	127	1,054
Upper Primary Examination	926	279	18	1,223	8,360	1,698	221	26	10,305
Lower Primary Examination	916	392	35	1,343	11,224	2,740	346	...	14,310
Public Service Certificate Examination	47	24	1	72	411	223	4	...	638
Schools for Special Instruction—									
1. Training School Examination for Masters	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	11	22
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses	51	...	6	57	341	...	82	16	439
3. School of Art Examination	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9
4. Examination in Engineering	30	6	...	36	303	135	...	15	453
5. Examination in Surveying	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7
6. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Agricultural Examination	2	...	...	2	85	...	...	...	85

(a) Includes School Final Examination of the Allahabad University

in the Central Provinces during the official year 1893-94.

[illegible]

and High Standard Examination of Europeans Schools.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure

EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS.													
Objects of Expenditure.	In Institutions managed by Local Fund Boards.												
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 1st March	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments & other sources.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>													
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	English	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<i>Secondary.</i>													
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	For Boys...	High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Middle Schools.	English	2	145	132	101	...	2,439	...	543	...	65	3,047
	For Girls...	Vernacular...	138	16,513	15,667	11,272	3,819	44,266	...	7,362	70	1,251	56,768
		High Schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Schools.	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	140	16,658	15,799	11,373	3,819	46,705	...	7,905	70	1,316	59,815	
	<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	For Boys	...	616	42,568	41,697	27,441	21,906	87,527	103	16,203	646	835	1,27,220
	For Girls	...	31	1,460	1,383	953	987	4,875	...	...	...	59	5,921
	Total	...	647	44,028	43,080	28,394	22,893	92,402	103	16,203	646	894	1,33,141
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>													
SPECIAL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Engineering and Surveying Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Buildings	...	...	...	...	1,484	16,563	...	...	503	731	20,811		
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only.)	...	...	...	...	326	3,928	...	120	...	60	4,404		
Total	...	...	...	...	1,810	20,491	...	120	503	791	25,212		
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Scholarships held in..	Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Professional Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
GRAND TOTAL	787	60,686	58,879	39,767	28,522	1,59,598	103	24,228	1,219	3,001	2,18,171		

TABLE VII.
on Public Instruction in the Central Provinces for the official year 1893-94.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
In Institution managed by			Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.										In Institutions managed by					
The Department	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments & other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...																		

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. II.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY).

Abstract Return of Expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the official year 1893-94.

	1	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.						TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.			Total Expenditure.	REMARKS.
		University Education.	School Education, General.		Total.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Total.				
			Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.					Primary Schools.			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	13,241	14,268	27,509	1,139	153	1,292	28,801					
...	9,366	14,500	24,366	223	6,429	6,652	31,018					
Total ..	23,137	28,768	51,875	1,362	6,582	7,944	59,819					
(a). Percentages of Provincial Expenditure (included in columns 2 to 9), to Total Provincial Expenditure on European Institutions ..	38.6	48.3	86.9	4.7	8.4	13.1	100.0					
(b). Do. do. to Municipal Expenditure ...	43.3	56.7	100.0	...	...	...	100.0					
(c). Do. do. to Total Expenditure ...	38.4	48.1	86.5	2.3	11.2	13.5	100.0					
Average annual cost of educating each pupil—												
{ Cost of Provincial Revenues												
{ Cost of Municipal Funds												
Total ..												

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. III.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY).

Return of European Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces for the year 1893-94.

	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING--			REMARKS.		
	Under Private management.										Grand Total of Public Scholars on 31st March.	English.	A Classical language.		A Vernacular language.	
	Aided by the Department, Local Fund or Municipal Board.					Unaided.										
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year.	Average number on rolls daily attendance.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly during the year.	Average number on rolls daily attendance.	Grand Total of Public Institutions.						
											2					3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
COLLEGES.																
ENGLISH.																
Secondary Schools.																
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	{	For Boys	...	6	202	187	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		For Girls	...	5	142	124	112	1	5	5	4	6	147	...	...	...
		Total	...	11	344	311	283	1	5	4	12	349	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.																
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	{	For Boys	...	6	389	385	322	1	18	15	12	7	407	...	...	...
		For Girls	...	5	410	398	301	1	18	17	15	6	428	...	...	...
		Total	...	11	799	783	623	2	36	32	27	13	835	...	...	...
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		...	...	22	1,143	1,094	906	3	41	37	31	25	1,184	95	172	90 girls in boys' schools. 84 boys in girls' schools.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the official year 1893-94.

Object of Expenditure.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.														REMARKS.
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.														
	Aided by the Department.						Unaided.								
	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	
	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2	3a	3b	3c	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	
															4
Secondary Schools, English—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Boys ...	5,746	800	2,879	871	2,945	13,241	...	...	..	...	5,746	800	2,879	3,813	13,241
For Girls ...	3,954	420	2,824	135	2,457	9,790	51	25	...	76	3,954	420	2,875	2,617	9,866
Total ...	9,700	1,220	5,703	1,006	5,402	23,031	51	25	...	76	9,700	1,220	5,754	6,433	23,107
Primary Schools, English—															
For Boys ...	5,937	1,000	2,730	1,067	2,736	13,470	264	24	510	798	5,937	1,000	2,994	4,337	14,268
For Girls ...	6,226	600	4,601	109	2,558	14,094	306	100	...	406	6,226	600	4,907	2,767	14,500
Total ...	12,163	1,600	7,331	1,176	5,294	27,564	570	124	510	1,204	12,163	1,600	7,901	7,104	28,768
Scholarships in Secondary Schools.	512	...	...	...	70	582	...	...	...	...	512	...	...	70	582
Do. Primary do....	680	...	...	...	100	780	...	...	...	...	680	...	...	100	780
Buildings ...	2,100	...	...	875	3,607	6,582	...	...	..	...	2,100	...	...	4,482	6,582
Total ...	3,292	...	...	875	3,777	7,944	...	...	...	...	3,292	...	...	4,652	7,944
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS ...	25,155	2,820	13,084	3,057	14,473	58,539	621	149	510	1,280	25,155	2,820	13,655	18,189	59,819

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. V.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY).
Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Europeans Schools of the Central Provinces for the official year 1893-94.

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage.			Middle Stage.			Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.								
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Reading printed books			Not reading printed books					
												Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
																			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	For Boys ... { Aided	6	202	32	...	32	149	21	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	21	202
	... { Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	6	202	32	...	32	149	21	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	21	202
	For Girls ... { Aided	5	142	...	...	...	4	138	3	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	138	142
	... { Unaided	1	5	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	Total ..	6	147	...	...	...	6	141	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	141	147	
	TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	12	349	32	...	32	155	162	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	162	349	
	For Boys ... { Aided	6	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	17	124	197	31	228	25	12	37	389	
	... { Unaided	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	7	7	14	...	...	9	9	18
	Total ..	7	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	19	128	204	38	242	25	12	37	398	407
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	For Boys ... { Aided	5	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	80	86	47	196	243	23	58	81	334	410
	... { Unaided	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	12	14	...	...	2	16	18
	Total ..	6	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	84	90	49	208	257	23	58	81	350	428
	TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS	13	835	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	103	218	253	246	499	48	70	118	419	835
	GRAND TOTAL	25	1,184	32	...	32	155	162	317	115	103	218	253	246	499	48	70	118	581	1,184

NOTE.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in Form No. III. Mixed schools should be entered as Boys' schools or Girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Work of Deputy and Joint Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the Central Provinces for the official year 1893-94.

District.	Deputy and Joint and Sub-Inspectors.	Salary.	Number of days on tour.	Number of days at head-quarters.	Area of the district in square miles.	MILES TRAVELLED.		Number of Inspections.	Remarks.
						By road.	By rail.		
Nagpur	Mr. Nago Yado Rao, Deputy Inspector	Rs. a. p. 125 0 0	196	169	3,843	2,110	60	247	Joined on 14th February 1894.
	" Babu Rao, Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	35	10		338	...	24	3 days' casual leave.
	" Gopal Sitaram, Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	217	145	3,968	1,669	721	303	Joined on 23rd January 1894.
Bhandara	" Sheoram Dadaji, Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	58	10		362	24	67	6 days' casual leave.
	" Sadasheo Rao, Deputy Inspector	150 0 0	16	50	10,749	82	14	6	8 do.
	" Sakhararam Maroti, B. A., Offg. Deputy Inspector...	65 8 0	233	57		1,718	56	159	
Wardha	" Sakhararam Maroti, B. A., Offg. Deputy Inspector...	65 8 0	15	36	2,428	116	126	10	
	" Sadasheo Rao, Deputy Inspector	150 0 0	222	62		1,531	612	229	
	" Gopal Permanand, Offg. Deputy Inspector	76 3 2	214	83	3,139	1,789	...	199	38 days on leave.
Balaghat	" Balaji Ramchandra, Acting Deputy Inspector	60 0 0	12	18		63	...	17	
	" Jeorakhani Lal, Deputy Inspector	125 0 0	278	87	3,198	2,602	...	278	
	" Govind Ramchundra, Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	205	152	4,630	1,701	...	146	8 days on casual leave.
Chhindwara	" Kedarnath, Deputy Inspector	150 0 0	21	40	3,824	285	...	26	
	" Gadadhar Prasad Singh, Deputy Inspector	100 0 0	224	80		1,653	...	199	

APPENDIX A.—(Contd.)

District.	Deputy and Joint and Sub-Inspectors.	Salary.	Number of days on tour.	Number of days at head-quarters.	Area of the district in square miles.	MILES TRAVELLED.		Number of Inspections.	Remarks.
						By road.	By rail.		
Sironcha	Mr. C. D. Rangbhashiam	Rs. a. p. ... *50 0 0	104	163	...	1,009	...	72	* Annually.
	" P. Krishnayah	... *50 0 0	24	74	...	316	...	28	* Do.
Nimar	" Govind Raghunath, Deputy Inspector	... 200 0 0	269	91	3,357	1,729	1,951	380	5 days on casual leave.
Jubbulpore	" Jayadeo Rao, Deputy Inspector	... 125 0 0	234	124	3,948	2,009	2,684	322	7 days on casual leave.
	" Shiwaji Bhawani Singh, Joint Deputy Inspector	... 50 0 0	37	9	...	326	301	41	Joined on 14th February 1894.
Damoh	" Rahmet Ali, Deputy Inspector	... 100 0 0	263	102	2,831	2,259	...	276	
Hoshangabad	" Gadadhar Prasad Singh, Deputy Inspector	... 100 0 0	18	35	...	102	80	24	
	" Gopal Kashinath, Offg. Deputy Inspector	... 65 8 0	47	42	4,594	299	769	79	
	" Kedarnath, Deputy Inspector	... 150 0 0	168	55	...	1,163	1,625	198	
	" Vilayet Hussien, Sub-Inspector	... 30 0 0	31	...	...	135	66	15	Joined on 21st February 1894.
Mandla	" Lal Mohamad, Deputy Inspector	... 100 0 0	275	90	5,056	2,096	...	171	
Saugor	" Hira Lal, Deputy Inspector	... 80 0 0	258	101	4,007	2,352	773	345	6 days on casual leave.
Narsinghpur	" Abdul Hadi, Offg. Deputy Inspector	... 65 8 0	58	3	...	329	294	80	
	" Behari Lal, Deputy Inspector	... 100 0 0	168	67	1,916	1,394	1,069	190	61 days on leave.
	" Kripa Shanker, Deputy Inspector	... 200 0 0	64	5	...	284	49	54	Returned from leave on 22nd January 1894.

Raipur	"	A. R. Bumbawala, Offg. Deputy Inspector	...	80 0 0	180	124	1,756	447	193	
	"	Behari Lal, Deputy Inspector	...	100 0 0	51	10	396	63	49	
	"	Jeylal, Joint Deputy Inspector	...	60 0 0	303	62	1,984	17	284	
	"	Sadasheo Rao, Sub-Inspector	...	30 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	Joined on 30th March 1894 (after noon).
	"	Baji Rao, Sub-Inspector	...	30 0 0	3	1	61	...	6	Do. 27th do.
Bilaspur	"	Ganpat Lal, Deputy Inspector	...	80 0 0	163	140	1,040	1,206	175	62 days on leave.
	"	Madho Rao, Offg. Deputy Inspector	...	70 0 0	50	12	439	26	61	
	"	Munna Lal, B. A., Joint Deputy Inspector	...	50 0 0	50	4	401	...	68	Joined on 6th February 1894.
Sambalpur	"	Trilochan Misra, Deputy Inspector	...	80 0 0	220	145	1,216	124	231	
	"	Ganpat Ramchundra, Deputy Inspector	...	70 0 0	280	104	2,324	...	204	31 days on leave.
	"	Shri Ram Malik, Deputy Inspector	...	...	19	12	...	...	23	
Patna and Kala-handi.	"	Madho Rao, Deputy Inspector	...	70 0 0	207	89	964	304	101	
	"	Hanuman Prasad, Deputy Inspector	...	70 0 0	64	5	435	27	63	
Sarangarh	"		...							
	"		...							

APPENDIX B.

List of High and Middle Schools in the Central Provinces.

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	No. of pupils.	PASSES.			
				Matriculation.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Jubbulpore	Collegiate High School	82	20	...	...	...
		Rajkumar School	3	...	...	...	...
		1st Grade Middle School, Murwara	96	...	10	...	...
		Hitkarni Sabha High School	188	4	25	...	...
		Anjuman Islamia High School	74	2	8	...	...
		Church Mission High School	190	7	12	...	...
		Sadar Bazar Church Mission School	36	..	3	...	...
		R. G. Mahajani Vidyalaya	49	...	4	...	...
		17 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,846	...	..	176	172
	Saugor	High School, Saugor	402	2	50	...	...
		2nd Grade Middle School, Khurai	45	...	6	...	...
		14 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,606	...	...	164	166
	Hoshangabad	High School, Hoshangabad	221	4	14	...	...
		1st Grade Middle School, Harda	163	...	16	...	...
		Do. do. Seoni	95	...	7	...	...
		2nd Grade do. Sohagpur	91	...	4	...	...
		11 Vernacular Middle Schools	941	...	...	68	100
	Damoh	1st Grade Middle School, Damoh	154	...	23	...	...
		2nd Grade do. Hatta	61	...	8	...	...
		9 Vernacular Middle Schools	674	...	...	48	60
	Narsinghpur	1st Grade Middle School, Narsinghpur	138	...	15	...	...
		Do. do. Gadarwara	114	...	9	...	...
		15 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,686	...	...	160	185
	Nimar	1st Grade Middle School, Khandwa	203	...	11	...	...
		Do. do. Burhanpur	134	...	7	...	...
		6 Vernacular Middle Schools	658	...	..	39	54
	Mandla	Jagannath 1st Grade Middle School	95	...	13	...	...
		4 Vernacular Middle Schools	423	...	...	46	40

APPENDIX B.—(Contd.)

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	No. of pupils.	PASSES.			
				Matriculation.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.	Nagpur	Free Church Institution	274	23	23	...	...
		Neill City High School	404	34	54	...	...
		Raja Raghoji High School	57	2	...	...	...
		1st Grade Middle School, Kamptee	181	...	16	...	...
		Do. do. Ramtek	97	...	9	...	...
		Do. do. Umrer	119	...	11	...	...
		2nd Grade do. Kalmeshwar	26	...	...	...	...
		Do. do. Khapa	39	...	1	...	...
		Do. do. Saoner	47	...	2	...	...
		1st Grade Middle School, Katol	53	...	...	...	...
		New English School, Nagpur	55	...	8	...	...
		Native Institution do.	81	...	16	...	...
		Andra Sabha School do.	57	...	8	...	...
		Sitabaldi Aided do. do.	79	...	4	...	...
		Roman Catholic Boys' School Nagpur	12	...	8	...	...
		Catholic Mission School, Kamptee	23	...	...	...	...
		Anjuman Hami-e-Islam, Nagpur	29	...	...	...	...
		Bhonsla Middle School do.	71	...	11	...	...
		Orphanage Girls' School do.	10	...	...	...	...
		32 Vernacular Middle Schools	3,372	...	...	191	347
	Bhandara	1st Grade Middle School, Bhandara	176	...	22	...	...
		8 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,308	...	...	96	107
	Wardha	1st Grade Middle School, Wardha	160	...	15	...	...
		Do. do. Hinganghat	107	...	10	...	...
		Do. do. Arvi	101	...	11	...	...
		Do. do. Ashti	92	...	1	...	...
		Do. do. Deoli	15	...	...	...	...
		9 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,088	...	...	77	116

APPENDIX B.—(Concl'd.)

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	No. of pupils.	PASSES.			
				Matriculation.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.—(Contd.)	Balaghat	1st Grade Middle School, Burha	98	...	12	...	...
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools	576	...	...	34	37
	Chanda	1st Grade Middle School, Chanda	136	...	21	...	...
		Do. do. Warora	75	...	4	...	...
		2nd Grade do. Sironcha	27	...	...	...	...
		10 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,348	...	...	72	158
	Seoni	1st Grade Middle School, Seoni	82	...	7	...	...
		Mission School, Seoni	42	...	4	...	...
		4 Vernacular Middle Schools	425	...	...	29	41
	Chhindwara	1st Grade Middle School, Chhindwara	106	...	11	...	...
		8 Vernacular Middle Schools	957	...	...	91	97
	Betul	1st Grade Middle School, Badnur	113	...	15	...	...
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools	592	...	...	60	82
EASTERN CIRCLE.	Raipur	High School, Raipur	248	8	15	...	...
		2nd Grade Middle School, Dhamtari	48	...	2	...	...
		Mission School, Raipur	35	...	...	...	...
		Middle School, Raj-Nandgaon	48	...	3	...	...
		Do. Dongargarh	10	...	...	...	...
		Do. Khairagarh	13	...	...	...	...
		20 Vernacular Middle Schools	2,887	...	...	213	274
	Sambalpur	High School, Sambalpur	163	2	5	...	...
		2nd Grade Middle School, Bolangir	26	...	...	...	...
		15 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,521	...	...	146	197
	Bilaspur	1st Grade Middle School, Bilaspur	125	...	19	...	...
		10 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,307	...	...	120	137

List of Primary Schools for Boys and Girls in the Central Provinces for the year 1893-94.

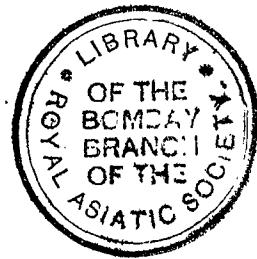
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

Appendix C.—(Contd.)

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REPORT
ON
EDUCATION
IN THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
FOR THE YEAR
1894-95.



Bagpur:
PRINTED AT THE SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1895.

[PRICE ONE RUPEE.]

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,
in the General Department, dated Pachmarhi, the 4th November 1895.*

READ—

The Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1894-95 submitted with the Inspector-General's letter No. D-2890, dated the 26th July 1895.

READ ALSO—

The Circle and District Reports.

RESOLUTION.

The report, which is an admirably written description of the state and progress of Education in the Central Provinces, opens with a list of the steps in advance taken during the year. These will be noticed in their order in the course of this review. There have been no marked changes such as the great development of primary education in preceding years. The attention of the Department has been devoted to consolidating the progress made. As was to be expected, in certain cases schools had been opened and names enrolled with too little regard for actual requirements and a more careful consideration has led to reductions. But on the whole little ground has been lost, and it may safely be concluded that the recent extension of primary education is now firmly established.

2. There is on the previous year an increase of 21 schools and 949 scholars. The addition is small compared to that made in the preceding years, but that rate of increase could not of course be maintained. Nagpur, Raipur and Seoni chiefly account for the increase. Nimar, for the second year in succession, shows a decrease; the Chief Commissioner is aware that this reduction was a necessary one, the rolls having been swelled by the names of boys whose attendance was nominal. In Bhandara, too, a reduction of 31 schools and 1,586 scholars was the result of injudicious working for statistics in former years, and a smaller decrease in Bilaspur is due to the same cause. A decrease in Sambalpur is ascribed to unsatisfactory supervision, and in Damoh to the recent scarcity.

3. The percentage of children under instruction compared with those of school-going age remains at practically the same figure, 7·7. This should of course be almost doubled to give the percentage for boys, as the figures for girls are too small to appreciably affect the totals. If the percentage still seems unduly small it must be remembered, firstly, that the attendance even of the present number is secured with the greatest difficulty; and, secondly, that it is hardly possible to run schools on more economical lines than those at present adopted for schools on the combined system. Rupees 77 for the establishment and maintenance of a school for a whole year is not a figure that admits of much reduction. Schools taught by a master on Rs. 4 a month besides fees, and meeting in "mud huts, malguzars' verandahs or cowsheds," cannot be said to err on the side of extravagance. Further extension of primary education therefore can only be hoped for as money is available. The Chief Commissioner has recently settled the contributions to District Funds on as liberal a scale as the finances of the Administration permit, and he now looks to them to meet to the utmost of their power the pressing needs of primary education. He is, moreover, compelled to bear in mind that while those needs are thus inadequately met, the provision of higher education at the public cost can only be justified to a very limited extent.

4. The percentage of children under instruction, 15·06, is highest in Nimar. This, as already remarked, is disproportionate, for the population is, with the exception of two other districts, the scantiest in the Provinces, and the rural tracts are said to show great apathy in regard to education. As a general rule the percentage is highest in the better populated districts. For the purposes of the quinquennial report on education in India statistics have been prepared for four tracts

which correspond more exactly to the natural divisions of the country than the administrative divisions do. These are the Nerbudda valley, the Satpura range, the Mahratta country and Chhattisgarh. The first and third of these are almost exactly equal in population, and in 1892-93 were so in regard to the number of children under instruction, but in the last three years the Nerbudda valley has advanced its percentage from 9.1 to 10.3 and the Mahratta country only from 9 to 9.7. Chhattisgarh, including the Feudatories, comes lowest with a percentage of 5.9 only; in the Satpura country the percentage is 7.4. In secondary and higher education the Mahratta country takes the first place owing to Nagpur, which district has nearly one-fourth of the secondary learners and one-half of the higher students in these Provinces.

5. The classification of pupils is a matter in which there is some uncertainty in the figures. The number of Mahomedan boys under primary instruction is shown as having decreased from 6,948 to 6,714. The percentage under instruction, 40.7, is, however, still high in comparison with the Hindu figure of 15.5. The classification according to wealth of parents is still more difficult. It is incredible that there are only 607 children in the schools whose parents have an income of over Rs. 5,000. As usual, people understate their means.

6. The total expenditure on education rose from Rs. 908,978 in the previous year to Rs. 9,72,999 in the year under report. The increase was mainly under the head of "Buildings," owing to additional grants for schools. Provincial Funds bear the largest share of the cost of education, Rs. 3,73,082, and Local Funds the next largest, Rs. 2,17,032. It is satisfactory to find that the income from fees continues to increase, and now stands at Rs. 1,27,597. The municipal expenditure on education, Rs. 88,231, is very small, and less than 40 per cent. of it is spent on primary education. This matter has been frequently referred to of late. The steps taken by the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee for the encouragement of primary education are worthy of imitation by other municipalities.

7. The Chief Commissioner endorses with pleasure the commendation by the Inspector-General of the work of his Circle Inspectors. The work of Deputy and Joint Inspectors is noticed below in examining district details. As regards outside agencies, it is indisputable that, as the Inspector-General says, the most important influence on education is that of the Deputy Commissioner. Not only directly, but also in stimulating and encouraging the work of subordinate officers and local bodies; and in enlisting the co-operation of the people themselves, the assistance and interest of the Deputy Commissioner are indispensable. The Chief Commissioner is glad to be assured that these are everywhere given. This is his own experience, and he made education the subject of his special attention in the course of his tour. The routine administration in the hands of District Councils is satisfactorily conducted, but the Inspector-General complains that Local Boards have not done much in their corporate capacity. This is the fault of the system; individually, the Inspector-General notes, members of Local Boards, like other landholders and leading men, take an active and useful part in the management of their village schools.

8. It is satisfactory to find that in the head-quarters district of the Provinces, Nagpur, the year's results are very favourable. Schools have increased by 9 and scholars by 991. Average attendance has improved by 1.5, and now stands at the creditable figure of 71.5. The attendance at combined schools is especially good. Improvement in instruction is general, and there is a substantial increase in the passes at both Upper and Lower Primary Examinations. School-houses, play-grounds and gardens have all been well maintained. Special attention is given, the Inspector-General says, to drill and gymnastics, cleanliness and discipline. The relations between the District Council and the Department are excellent. The Chief Commissioner tenders his hearty thanks for these excellent results of their administration to the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnawis, C. I. E., and Rai Bahadur Narainswamy. The one failing is that Tahsildars have not rendered as much help as they should, and this is a matter for the Deputy Commissioner to look to.

9. In Wardha there has not been so much success. There is an increase of 3 schools and 64 pupils. Attendance has, however, decreased, and there is a falling off in Upper Primary passes. Results would probably have been better had the Council been in more satisfactory relations with the Educational Department. Members of Local Boards are commended for their visits to schools, a commendation which is somewhat exceptional.

10. Chanda suffered from scanty harvests, and education has shared in the general depression. Supervision, too, was somewhat deficient. With a large area and indifferent means of communication the work was more than one Inspector could overtake. This has been remedied by the appointment of a second. The educational work of the District Council is deserving of credit, the President, the Revd. Mr. Jacob, having specially earned the thanks of the Administration.

11. In Bhandara statistics indicate a check in the progress of education, and this is no doubt rightly attributed by the Inspector-General to injudicious and premature opening of schools in former years, the consequence of working for statistics. There is a decrease of 31 schools and 1,582 scholars, a result which may well serve as a warning. Considering that the district is a populous and comparatively prosperous one, and that the District Fund is very liberally assisted from Provincial revenues, it now shows somewhat backward in regard to public instruction, and the Chief Commissioner will hope to see an advance again, this time well-considered and lasting. The District Council, under Rao Bahadur Yado Rao, has done good work.

12. Balaghat shows an all-round improvement which, if slight, is satisfactory, considering that here too times have been bad and that the field is not a specially favourable one. There is an increase of 2 schools and 134 scholars, instruction has improved and buildings are being provided for combined schools. The School Board deserves credit for its work, but the Chief Commissioner notices with regret that here the Tahsildars were negligent in their duty.

13. Chhindwara is well reported on. The Chief Commissioner himself found the schools he visited in good order. The work of the District Council is commended, and the Local Board members form a gratifying exception to the general rule. The progress reported is, however, small considering the amount of leeway this district has to make up. The percentage of children under instruction, 4.27, is by far the lowest in the Provinces, and the actual number of scholars, 2,613, is also the lowest, although there are eight districts with a smaller population. With its increased grant the District Council should now endeavour to remove this reproach.

14. The percentage in Betul, 7.59, is very nearly the Provincial average, and, having regard to the circumstances of the district, the decision of the Deputy Commissioner and District Council to improve their existing schools before starting new ones is probably sound. Statistics therefore remain stationary. The provision of additional and improvement of existing school buildings is a most useful measure.

15. The improvement in Seoni is very marked. Schools have increased by 11 and scholars by 492. Fees, attendance and passes have also increased. The District Council has done good work, and Local Board members are also commended.

16. In Jubbulpore also the results of the year's work are satisfactory. There is an increase of 3 schools and 132 scholars and 516 in attendance. The local authorities have done good educational work, with the exception of the Murwara Local Board. The interest taken by private gentlemen in education also calls for notice.

17. The Saugor District has suffered severely from scarcity of late years, and the fact that education, as shown by the returns, has succeeded, nevertheless, in holding its own, is very satisfactory. The assignment for education from District Funds, being separately determined, was not liable to reduction for

famine relief-works, and the Chief Commissioner made up from Provincial revenues the deficit on account of remitted cesses. Thus the only respect in which education suffered financially was in fees and private subscriptions. Schools increased by 5 and scholars by 109. The district is badly provided with school-house accommodation. The District Council, under Mr. Hallifax, devotes much attention to education, but Local Boards have, as usual, been of but little assistance.

18. Damoh has also suffered from scarcity, but there the effect has been more severely felt. Schools have decreased by 3 and scholars by 394. Instruction, however, judged by the number of passes, has held its own. This the Inspector-General attributes to the fact that the children of the poorer classes, on whom bad times would fall with sufficient severity to keep them from school, do not as a rule make much show in the examinations. The work of the District Council, and especially that of Khan Bahadur Imdad Ali, is entitled to acknowledgment.

19. Narsinghpur continues to take a high place in educational matters. Mr. Kripa Shankar's work is uniformly well reported on, and the Deputy Commissioner and District Council have devoted much attention to education. Local Boards have as usual done little. One especially satisfactory feature in this district is the amount of private liberality. The Rani of Gangai and other public-spirited persons, have provided or assisted to provide 17 new school-houses.

20. There is an improvement in Hoshangabad, so far as statistics go. There are 3 new schools and 348 new pupils, and attendance improved by 309. But the Inspector-General complains of a want of energy and judgment on the part of the District Council and Local Boards, the staff of schoolmasters and the provision of school-houses being both badly managed.

21. In Nimar there is a decline of 330 scholars, the number of schools remaining the same. The Chief Commissioner has referred to this above; he does not think it reflects any discredit on the local authorities; the matter had the personal attention of the Deputy Commissioner. The decline in attendance is probably independently caused. The work of the District Council is commended.

22. Education in Raipur is in a satisfactory and progressive condition. The Inspector-General, however, sounds a note of warning against undue haste and want of thoroughness. The District Council is an efficient body and the Deputy Commissioner's supervision and direction are careful and thorough. There has been an arrangement of inspection in the Feudatories which will relieve the district staff of this duty. On the other hand the Council has taken over nine schools in the zamindaris.

23. In Bilaspur there has been an inconsiderable decrease in the number of scholars, which the Inspector-General attributes to a check in the rapid expansion of education in the last few years. The District Council has done good work, but inspection appears to be defective, and accommodation is still insufficient, though much has been done to remedy this last by private liberality. The inspection should improve when relieved of the charge of the Feudatory Schools.

24. The results in Sambalpur are not satisfactory, which is attributed to inadequate and inefficient inspection. The Deputy Inspector has been transferred and a Sub-Inspector added. There has been a decrease in schools and scholars in the district proper, but the schools in the large zamindaris of Bora-sambhar and Phuljhar have been taken over. The District Council has worked well, but Local Boards are as usual complained of. The Court and official language is, under the Chief Commissioner's orders, to be changed from Uriya to Hindi, and arrangements are being made for the provision of instruction in the latter language.

25. There was one school less in Mandla than in the previous year, but pupils have increased by 184. The Inspector-General is satisfied with the state of education, having regard to the poverty and backwardness of the

district, which he recommends for further assistance from Provincial revenues. This the Chief Commissioner had already granted in the revised determination of Provincial grants to Local Funds.

26. Municipal Committees have continued to conduct their schools efficiently and satisfactorily; Damoh, Khandwa, Gadawara, Chanda, Arvi, Chhindwara, Hinganghat and Seoni are specially noticed. The Inspector-General's remarks as to the necessity for better school-houses and for school libraries should receive attention. The Provincial grants to municipalities for education were also revised during the year, but in the main remained unaltered. Except Wardha, no municipality had done enough to deserve an increased grant; on the other hand, the schools were fairly well maintained on their original footing. The vesting in the hands of the Inspector-General of the power of appointment and transfer of teachers is a step on the good sense and utility of which the municipalities are to be congratulated.

27. The work of Tahsildars in the matter of education has been on the whole satisfactory. The Chief Commissioner notices the names of those commended in paragraph 41 of the report. The Inspector-General has abstained from pillorying defaulters, but he will no doubt bring to the notice of Commissioners the names of the few to whose neglect he refers. One important part of their educational work is to look after and encourage School Committees. The value of these bodies in the development of education has repeatedly been recognised.

28. The number of college students on the rolls was 337 against 336 in the previous year, the Jubbulpore College having 5 fewer, the Hislop 7 fewer and the Morris 13 more. The whole cost of college education fell from Rs. 45,901 to Rs. 45,513. This is due to a diminution of expenditure by Rs. 2,485 in the Morris College; the expenditure from Provincial Funds increased from Rs. 13,452 to Rs. 14,725. Fees increased by Rs. 874. The question of the rates to be levied is now under consideration. The results of the University Examinations were unfavourable; only 22 passed for B. A. and 45 for F. A. against 32 and 66 in the previous year. This the Inspector-General, after enquiry, looks on as confirming the suggestion made in last year's report of variations of standard in the Calcutta University Examinations. It is for the managers to say whether under the circumstances they accept his conclusion in favour of affiliation to Allahabad. The proposal has *prima facie* much to recommend it. In college administration the most important measure of the year was the undertaking of a hostel for the private accommodation of the number of students in Nagpur, of whom no less than 80 per cent. lived in hired lodgings without supervision or connections of any kind. The question was taken up by the Chief Commissioner, as one that pressed for early remedy, and the response of private generosity at the instance of the Commissioner of Nagpur was remarkable. No less than Rs. 20,000 were immediately subscribed, and with the aid of a Government grant of Rs. 10,000, sufficient funds have been provided to give to the majority of these young men suitable housing, companionship and supervision. An essential part of the scheme is that it shall provide the students with opportunity, now greatly wanting, for games and athletic exercises. Of all the projects initiated by Mr. Thompson during the year, none was more benevolent and beneficial than this, and the students of the Nagpur Colleges will long have cause to bear in grateful memory his efforts in their behalf.

29. One High School, that of the Mission at Hoshangabad, was brought on the books of the Department during the year, raising the total number to 13. Pupils in High Schools increased from 733 to 845, and the number who passed the Matriculation from 114 to 188. The High Schools are, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to see, all in a state of considerable efficiency. In them too the provision of hostels or boarding accommodation for the boys has received much attention. Partly from private liberality, partly from municipal and partly from Provincial Funds, hostels have been or are in course of being provided at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Bursanpur, Mandla, Badnur, Chhindwara, Seoni, Chanda, Bhandara, Dhamtari, Raipur and Bilaspur. The Chief Commissioner observes with satisfaction the steps that have been

taken to attach useful and wholesome libraries to all these hostels, and thoroughly agrees in the arrangements which the Inspector-General has made for their management. The High School in connection with the Jubbulpore College is about to be closed. The Saugor High School continues to maintain an excellent record. The Chief Commissioner has much pleasure in noting the high commendation the Inspector-General is able to bestow on the Hoshangabad High School. It does credit to the liberality and public spirit which founded it, and the assiduous and enlightened management of its Committee under Rai Bahadur Kalidas Chaudhri. The Raipur High School has also been successfully conducted and continues to hold the lead in the matter of physical training. The account of the Sambalpur High School is unsatisfactory. The three Jubbulpore High Schools—the Church Mission, the Anjuman Islamia and the Hitkarni Sabha—are all well reported on, though the latter failed in the Entrance Examination and its accommodation is bad. Nagpur has also three High Schools—the Hislop, the Neill and the Raja Raghoji and Balramdas. The two first are flourishing and successful institutions which are largely attended. The Hislop is deficient in physical instruction. The Neill has benefitted by the addition of a school library, largely due to Mr. Chitnavis' liberality.

30. English Middle Schools have increased from 65 to 66, and Vernacular Middle Schools from 196 to 200. There has recently been a reduction in the number of these, where there had been injudicious and unneeded extension beyond the primary stage. The number of pupils increased from 5,853 to 6,076 in English, and from 22,900 to 24,034 in Vernacular Schools. The number of Middle School passes in the English Schools fell from 640 to 526, the falling off being in the Northern Circle, which has lost ground in comparison with the Southern. In the former the schools that have done best are Khandwa, Gadchiroli and Solapur, and in the Southern Circle, Wardha, Chanda, Arvi and Seoni-Chhapara. There were two cases of fraud in connection with this examination. It may be noted that a proposal to amend the law so to make penal the personation of candidates at examinations is under the consideration of Government.

31. Primary education has been discussed above. There is a satisfactory increase in private subscription, which rose from Rs. 61,315 in the previous year to Rs. 64,490 in the year under report. The Inspector-General alludes to the effect of the measures introduced in 1893-94 for strengthening the subordinate inspectorate, providing qualified teachers, reducing the curriculum in Rural Schools and shortening the hours of attendance in such schools for the children of agriculturists. It is too early as yet to judge of the result of these steps, except perhaps that of improved inspection, which already begins to tell. School-houses are an urgent want; but private liberality has done much in this respect, and the times are, as the Inspector-General rightly remarks, unsuitable for pressing the people to assist.

32. The total figures show a decrease of 2 schools and increase of 662 scholars in the Feudatory States. The nine States whose schools are under the Department show an increase of 7 schools and 421 scholars, this occurring almost entirely in Raigarh, Khairagarh and Rajnandgaon. In the five States whose schools are independently managed there is a net decrease of 9 schools but an increase of 241 scholars. This result is due to Bamra, where there were 9 fewer schools but 155 more scholars. The statistics of this State are constantly varying. In Rairakhol and Sonpur there was an increase, and in Bastar a decrease. In the States that do their own inspection, the usual arrangement is that the headmaster of the head-quarters school inspects outlying schools. This is perhaps as good an arrangement as can be devised; with their small means the States can do more for education by spending the money directly on schools and dispensing with special inspection. Education has made as much progress as was to be expected. Kawardha and Sarangarh are especially commended. The Patna, Raigarh, Khairagarh, Rajnandgaon and Bastar schools have also done fairly well. The Inspector-General's remarks on education in the Feudatories generally, particularly in Kanker, Bamra and Khairagarh, are commended to the attention of the Political Agent and the Commissioner of Chhattisgarh.

33. The arrangements for training teachers are, firstly, a training institution at Nagpur under an European Superintendent which trains for secondary as well as primary schools, a Normal School at Jubbulpore which trains for Vernacular Hindi Schools only, and a similar institution at Raipur to supply Chhattisgarh with teachers. Besides these there are training classes in two Sambalpur schools for Uriya masters and in 61 Vernacular Middle Schools. The Female Normal School at Jubbulpore trains women teachers. The total number of male teachers in training in Normal Schools rose from 184 to 206, and of women from 16 to 26. The number of successful students rose from 116 to 144. Expenditure fell from 34,838 to 33,555. This is due to the reduction of the number of the training classes attached to Vernacular Middle Schools from 102 to 61. These classes have not been a success. On the other hand, the special schools have done well. The Nagpur institution does credit to Mr. Spence's management. The Jubbulpore schools, both male and female, have also been successful, and the Raipur school has shown great improvement.

34. Law, in the Central Provinces as elsewhere, is a popular, perhaps the most popular, profession for educated youths. The Jubbulpore Law Class increased its number from 43 to 49; the Nagpur Class remained stationary at 68, but in the previous year as many as 20 new students had joined. Two students from the former took the LL.B. degree at Allahabad, and four from the latter the B. L. at Calcutta. It is unfortunate that other professions suffer from the prejudice against anything partaking in any degree of the mechanical. Hard work, if it is "dirty work," as in the instance the Inspector-General quotes in paragraph 78, is not congenial to the Indian pupil. The number of students in the Agricultural School, Nagpur, has fallen from 21 to 17, and even these are for the most part below the matriculation standard. It is probable that arrangements, which the Chief Commissioner has recently approved in the Revenue Department, will give this school a more practical direction and make it more attractive. The Engineering Class at Jubbulpore shows exactly the same decrease, from 21 to 17. The Inspector-General attributes the unpopularity of agriculture as a study to the difficulty passed students have in finding employment. This is certainly not the case with Engineers, for whom railway extensions and public works under Government, local bodies and contractors, offer a wide and, as far as the educated youths of the Provinces are concerned, a wasted field. Even technical studentships are offered almost in vain to men who crowd to clerical service even as unpaid apprentices. Instruction in medicine is not held in such disrepute. Students come forward to take stipends, though the profession does not offer sufficient attractions to induce young men to take it up at their own expense.

35. Female education unfortunately makes little progress. The number of secondary schools for girls increased by 1, and the number of primary schools diminished by 8, though the total number of pupils rose from 6,722 to 6,743. Some of the large towns are less favourable to female education than the villages. This is not perhaps to be wondered at. Women often take a large, sometimes a controlling, part in village management; while petty social ambition in towns seeks after the "parda." The curriculum in Girls' Schools has been simplified and adapted to their special needs. The zenana missions are doing excellent work in the education of girls, the remarkable success of Miss Branch in Jubbulpore being a reward justly earned by her zeal and perseverance.

36. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians remained the same as in the previous year, 13. Pupils have, however, decreased from 1,184 to 1,109. The percentage of attendance also fell from 83 to 76, an unsatisfactory result. All the schools are well reported on, though the Inspector-General fears that the St. Francis de Sales' School at Nagpur has somewhat deteriorated from its former high standard.

37. The Rajkumar College promises to justify the hopes created by its successful inception. It has now 21 pupils. Moreover, the Chief Commissioner is aware that the College has now a firm basis of popularity with the Chiefs and Zamindars of Chhattisgarh, and that there is no fear of a future failing of the supply of pupils. The Chief Commissioner again visited the College last

August and was struck with the robust health and ready cheerfulness the boys show and with the excellent tone already manifest. Mr. Oswell has made an excellent beginning.

38. The Chief Commissioner's cordial acknowledgments will be conveyed to the societies, ladies and gentlemen named in Chapter X. Mr. Thompson has continued to administer the department with an ability, assiduity and practical good sense which leave their mark in every branch of his work, and of which his excellent report is only a single evidence.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution (with the usual number of spare copies) be submitted to the Government of India, in the Home Department, and that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Education for information and guidance; also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Central Provinces Gazette*, and that copies, bound with the report, be distributed as usual.

[True Extract.]

A. L. SAUNDERS,

Offg. Chief Secretary.

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1894-95.

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No. D-2890 of 1895.

FROM

GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., B. A.,

OFFG. INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 26th July 1895.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the state and progress of Education in the Central Provinces for the official year 1894-95.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

2. The following comparative statement summarises the statistics of all classes of educational institutions in the Central Provinces for the last two years. Institutions have increased by 21 and scholars by 949, while the average number enrolled and the average daily attendance have increased respectively by 2,994 and 2,610. There are now 2,399 schools in the Provinces, with 150,781 pupils—the average number of pupils in a school being 63. The fee collection has also increased from Rs. 1,22,082 to Rs. 1,27,597. The progress thus indicated is general, though small compared with the increments of the previous years. But the previous years were years of rapid expansion of Primary Schools on the Combined System with special grants for the purpose. The progress of the past year is hardly so much as was expected; but considering the unfavourable character of the season and the prevalence of disease, it is satisfactory to find that the schools have at least maintained their ground, and that progress has been made in several important respects. Any further considerable expansion is not to be expected with the funds at present available, nor indeed is it desirable to open more new schools till the recent gains have been secured and consolidated. During the year, the efforts of the Department were directed less to expansion, than to the efficient instruction of the pupils already collected in the schools. Last year progress was most marked at the extremes of the educational system. In the year under review, Colleges and Primary Schools are stationary. Progress is most marked in Secondary Schools. These figures represent only schools under inspection by the Department or by officers under its control. If to these be

added schools in Feudatory States, inspected by officers appointed by the Chiefs themselves, there are 2,477 schools and 154,667 pupils :—

Class of Institution.			1893-94.			1894-95.				
			Institu- tions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.	Institu- tions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.		
Colleges	...	...	3	336	112	3	337	112		
Secondary...	{	High Schools...	...	12	733	61	13	845	65	
		Middle Schools	{ English	...	65	5,853	89	66	6,076	93
			{ Vernacular	...	196	22,960	117	200	24,034	120
Primary ...	{	English	...	7	407	58	6	355	59	
		Vernacular (Upper and Lower) ..	...	1,924	112,330	58	1,947	111,866	58	
Special ...	{	English and Vernacular Schools for males.	...	10	475	47	10	499	50	
		Vernacular Schools for females...	...	1	16	16	1	26	26	
Females ...	{	Secondary Schools.	{ English	...	7	157	22	7	158	22
			{ Vernacular	...	6	337	56	7	411	59
		Primary Schools	{ English	...	6	428	71	7	428	61
			{ Vernacular	...	141	5,800	41	132	5,746	43
Total			...	2,378	149,832	63	2,399	150,781	63	

Features of the year's opera-
tions.

3. The principal features of the year's operations are summed up in the following paragraphs :—

First, as regards management and progress :—

- (1) The establishment of schools on the Combined System out of the special allotment for the purpose of Rs. 50,000 is now complete. With this sum 642 schools have been established, affording a primary vernacular education to 29,741 pupils. Of these, 203 were inspected in the past cold season by the Inspectors of Schools and myself, and the opinion formed of them is generally favourable. Some, indeed, were found equal to ordinary Council Schools. These are cheap schools, costing an average of Rs. 77 each, less than half the cost of educating a graduate for one year in a Government College; there is not much show in the school-houses where they exist; the appliances are simple, and sometimes rude. Still they answer the purpose for which they were intended, and, for so far, they do it in a satisfactory manner. As noted in the Chief Commissioner's review of last year's report, these schools to all intents and purposes are departmental schools; but being within the area of District Council influence, it is well to manage them, as much as possible, on the model of Council Schools and by the same agency.
- (2) Keeping in mind the recommendations of the Education Commission, that the Department should gradually withdraw from the direct management of Secondary Schools, and that the extension of secondary education should generally be left to the operation of the grant-in-aid system, the Chief Commissioner resolved to close the High Department of the Government College, Jubbulpore, and to leave secondary education to the three aided High Schools already existing in that place. Accordingly, the preparatory class of that institution was closed after the late University Examinations, the Entrance Class being kept open for another year in order to pass through the High School Course those pupils already on the roll. The High School will be finally

closed after the Entrance Examination of 1896. Ample notice of the change was given to the aided High Schools, and preparations were made by those institutions for the instruction of larger numbers than usual. Besides closing the Collegiate High School, it was resolved to remove the College itself from the remote unhealthy part of the town where it was situated. In accordance with this resolution, the College was removed at the beginning of the present session to the buildings lately occupied by the Rajkumar School. This change is referred to under "Jubbulpore College" in paragraph 44.

- (3) The bifurcation of studies in High Schools, recommended by the Education Commission, has now been carried out in all Government institutions affiliated to the Allahabad University, and all the students who lately appeared for the Scientific, or Practical Matriculation Course, called the School Final Examination, passed. A similar bifurcation is being introduced into two High Schools under private management, leaving only one High School affiliated to the Allahabad University in which no such division of studies exists. Schools that send candidates for Entrance to the Calcutta University can do nothing till the University leads the way.
- (4) It was noticed in last year's report that, to obviate the complaints made against our vernacular schools of teaching more than was necessary and keeping boys in school for the greater part of the day, thus depriving parents of their assistance in the fields and prolonging the whole period of school life, a very simple curriculum had been sanctioned for Rural Schools, and that the hours of attendance had been shortened. The new rural curriculum (*vide* Appendix A) was introduced during the year, and the hours of attendance in school reduced. These changes have generally been well received, but it is too soon to speak of their ultimate effects.
- (5) Orders have been issued reducing considerably the number of Vernacular Middle Schools. These schools follow the curriculum for Middle (Town) Vernacular Schools, and are intended to afford a Middle School education to artizans, traders and the leisured classes in large villages and small towns. But Middle Schools had gradually been extended to rural tracts where they were not only not needed, but were distasteful to the people. These latter have now been reduced to the primary grade.
- (6) Visitors to Middle and High Schools have often remarked on the inferior quality of the penmanship. The Chief Commissioner himself has noted that it is capable of improvement. This matter has received more attention than usual in the past year. The old copy-books, with sharp-pointed sloping letters, have been discarded, and Arnold's copy-books, with round, upright, "Civil Service" writing introduced. It will take some time for the change to work up through the classes, but for so far a distinct improvement is noticeable. Efforts, at the same time, have been made to improve Hindi writing by the introduction of improved copy-books.
- (7) The excellent example of the Jubbulpore Municipality in granting aid to all Primary Schools within Municipal limits, irrespective of creed, deserves prominent mention. This is more particularly referred to in paragraph 12. It is hoped the example will not be lost on other Municipalities.
- (8) Considerable diversity of practice existed among District Councils in regard to the preparation of pay-bills and the payment of masters' salaries, and also in regard to the distribution of grants-in-aid. Deputy Inspectors were obliged to stay for long periods at head-quarters to see that bills were made out and pay disbursed, to the detriment of their more legitimate work.

Orders (*rile* Appendix B) have now been issued requiring District Councils to make out the pay-bills of their own servants, and regulating the mode of all grant-in-aid payments.

- (9) The orders of the Chief Commissioner contained in Resolution No. 237, dated 21st January 1895, direct that after 1st January 1896, the Court Language of Sambalpur shall be Hindi. In accordance with these orders, measures were taken to extend a knowledge of Hindi in the district and to afford facilities for its acquisition. A Hindi Branch School already existed in Sambalpur, and it has been made the means of instructing officials in Hindi. A Hindi School was opened for the police force, and also one at Burgharh for Tahsili officials and for boys of the Middle School. With a view to teachers qualifying in Hindi and teaching it as a second language in the schools, five teachers are to be sent to Raipur to study Hindi for six months at a time; and to encourage teachers to qualify in it privately, the District Council has offered four bonuses of Rs. 25 each in the present year to those who pass. There is no intention of superseding Uriya by Hindi in the schools. One of the chief objects, in an educational point of view, is to qualify the Uriya by speech to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the opening up of his country by the railway for trade and intercourse with surrounding districts.
- (10) In the previous year, arrangements were made by which teachers while undergoing a course of training in the Agricultural Class should receive their full pay. This boon was extended, with excellent effect, in the year under review, to masters of Secondary Schools while attending the Training Institution.
- (11) In the past year, the power of appointment and transfer of masters in Municipal Schools, surrendered to the Department by nearly all Municipal Committees, has been exercised to the advantage of the schools and masters. A pension scheme for teachers employed by Municipal Committees and District Councils is now under consideration.
- (12) During the year, the co-operation of the Education Department was accorded to the Post Office in diffusing a knowledge of postal facilities, postal rules, the proper way of addressing letters and filling up money-orders. A summary of postal information was prepared by the Postal Department in the various vernaculars of the Provinces, and a copy sent to every school. The contents of the summary are occasionally taught to the boys of the higher classes, who should now be able to address an envelope properly and to fill up a money-order.

Second, as regards discipline and moral training :—

- (13) The urgent need for hostel accommodation for the large numbers of students from the surrounding districts, attending the Colleges and High Schools of Nagpur, was insisted on in last year's report. On inspecting these institutions in the rains, I found there were 562 such students, of whom only 108 resided with friends or relatives, the remaining 454 living in hired lodgings without any kind of supervision. This state of matters was reported to the Chief Commissioner, who took an early opportunity of visiting the schools and Colleges of Nagpur. The want of hostels and the desire for them were so evident that Mr. Woodburn encouraged the managers of the Colleges to private effort for the purpose of providing boarding accommodation, and set an example of liberality by heading the subscription list himself. The movement was a popular one. It was taken up by Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, I. C. S., on assuming the Commissionership of Nagpur, who, by his personal efforts, succeeded in raising more than the sum that was originally thought necessary for the purpose. It was considered that, to provide a hostel for

Morris College and another for Hislop College, a sum of Rs. 30,000 would be required (Rs. 20,000 from private sources and Rs. 10,000 as a grant-in-aid from Provincial Revenue). The total amount of subscription received up to the 25th July was Rs. 20,413. This, with Rs 10,000 added from Provincial Revenue, will be divided equally between the two local aided Colleges, to provide a hostel for each. Plans are now being prepared, and work will be commenced immediately after the rains.

- (14) Of the many means used to raise the tone and discipline of a school, none, I am convinced, is more effective in India than physical training. To drill, gymnastics and *deshi kasrat* all inspecting officers give great attention, and generally it may be said the effect of these exercises on the physique of the pupils and the tone of the schools is excellent. It is now the exception to find a school in which drill is not taught or in which gymnastic apparatus does not exist. But the want of gymnastic apparatus is not accepted as an excuse for neglecting physical training, for the system of *deshi kasrat*, without any apparatus, answers admirably all the purposes of the more expensive English gymnasium.
- (15) The suggestions of the Society for the Diffusion of Sound and Wholesome Literature were considered and disposed of during the year. The question was how to provide for English readers, in High and Middle Schools, attractive and wholesome literature, so as, on the one hand, to cultivate a taste for reading, and, on the other, to discourage the spreading desire for trashy, and, too often, immoral books. It was decided to divide all High and Middle School libraries into books suitable for students' libraries, and books of reference, text-books, &c., required for school use. This has been done. The former are called Hostel Libraries, because they are placed in hostels attached to Middle and High Schools, under the charge of the Prefect, and accessible to the boys of the school under certain rules. It is thought that *quasi*-ownership imparted to the libraries, by putting them in charge of the boys themselves, will create an interest in them and induce boys to resort to them. The scheme has been well received, and a considerable amount of local contribution, private and municipal, has been called forth in aid of these libraries. The local contribution will be increased by a grant from the Text-Book Committees, for whose approval lists of the additions it is proposed to make to the libraries must be submitted. An allotment of Rs. 1,000 from Provincial Funds has been made for the purpose. It has often been mentioned as a reproach to Indian students that, after completing their University career, they generally lose all taste for study. The reproach, I regret to say, is not without application to these Provinces. It is remarkable how few men, after obtaining a situation, continue to study. As officers of the Department, old College students must study the work they are engaged in; but I fear their studies do not go much beyond that. If the formation of Hostel Libraries should foster a taste for study that, in even five cases out of a 100, continued in after life, the trouble of establishing them would be fully repaid.
- (16) With regard to "counteracting the growth of tendencies unfavourable to discipline and favourable to irreverence in schools and colleges" (Government of India, Home Department) Resolution No. ^{6, Education}₃₇₁₋₈₃, dated the 17th August 1889), no text-books having a direct bearing on conduct and morality have been prepared in these Provinces. The preparation and distribution of text-books is specially referred to in paragraph 98. Here, it may be stated, that High Schools and Colleges must follow the courses prescribed by the University. The text-books in use in English Schools—"The Orient Readers"—have an indirect moral ten-

dency; and special care has been taken in preparing the new Hindi Readers to insert lessons inculcating moral precepts, respect for authority and reverence for religion.

- (17) With regard to text-books generally, a custom had sprung up of substituting cheap unauthorized books for those sanctioned by the Department. This custom was fostered by the multiplication of printing presses anxious to obtain work and by budding authors anxious to write for money. Such books should never have been allowed by Inspecting Officers, and steps have been taken to eradicate them.
- (18) The scholarship rules have been revised; the revised rules, as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner, are given in Appendix C.
- (19) All Normal Schools are now in a high state of efficiency. In former years, two or perhaps three fulfilled the object for which such schools are established; at present, all, male and female, are successfully managed, and the training of teachers, in both the theoretical and practical knowledge of their profession, is in a very satisfactory state.

4. The following statement shows the increase and decrease of schools and scholars in each District and Circle:—

District.				Area in square miles.	Population.	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase.		Decrease.	
						Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Northern Circle.	Jubbulpore	...	...	3,948	748,146	192	12,290	193	12,600	1	310	...	...
	Saugor	...	...	4,007	591,743	129	8,056	134	8,180	5	24	...	...
	Damoh	...	...	2,831	325,613	85	4,525	82	4,127	...	...	3	398
	Mandla	...	...	5,056	339,373	62	2,785	60	2,941	...	156	2	...
	Hoshangabad	...	...	4,749	548,404	137	7,222	143	7,627	6	405	...	...
	Narsinghpur	...	...	1,916	367,026	111	7,013	111	7,272	...	259	...	...
	Nimar	...	...	3,357	253,486	122	5,997	122	5,728	...	...	...	269
Southern Circle.	Nagpur	...	...	3,843	757,862	210	15,235	222	16,428	12	1,193	...	...
	Chhindwara	...	...	4,680	407,464	40	2,584	42	2,613	2	29	...	...
	Seoni	...	...	3,198	370,767	54	3,554	65	4,067	11	513	...	...
	Betul	...	...	3,824	323,196	69	3,646	69	3,681	...	33	...	...
	Chanda	...	...	10,749	697,610	133	7,062	133	6,932	...	...	...	150
	Wardha	...	...	2,428	400,854	125	6,413	128	6,474	3	61	...	...
	Balaghat	...	...	3,139	383,331	64	3,874	66	3,966	2	122	...	...
Eastern Circle.	Bhandara	...	...	3,968	742,850	179	9,409	148	7,823	...	...	31	1,586
	Raipur	...	...	11,724	1,584,427	215	20,427	227	20,907	12	480	...	...
	Do. Feudatory States	...	...	3,385	483,717	35	2,487	83	2,403	...	...	2	84
	Sambalpur	...	...	4,948	793,413	152	8,897	146	8,490	...	...	6	407
	Do. Feudatory States	...	...	11,897	1,230,174	89	5,006	101	5,565	12	559	...	...
	Bilaspur	...	...	8,341	1,164,158	154	12,060	153	11,626	...	...	1	434
	Do. Feudatory States	...	...	936	117,187	21	1,278	21	1,301	...	23	...	...
Bastar		...	...	13,082	310,884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	1,15,936	12,944,805	2,373	1,49,832	2,399	1,50,781	20	949	...	...

In the Northern Circle, there is an increase of 7 schools and 487 pupils. Two districts, Damoh and Nimar, show a decrease of pupils, the former owing to bad seasons; but for the decrease in the latter no very satisfactory reason has been assigned. In the Southern Circle, there is a decrease of one school and an increase of 215 pupils. There is a large increase of pupils in Nagpur, owing, chiefly, to opening additional schools on the Combined System, and to improvement in aided schools in Nagpur City. Seoni also shows creditable increase. The improvement in these districts is neutralized by the decline in schools and scholars in Bhandara which is referred to in paragraph 25. In the Eastern Circle, there is an increase of 15 schools and 137 scholars. Raipur and the Feudatory States of Sambalpur show considerable progress—while Sambalpur and

Bilaspur have lost a number of learners, the former owing to unsatisfactory supervision, the latter owing to the consolidation that is apt to follow too rapid an advance.

5. This statement shows, district by district, the percentage of children under instruction, compared with those of school-going age. —

District.	Children of school-going-age.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER INSTRUCTION.		PERCENTAGE.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Jubbulpore ...	1,12,221	12,290	12,600	10.94	11.22
Saugor ...	88,761	8,056	8,180	9.08	9.21
Damoh ...	48,842	4,525	4,127	9.27	8.44
Mandla ...	50,906	2,785	2,941	5.47	5.77
Hoshangabad ...	82,274	7,222	7,627	8.77	9.26
Narsinghpur ...	55,054	7,013	7,272	12.73	13.20
Nimar ...	38,023	5,997	5,728	15.77	15.06
Nagpur ...	113,679	15,225	16,428	13.39	14.45
Chhindwara ...	61,124	2,584	2,613	4.14	4.27
Seoni ...	55,615	3,554	4,067	6.39	7.31
Betul ...	48,479	3,648	3,681	7.52	7.59
Chanda ...	1,04,641	7,082	6,932	6.77	6.62
Wardha ...	60,128	8,413	6,474	10.66	10.76
Balaghat ...	57,499	3,874	3,996	6.73	6.94
Bhandara ...	1,11,427	9,409	7,823	8.44	7.02
Raipur ...	2,37,664	20,427	20,907	8.59	8.79
Sambalpur ...	1,19,462	8,897	8,490	7.45	7.09
Bilaspur ...	1,74,624	12,060	11,626	6.91	6.66
Raipur Feudatory States ...	1,19,190	2,487	2,403	2.09	2.01
Sambalpur do. ...	1,34,526	5,006	5,565	2.71	3.02
Bilaspur do. ...	17,581	1,278	1,301	7.27	7.40
Total ...	19,41,720	1,49,832	1,50,781	7.7	7.8 nearly.

The increase in the total number of learners being small compared with the previous year, there is no appreciable advance in the percentage of learners. In Nimar, Nagpur and Narsinghpur, the pupils being chiefly males, about 28 per cent. of the boys of suitable age are under instruction. Jubbulpore and Wardha may also be included in the districts in which education has made satisfactory advance. Hoshangabad, specially referred to in the Chief Commissioner's review of last year's report, has made some advance, but the reference required by the Chief Commissioner only showed that the small attendance at school was owing to the apathy of the people and their ignorance of the benefits of education.

In Mandla and the Satpura Districts, thinly inhabited, villages being small and far between, only one boy in eight is at school. Notwithstanding the recent rapid advance of Primary Education in the Chhattisgarh Division, only one boy in every seven is at school. It is not likely that the Satpura and Chhattisgarh Districts will, in the near future, advance to the percentage of learners in the five districts noted above; but it is plain that when funds permit there is an extensive field in the Satpura Districts and in the Chhattisgarh territories for the extension of education.

6. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India (Home Department letter No. 7 Edn.—191, dated the 28th March 1895), the following table is inserted, in preparation for the quinquennial report on Education in India. For the purpose of this table, the Central Provinces are divided into

tracts, the districts of which resemble each other in population, natural features and educational progress:—

Group.	District.	Population.	No. of children of school-going age.	1892-93.						1893-94.						1894-95.					
				Total number of children under instruction.	No. of students in special schools.	No. of boys in secondary stage.	No. of boys in primary stage.	No. of girls under instruction.	Total number of children under instruction.	No. of students in special schools.	No. of boys in secondary stage.	No. of boys in primary stage.	No. of girls under instruction.	Total number of children under instruction.	No. of students in special schools.	No. of boys in secondary stage.	No. of boys in primary stage.	No. of girls under instruction.			
I THE NERBUDA VALLEY.	Saugor	591,743	88,761	7,179	...	650	5,545	984	8,055	...	704	6,190	1,162	8,180	6,237	1,257	...	698	6,237	1,257	
	Damoh	325,613	43,842	4,250	...	321	3,743	210	4,525	...	306	3,997	222	4,127	3,606	234	...	287	3,606	234	
	Jubbulpore	743,146	112,221	11,141	239	979	1,195	8,728	1,195	12,290	222	933	9,871	1,221	12,600	10,144	1,191	980	10,144	1,191	
	Narsinghpur	367,023	55,054	6,811	...	419	5,758	634	7,013	...	459	5,958	596	7,272	6,202	601	...	469	6,202	601	
	Hoshangabad	545,404	82,374	5,995	...	553	5,135	304	7,222	...	656	6,307	239	7,627	6,628	259	...	740	6,628	259	
	Total	2,581,022	387,152	35,405	239	2,925	28,915	3,327	39,106	262	3,041	32,323	3,460	39,806	32,617	3,542	...	3,102	32,617	3,542	
	Percentage	...	...	9.1	...	1.5	11.9	1.7	10.1	...	1.6	15.7	1.75	10.3	16.9	1.8	...	1.68	16.9	1.8	
II THE SATPURA RANGE.	Nimar	253,438	38,043	6,036	...	378	5,451	207	5,997	...	386	5,490	121	5,728	5,188	132	...	408	5,188	132	
	Betul	323,193	43,479	3,603	...	179	3,383	36	3,648	...	169	3,445	33	3,681	3,459	40	...	182	3,459	40	
	Chhindwara	407,401	61,124	2,555	...	210	2,317	28	2,584	...	191	2,363	31	2,613	2,355	31	...	227	2,355	31	
	Seoni	370,767	55,615	3,015	...	179	2,597	239	3,554	...	165	3,140	249	4,067	3,668	225	...	174	3,668	225	
	Balaghat	381,331	67,499	3,454	...	163	3,255	66	3,874	...	174	3,633	67	3,993	3,795	61	...	140	3,795	61	
	Mandla	339,373	50,903	1,727	...	151	1,405	171	2,785	...	133	2,463	184	2,941	2,578	205	...	168	2,578	205	
	Total	2,077,647	311,646	20,420	...	1,260	18,413	747	22,442	...	1,233	20,534	685	23,026	21,043	684	...	1,289	21,043	684	
	Percentage	...	...	6.5	...	.8	11.9	.5	7.2	...	.79	13.1	.4	7.4	13.5	.4	...	.82	13.5	.4	
III THE MARATHA COUNTRY.	Wardha	439,654	60,128	6,197	101	610	5,350	136	6,413	107	567	5,610	129	6,471	6,684	118	...	561	6,684	118	
	Nagpur	787,832	113,679	13,702	312	1,953	10,503	957	15,225	403	2,164	11,039	1,019	16,428	12,751	917	...	2,351	12,751	917	
	Bhandara	743,850	111,427	8,811	...	283	8,187	398	9,403	...	358	8,655	396	7,823	7,211	211	...	401	7,211	211	
	Chanda	697,610	104,641	6,360	...	331	5,935	94	7,082	...	392	6,585	105	6,932	6,349	122	...	401	6,349	122	
	Total	2,599,176	389,875	35,130	413	3,285	29,897	1,555	38,129	510	3,431	32,489	1,649	37,657	31,995	1,368	...	3,774	31,995	1,368	
	Percentage	...	...	9.0	...	1.7	15.3	.8	9.8	...	1.8	19.6	.84	9.7	16.4	.7	...	1.9	16.4	.7	
IV CHHATTISGARH COUNTRY.	Raipur	2,379,028	356,954	20,635	43	710	13,107	1,770	22,914	45	735	20,084	2,050	23,310	20,316	2,195	...	758	20,316	2,195	
	Bilaspur	1,291,345	192,205	10,595	...	213	10,035	312	13,398	...	390	12,526	422	12,927	12,183	499	...	245	12,183	499	
	Sambalpur	2,026,537	303,938	13,019	10	435	11,823	720	13,903	10	439	12,550	904	14,055	12,714	859	...	472	12,714	859	
	Total	5,695,960	853,047	44,269	63	1,414	39,995	2,802	50,155	65	1,564	43,160	3,376	50,292	45,297	3,553	...	1,475	45,297	3,553	
	Percentage	...	...	5.1	...	.33	9.3	.6	5.8	...	.37	10.6	.8	5.9	10.8	.85	...	.34	10.8	.85	
	GRAND TOTAL	12,944,805	1,941,720	135,225	710	8,864	117,220	8,431	149,832	827	9,329	130,563	9,170	150,781	131,062	9,157	...	9,700	131,062	9,157	
	PERCENTAGE	...	...	7.0	...	.9	12.7	.9	7.7	...	.95	13.4	.94	7.8	13.5	.94	...	1.0	13.5	.94	

Distribution of pupils according to caste and race.

7. The caste and race of pupils under instruction are as follows:—

Caste or Race.		Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Technical schools.	Total.	Number of children of school-going age.	Percentage of children of school-going age under instruction.
Males.	Native Christians	3	178	266	1	448	490	91.6
	Hindus	424	26,767	95,388	347	1,22,926	7,92,746	15.5
	Mahomedans	18	2,944	6,714	30	9,706	23,859	40.7
	Parsis	4	25	12	...	41	1,55,155	6.7
	Gonds, &c.	...	377	4,590	2	4,969		
	Others	1	476	4,894	2	5,373		
Total.		450	30,767	1,11,864	382	1,43,463	9,72,250	14.7
Females.	Native Christians	...	69	186	...	255	450	56.6
	Hindus	...	302	5,221	26	5,549	7,88,036	.7
	Mahomedans	...	56	268	...	324	22,562	.1
	Parsis	...	...	3	...	3	1,57,348	.04
	Gonds, &c.	...	...	52	...	52		
	Others	...	...	16	...	16		
Total		..	427	5,746	26	6,199	9,68,436	.64
GRAND TOTAL		450	31,196	1,17,610	408	1,49,662	19,40,686	7.6

In Primary Schools for boys, the number of Mahomedan learners has decreased by 234, while in Secondary Schools there is an increase of 113. The decline in Mahomedan learners is to be regretted. There are more Gonds and aborigines at school than last year, the increase being in the Satpura Districts. Through a mistake in last year's returns, Native Christian girls were returned at 253 in excess of the actual figures; and the percentage of such girls at school was given at 94. The figures in this year's report may be accepted as correct. The reduced percentage is 56.6.

Classification of pupils according to wealth and occupation.

8. In this table pupils are classed according to wealth and occupation:—

Classification of pupils.				1893-94.	1894-95.
Richer classes	...	...	...	447	607
Middle classes	Government service	...	...	3,119	3,421
	Private service	...	...	3,123	3,265
	Estates	...	...	6,961	6,939
	Professions	...	...	3,341	4,226
	Trades	...	...	4,358	4,487
Total				20,902	22,338
Poorer classes	Government service	...	...	16,420	4,602
	Private service	...	...	...	9,368
	Agriculture	...	...	57,573	57,457
	Trades	...	...	15,902	16,545
	Skilled labour	...	...	11,170	12,332
	Common labour	...	...	18,459	17,312
	Miscellaneous	...	...	8,959	10,220
Total				1,28,483	1,27,836
GRAND TOTAL				1,49,837	1,50,781

Some of the anomalies that appeared in the corresponding table of last year's report have disappeared. Care and attention have been given to the classification of this table, and I believe it is nearer to facts than last year. The number of children of the richer classes (with incomes of more than Rs. 5,000) is now put at 607. I think this figure is still too low. As mentioned in last year's report, parents misrepresent their incomes to avoid an enhanced fee on the sliding scale. A scrutiny of a few schools made during the year, for instance, the Middle School, Khandwa, showed that this was the case. As the year was an unfavourable one generally, the scrutiny was not made general. 22,338 pupils are now classed as belonging to the middle classes, with incomes above Rs. 200 and below Rs. 5,000. Amongst the poorer classes, under "Government service"

had previously been classed both the children of persons in Government service and those in private employment. There are still more than 9,000 children of Government servants at school, or nearly one-seventeenth of the whole.

9. The following statement shows the distribution of pupils according to languages studied:—

Distribution of Pupils.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.		1893-94.											1894-95.																				
			Number of schools.	CLASSICAL.					VERNACULAR.					Number of schools.	CLASSICAL.					VERNACULAR.														
	1893-94.	1894-95.		English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	French.	Hindi.	Marathi.	Urdu.	Tamil.		Telugu.	Oriya.	Gujarati.	Bengali.	English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	French.	Hindi.	Marathi.	Urdu.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Oriya.	Gujarati.	Bengali.		
Hindus	...	...	1,27,406	1,38,475	2,378	8,125	98	990	9	230	113	92,306	37,816	3,105	275	702	12,684	327	47	2,398	8,378	71	1,090	14	171	178	94,211	36,685	3,284	342	1,046	12,478	308	99
Mahomedans	...	...	10,168	10,030																														
Native Christians	...	...	919	703																														
Parsis	...	...	46	44																														
Gonds, Mahars and others	...	...	10,100	10,410																														
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	1,194	1,119																														
Total	...	...	1,49,832	1,50,781																														

The comparative statement of the languages studied presents only two points worthy of notice—the continued decline in the number of Latin learners, and the increase of English pupils. The decline of Latin, in schools for Europeans and Eurasians, is not to be regretted, as it is being replaced by a vernacular.

10. The expenditure on Education, according to Departmental returns, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Colleges and Schools.		1893-94.			1894-95.		
		Total expenditure.	Receipts from all local sources.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.	Total expenditure.	Receipts from all local sources.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	{ Government	16,154	6,683	9,471	17,454	6,710	10,744
	{ Aided	29,747	25,766	3,981	28,059	24,078	3,981
Secondary Schools.							
For Boys	{ Government	43,043	20,764	22,279	43,989	19,507	24,482
	{ Local Fund and Municipal	1,33,444	1,06,405	27,039	1,39,295	1,12,641	26,654
	{ Native States	7,897	7,897	...	8,177	8,177	...
	{ Aided	64,954	46,192	18,762	66,911	46,881	20,030
	{ Unaided	3,033	3,033	...	11,021	11,021	...
For Girls	{ Government	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Local Fund and Municipal	564	564	...	591	591	...
	{ Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Aided	14,942	9,538	4,804	12,606	7,971	4,635
	{ Unaided	76	76	...	837	837	...
Primary Schools.							
For Boys	{ Government	8,235	2,018	6,217	7,557	1,149	6,408
	{ Local Fund and Municipal	1,55,093	1,28,649	26,444	1,64,628	1,45,732	18,896
	{ Native States	15,729	15,729	...	14,755	14,755	...
	{ Aided	1,14,195	66,956	47,239	1,15,366	69,772	45,594
	{ Unaided	4,600	4,600	...	4,141	4,141	...
For Girls	{ Government	917	...	917	1,197	247	950
	{ Local Fund and Municipal	14,893	12,137	2,756	14,962	13,316	1,646
	{ Native States	764	764	...	816	816	...
	{ Aided	35,125	24,456	10,669	39,174	26,934	12,240
	{ Unaided	474	474	...	1,176	1,176	...
Training Schools for Masters		27,432	...	27,432	25,790	15	25,775
Do. for Mistresses		7,406	...	7,406	7,790	...	7,790
Agricultural school		3,292	...	3,292	3,321	...	3,321
Practical Engineering school		3,367	...	3,367	2,811	...	2,811
Drawing Schools		294	113	181	300	120	180
Law Classes		3,360	3,195	165	3,494	3,368	126
Buildings		53,764	41,563	12,196	71,476	51,540	19,936
Furniture		10,598	8,267	2,331	19,877	11,795	8,082
Direction		25,806	...	25,806	30,483	...	30,483
Inspection		76,094	1,974	74,120	81,773	3,280	78,493
Scholarships		27,537	14,148	13,389	27,246	13,261	13,985
Miscellaneous		6,749	...	6,749	5,926	86	5,840
Total		9,08,978	5,51,966	3,57,012	9,72,999	5,99,917	3,73,082

The total expenditure on Education has increased by Rs. 64,021, from Rs. 9,08,978 to Rs. 9,72,999. Of this increase, Rs. 16,070 was met from Provincial Funds, and Rs. 47,951 from other sources. The expenditure of Government money increased by 4.5 per cent., and the expenditure from other sources by 8.6 per cent. The increase in expenditure from Provincial Funds in Government institutions is chiefly due to incremental salaries and exchange compensation allowances. The decrease in expenditure from Provincial Funds on Primary Schools (Local Fund and Municipal) is owing chiefly to the withdrawal of the special grant, amounting in the previous year to Rs. 5,000, for Salary-Result Schools in Raipur. The expenditure on Training Schools has decreased as the Superintendent of the Training Institution, Nagpur, was on deputation for six months of the year. There is a considerable increase under "Buildings," owing to grants made to schools for Europeans and Eurasians. The expenditure under "Furniture" is much larger than usual, owing to the purchase of apparatus for Physical Science and Chemistry for the Government College, Jubbulpore. The cost of direction and inspection has increased owing (1) to exchange compensation allowances, (2) contingencies, such as new tents, and (3) the full staff of new Joint and Sub-Inspectors having been maintained for the whole year.

11. The sources from which the total expenditure on Education is met are shown more in detail thus :—

Sources.				1893-94.	1894-95.
				Rs.	Rs.
(1) Provincial	...	...	...	3,57,012	3,73,082
(2) Local Rates and Cesses	...	...	...	1,98,617	2,17,032
(3) Municipal Funds	...	...	...	88,949	88,231
(4) Fees	...	...	...	1,22,082	1,27,597
(5) All other sources	...	...	...	1,47,318	1,67,057
Total				9,08,976	9,72,999

The increase from Provincial Funds, as already noted, is Rs. 16,070. Local Rates and Cesses supply Rs. 2,17,032, an increase of Rs. 18,415. Rupees 88,231 come from Municipal Funds, the increase being Rs. 4,282; while fees contribute Rs. 5,515 more than last year, the percentage of the whole cost of Education borne by this source being more than 13 per cent.

12. The direct expenditure on Education is shown by the following statement :—

Kind of Institution.	Provincial Revenue.		Local Rates and Cesses.		Municipal Funds.		Other sources.		Total.	
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	13,617	14,851	...	...	1,500	1,500	34,144	32,056	49,261	49,007
Secondary Schools	72,884	75,801	48,078	53,383	46,515	48,682	99,876	1,05,561	2,67,353	2,83,427
Primary Schools	94,242	85,734	1,07,372	1,29,458	29,052	30,950	1,19,359	1,17,630	3,50,925	3,63,772
Schools for Special Instruction	41,678	39,877	...	...	113	120	...	15	41,791	40,012
Total	2,22,421	2,16,263	1,55,450	1,82,841	77,180	81,252	2,53,379	2,55,862	7,08,430	7,36,218

The total direct expenditure on Education is Rs. 7,36,218, an increase of Rs. 27,788. The increase is met from Local Funds and other sources, the amount borne by Government being less than in the previous year. The expenditure on Colleges remains 7 per cent. of the total; on Secondary Schools 38 per cent.; and, by adding to the cost of Primary Schools the expenditure on Normal Schools for Vernacular teachers and the Agricultural Class, the percentage of expenditure on Primary Education remains the same as last year, viz., 54 per cent.

Municipal expenditure on Education has increased by Rs. 4,072, Rs. 2,167 of the increase being on Secondary Schools and Rs. 1,798 on Primary Schools. The increase is satisfactory. But the expenditure on Primary Education from Municipal Funds is still small as a whole, and as compared with what Municipal

Committees expend on Secondary Schools. The total expenditure for grants on the Results' System to Primary Schools within Municipal limits is still paid entirely from Provincial Funds, the payments thus made in the past year amounting to Rs. 9,334. Proposals have been made that half this expenditure should be borne by Municipal Committees. The example of the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee deserves special mention in this respect. Acting on the suggestions of the Department, this body lately sanctioned aid being given on the Combined System to all Primary Vernacular Schools within Municipal limits irrespective of caste or creed, the Municipality paying the fixed allowances given to teachers under the system.

13. The usual statement showing the cost of educating each pupil is as follows:—

Class of Institution.		Number of schools.	Average number of scholars enrolled.	Average daily attendance.	AVERAGE COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.	
					Total cost.	Cost to Government.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Under Public Management.</i>						
Arts Colleges	...	1	91	84	191 12 10	118 1 1
Secondary Schools for Boys.	Government	17	1,840	1,411	23 14 6	13 4 11
	Local Fund and Municipal	192	22,141	16,183	6 4 7	1 3 3
	Native States	13	1,079	808	7 9 3	...
Secondary Schools for Girls.	Government	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	1	84	70	6 11 5	...
Primary Schools for Boys	Government	29	1,619	1,129	4 10 8	3 15 9
	Local Fund and Municipal	718	51,030	34,647	3 3 7	0 5 11
	Native States	128	7,472	4,510	1 15 7	...
Primary Schools for Girls.	Government	4	198	128	6 0 9	4 12 9
	Local Fund and Municipal	62	2,749	1,787	5 7 1	0 9 7
	Native States	5	192	131	4 4 0	...
Special Schools	For Masters	4	192	174	134 5 2	134 3 11
	For Mistresses	1	23	20	338 11 1	338 11 1
Practical Engineering School	...	1	19	17	147 15 2	147 15 2
Agricultural School	...	2	59	43	56 4 7	56 4 7
Drawing Schools	...	1	87	68	3 7 2	2 1 1
Law Classes	...	2	124	95	28 2 10	1 0 3
<i>Under Private Management.</i>						
Colleges, Aided	...	2	256	224	109 9 8	15 8 10
Secondary Schools for Boys.	Aided	50	4,096	3,430	16 5 4	4 14 2
	Unaided	7	271	234	40 10 8	...
Secondary Schools for Girls.	Aided	12	516	382	24 6 10	8 15 9
	Unaided	1	3	3	279 0 0	...
Primary Schools for Boys.	Aided	977	46,378	30,606	2 7 9	0 15 6
	Unaided	101	3,503	2,393	1 2 11	...
Primary Schools for Girls.	Aided	65	2,818	1,764	13 14 5	4 5 6
	Unaided	3	91	64	12 14 9	...
Total		2,399	1,46,931	1,00,405	5 0 2	1 7 6

The cost of educating each pupil is found by dividing the total direct expenditure by the average number of pupils enrolled. Though the number of pupils at the end of the year was less than 1,000 larger than in the previous year, yet, as the average number enrolled was nearly 3,000 greater, the cost to Government of educating each pupil was reduced from Rs. 1-8-9 to Rs. 1-7-6. The total cost, however, increased by just the amount the cost to Government declined.

Fee Receipts.

14. The increase in fee receipts is shown in the following statement :—

				1893-94.	1894-95.
<i>For Boys.</i>					
Colleges	...	{ Government	...	3,279	3,306
		{ Aided	...	5,069	5,916
Secondary Schools	...	{ Government	...	12,580	11,987
		{ Local Fund and Municipal	...	24,147	24,068
		{ Native States	...	279	427
		{ Aided	...	15,597	16,248
		{ Unaided	...	1,306	4,290
Primary Schools	...	{ Government	...	1,655	632
		{ Local Fund and Municipal	...	21,801	21,452
		{ Native States	...	731	581
		{ Aided	...	22,916	24,532
		{ Unaided	...	1,000	1,344
Law Classes	...	...	...	3,195	3,368
Total				1,13,555	1,18,151
<i>For Girls.</i>					
Secondary Schools	...	{ Aided	...	2,826	2,956
		{ Unaided	...	51	288
Primary Schools	...	{ Aided	...	4,744	4,747
		{ Unaided	...	306	404
Total				7,927	8,395
Fees spent on Furniture, Buildings, &c., in Boys' and Girls' Schools				600	1,051
GRAND TOTAL				1,22,082	1,27,597

Fees have increased by Rs. 5,515, the total fee income being Rs. 1,27,597. There is a general but small increase in most classes of institutions. The large increase in the fees of Unaided Secondary Schools is owing to the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The fee income in Board Schools, both Secondary and Primary, has not proved so elastic as in the previous year. In Primary Schools, this is accounted for by special exemptions owing to scarcity in the Northern Districts and an increase of the free percentage in two others. In Secondary Board Schools, as mentioned elsewhere, it is probable committees are not sufficiently exact in assessing fees.

Expenditure as audited by
the Comptroller.

15. The expenditure of Provincial Funds controlled
by the Department is as follows :—

			Rs.
Direction	...	...	30,483
Inspection	...	...	78,493
Government Colleges—General	...	...	21,174
Do. Schools — do.	...	...	91,664
Do. do. — Special	...	...	40,179
Grants-in-aid	...	...	68,307
Payments by results	...	...	9,334
Scholarships	...	...	15,364
Miscellaneous	...	...	5,840
Refunds	...	...	1
Total			3,60,839

The total expenditure was Rs. 3,60,839, showing a saving of Rs. 39,161 on the Budget Estimate. The funds were administered with some care, and only in the case of Government Schools, General, was the estimate exceeded.

16. The results of the examinations, at which pupils of these Provinces appear, are shown thus :—

Results of Examinations.				1893-94.	1894-95.	REMARKS.
M. A. Passes	...	...	...	4	1	
B. A. Passes	...	...	...	36	22	
F. A. Passes	...	...	...	68	45	
Matriculation Passes	...	...	...	117	183	
School Final Examination including High Standard of European Schools	...	...	...	7	10*	* Five in the School Final and five by the High Standard.
Middle School Passes	...	...	...	690	568	
Upper Primary Passes	...	...	...	7,099	7,758	
Lower Primary Passes	...	...	...	11,023	11,819	
School of Art Passes	...	...	...	140	93	
L. M. and S. (Surgery)	...	...	...	1	...	
B. L. Passes	...	...	...	4	6	
Law Certificate Examination	...	...	...	2	1	
Teachers' Certificates	...	...	...	221	268	

Hitherto there has been no M. A. class attached to the Colleges of these Provinces. One has lately been opened at Jubbulpore. The solitary M. A. is a student of these Provinces who continued his studies at the Presidency College, Calcutta. The B. A. and F. A. (called Intermediate by the Allahabad University) results are not good. Of 60 candidates for B. A., only 22 passed ; and out of 143 candidates for F. A., 45 were successful. These results are discussed under the Colleges to which they refer. It may be remarked here that the Jubbulpore College, which sent its candidates to the Allahabad University, and the Nagpur Colleges, which still adhere to Calcutta, were equally unsuccessful. The Entrance results, as a whole, are satisfactory. One hundred and ninety-three passed out of 365 who appeared. The candidates for the School Final Examination deserve special mention, all who appeared having passed. This result will encourage future candidates for this standard. The number of passes by the Middle School standard is less than last year, as the standard was raised after notice to the schools. Upper and Lower Primary passes show steady improvement. The result of the Bombay School of Art Examination is disappointing. After the examination of 1892-93, when the results were unsatisfactory, the restriction of candidates to such as had a reasonable chance of passing was enjoined on the schools, with the result that a high percentage of candidates passed in 1894. These injunctions were apparently forgotten last year, for as many as 671 candidates appeared for certificates of the first grade, out of whom only 82 passed. The rest were not absolute failures. Many passed in one or other of the three branches of the test ; but only 82 obtained first grade certificates, and 11 certificates of the second grade. Indeed, the true test of a drawing examination is not the number of certificates gained, but the number of passes in one of the three subjects of examination, Free-hand, Model and Geometrical Drawing. Tested in this way, the results are not quite so bad ; there were 408 passes, representing an average of 136 certificates. Steps have again been taken to prevent examiners being saddled with a useless amount of labour by the indiscriminate appearance of ill-prepared candidates at this examination.

CHAPTER II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

17. I remained in charge of the Inspector-Generalship throughout the year. In the rainy season, I inspected the High Schools of Chhattisgarh, the Colleges and High Schools of Nagpur and a few Secondary Schools in the Northern and Southern Circles. In November and December, Mr. Browning, who had recently arrived from England and taken up the Inspectorship of the Northern Circle, was attached to my camp in order to learn something of his duties. We marched through the Jubbulpore and Mandla Districts and inspected a considerable number of Vernacular Schools. After leaving Mr. Browning at the close of the year, I toured in the Bilaspur District, visiting the Feudatory State of Kawardha, then through Sarangarh to Sambalpur. Turning south, I went as far as Bolangir, and returned to Raipur through the

Inspector-General of Education.

zamindaries of Borasambhar and Phuljhar. In the Raipur District, besides schools in the Khalsa, I inspected a few schools in Nandgaon and Khairagarh. On arriving at the borders of Bhandara, news reached me that the Middle School Examination papers had leaked out. This obliged me to break up camp before completing my tour through Balaghat, Seoni and Chhindwara, districts I had not seen as Inspector-General. However, I had accomplished the main object of my tour, a thorough inspection of the Chhattisgarh Division. That this was not unnecessary will be seen in the notices of the Eastern Districts in paragraphs 36, 37 and 38. Besides journeys by rail, I travelled 1,360 miles by road and inspected 254 schools, attended by more than 20,000 children. Of the schools seen, 47 were Combined Schools.

18. The following table shows the work done by
Work of Inspectors of Schools. Inspectors of Schools :—

Name of Officer.	Circle.	MILES TRAVELLED.		No. of days on tour.	No. of schools inspected.
		By rail.	By road.		
Mr. A. P. Mitchell ...	Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle.	3,630	13	51	74
„ C. H. Browning, B. A. ...	Do. do. ...	622	1,076	144	209
„ A. P. Mitchell ...	Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.	624	1,171	137	164
„ M. Kripa Shankar ...	Do. do. ...	668	94	26	52
„ H. L. Indurkar, M. A. ...	Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle.	728	1,308	177	218

The work of Inspectors of Schools was carried out, very generally, in a highly efficient manner, and deserves the acknowledgments of the Administration. Their duties are heavy and unremitting. They seldom enjoy a holiday. From November till April they are on tour, chiefly among Vernacular Schools. The annual report and returns occupy a considerable portion of the hot weather; and in the rainy season their time is fully employed in inspecting Aided and Board Secondary Schools, many of them reached by long dāk journeys. They have to find time for office work, which has increased under Local Self-Government; they are members of Examining Boards and of Text-book Committees, and, generally, the media for directing, assisting and systematising education.

These officers were 54 days longer on tour and made 7 more inspections than in the previous year. Mr. A. Mayne, I. C. S., had charge of the Northern Circle for a month after Mr. Elliott's departure on furlough at the beginning of May. Mr. A. P. Mitchell, Inspector of the Eastern Circle, assumed charge from Mr. Mayne on the 1st June. He was relieved by Mr. Colin H. Browning, selected by the Secretary of State to be Inspector of the Northern Circle, on the 11th October 1894. Mr. Browning was 28 days at head-quarters, 144 on tour and made 209 inspections, 83 visits being to Combined Schools. Sixty-five inspections were made in company with the Inspector-General. The total number of inspections in the Northern Circle was 283. The programme of work appointed for the year was completed.

Mr. Indurkar held charge of the Southern Circle throughout the year. He was 177 days on tour and made 218 inspections, being 42 less than in the previous year. Twenty-seven Combined Schools were visited. The early part of the cold season was not favourable for touring; it was impossible to go into camp till later than usual, and hence Mr. Indurkar was unable to complete the programme of work appointed for the year. Mr. Kripa Shankar, Extra Assistant Commissioner, acted as Inspector of the Eastern Circle from the 29th May to the 18th October, when Mr. Mitchell returned from Jubbulpore and resumed charge of the Circle. The total number of inspections made, including 46 visits to Combined Schools, was 216, being three more than in the previous year. Mr. Mitchell, in addition to the ordinary duties of a Circle Inspector, has charge of European Schools—a charge that puts a heavy strain on his under-handed office. I regret that, owing to the present straitened

financial circumstances, nothing can be done to increase his office establishment. But the appointment of a separate Inspector for the Feudatory States, for which arrangements are now all but complete, will afford sensible relief both to the Inspector and his office.

19. The statement showing the work of Deputy and Joint Deputy Inspectors is printed in Appendix D. The work of these officers is generally favourably reported on. They are expected to remain not more than 12 days at head-quarters in the month; to visit the schools of their charge 3 times a year; to conduct examinations for grant; to keep up the returns of the schools and submit them regularly; to arrange for the supply of books; to be the eyes and ears of the District Officer, the District Council and the Department; to conduct the Middle, Upper and Lower Primary Examinations; they are the chief local agents for administering Vernacular Schools in accordance with the requirements of the Department and the District Council; and, generally speaking, it is to them the Administration looks for the encouragement and diffusion of education among the people. These duties they have generally discharged in an efficient manner. The arrangements described in last year's report for strengthening the subordinate Inspectorate are satisfactory, so far as they go. But Saugor and Wardha are still in urgent need of Sub-Inspectors. Deputy Inspectors have now been relieved of the duty of visiting schools in Feudatory States; and from the charge of the Feudatory, Inspector of Sarangarh and Raigarh, the Borasambhar and Phuljhar Zamindaries have been detached and added to Sambalpur. The work in the Raipur District has been lightened and can be done by a Deputy, a Joint and a Sub-Inspector, leaving one Sub-Inspector to be transferred to Sambalpur, where the number of schools is too great for one man to inspect. This transfer has now been carried out. In the Northern Circle, Deputy and Sub-Inspectors, 9 in number, were 2,332 days on tour, 886 at head-quarters and made 2,133 inspections. The average stay at head-quarters is 98 days, and the average number of schools inspected 237. In the Southern Circle, these officers spent 2,440 days on tour, 1,455 at head-quarters and made 2,143 inspections. Omitting the figures for the Deputy Inspector of Sironcha, who is not required to give his whole time to inspection, the average stay at head-quarters of 10 officers is 119 days, and the average number of inspections 204.

In the Eastern Circle, including the two recognised Feudatory Deputy Inspectors, 9 officers were 2,330 days on tour, 874 at head-quarters and made 2,012 inspections, giving an average stay at head-quarters of 97 days and the average number of inspections 223. The work done in the Northern Circle is satisfactory. Inspectors were longer on tour and made 42 less inspections than in the previous year. The inspections were more leisurely and should have been more thorough. The Deputy Inspectors of Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad remained too long at head-quarters. In the Southern Circle halts at head-quarters were too numerous. The Deputy Inspector of Nagpur was 128 days at head-quarters against 144 on tour. Out of 286 days of duty in the district, the Deputy Inspector of Bhandara was 116 at head-quarters. This, however, was owing to ill-health. The average of 204 inspections in the year is insufficient. The recent orders of the Chief Commissioner, requiring District Councils to prepare the pay-bills of their own school masters, relieve Deputy Inspectors of office work to a considerable extent, and there can, in future, be no necessity for prolonged halts at head-quarters. The work done in the Eastern Circle is satisfactory so far as quantity is concerned. But the Deputy Inspector of Sambalpur remained much too long at head-quarters, namely, 164 days. The Deputy Inspector of Bilaspur was 155 days at head-quarters, but in his case the excessive stay was caused by ill-health. In last year's report complaint was made of hurried and perfunctory inspections. There has been some improvement in this respect. Inspections are now leisurely, but in the course of my tour I met not a few instances in which they were not so thorough and instructive as is desirable—where, in fact, defects of method and management were unnoticed. Such instances were not uncommon in the Eastern Circle, where my tour chiefly lay, and it is here one might expect to find them, as the majority of the schools are Combined or Aided, and require great care

and deliberation in awarding grants. It is only by constant, strict and minute supervision on the part of Circle Inspectors that the hasty and perfunctory work of subordinate Inspectors can be replaced by thoroughness and efficiency; and I have every hope that each succeeding year will show improvement in this respect. Notwithstanding these strictures, I consider Deputy and Joint Deputy Inspectors generally a very deserving body of public servants, hard-working, zealous and intelligent. The tendency among them, indeed, is to work on from year to year, without furlough or change, till they break down. It is desirable that they should take more advantage of the furlough rules; for, passing the greater part of their life on tour, among men of less culture and intelligence than themselves, they are apt to stagnate. They have little time or opportunity for reading, and the taste for reading, in many cases, has, I fear, declined with disuse. It was, unfortunately, necessary to censure three of these officers during the year, and a fourth, Mr. Trilochan Misr, for negligence, disregard of orders and carelessness in awarding grants, was removed to a post of less responsibility. With these exceptions, I consider the work of the remaining 25 satisfactory, and the following officers deserve special mention :—

Mr. Kripa Shanker, F. A. E., Narsinghpur.

„ Hira Lal, B. A., Saugor.

„ Jeorakhan Lal, F. A. E., Seoni.

„ Gopal Parmanand, Balaghat.

„ Sheoram Dadaji, Bhandara (Tirora).

„ Hanuman Pershad, Sarangarh Range.

20. It is usual to confine extra departmental controlling agencies to—

Extra departmental controlling agencies.

(1) District Councils and Local Boards,

(2) Municipal Committees,

(3) Tahsildars,

(4) School Committees;

but one of the most important, if not *the* most important agency is the District Officer. The progress of education everywhere depends, to a very great degree, on the attitude of the Deputy Commissioner. Tahsildars take their cue from him, and Committees and the people generally feel the influence of the impulse from above. I may be permitted to record that the attitude of these officers has been sympathetic and helpful, and in every instance they have co-operated in the most harmonious manner with the officers of the Department in all proposals for the benefit of the schools. Education makes most progress where the District Officer takes most interest in it.

21. I can only repeat what has been said in previous reports regarding District Councils. The ordinary educational work of the Councils is generally done promptly and well, and no delay, as a rule, occurs but what is incidental to public bodies acting in a corporate manner. The relations of these bodies with the officers of the Department are generally harmonious, except in Wardha and, latterly, in Hoshangabad. In some districts, Local Boards have taken a more active part in education, but generally they have failed in promoting it locally. This partial failure of Local Boards, I have no doubt, will continue, except where the interest of the members is temporarily roused by an energetic local officer, unless, and until, their position in the Local Government system is altered and power and responsibility are associated with their functions. The fact may be accepted that members of Local Boards have no influence as such; they have no power and acknowledge no responsibility; they seldom travel beyond their own villages; and if they do, they are generally disregarded by the people. As malguzars, however, and men of position, they often take an active and useful part in the management of the schools of their own villages. It is considered desirable to note the state and progress of Vernacular education in each district separately in connection with the work of District Councils, so as to focus the progress of the schools, the majority of which are managed by these bodies.

22. *Nagpur*.—A further impulse has been given to Primary Education in the Nagpur District by opening 7 additional schools on the Combined System, raising the number of such schools to 29. In schools represented by the district report, that is, schools inspected by the Deputy and Joint Deputy Inspectors, there is an increase of 9 schools and 991 scholars, the total being 163 schools and 11,265 pupils. Average attendance is 71.5 per cent.; an improvement of 1.5 per cent. This represents the whole district. The attendance at Council Schools, however, is not so good as it should be, and, owing to a sickly season and insufficient and ineffectual aid from Local Board members and Tahsildars, it has declined. Combined Schools are better attended than some long-established Council Schools. In the area under the District Council, there has been progress in some respects, but the chief advance has been made in aided schools beyond the control of that body. But in the district, as a whole, there has been improvement in instruction, traceable, in great measure, to more regular and frequent visits paid by two Inspectors instead of one. The improvement in instruction is not confined to the ordinary subjects of study but has extended to drawing, object teaching and agriculture, and the results of the Upper and Lower Primary examinations are very favourable, the former having advanced from 383 to 464 and the latter from 749 to 826. The District Council deserves credit for improving the externals of the schools. School houses are kept in good order, with spacious play-grounds and gardens, and special attention has been given to drill and gymnastics, cleanliness and discipline. The Inspector of Schools notices the excellent relations that exist between the District Council and the Department, and the promptitude with which suggestions from the latter are acted on. The Deputy Commissioner remarks that the inspection of schools by "Local Board members was not all that could be desired;" and he proposes in his next cold weather tour to rouse them to a sense of their duty. The President of the Council, the Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis, C. I. E., deserves special mention for his interest in the educational work of the Council, as does also the Secretary, Rao Bahadur Narayan Swami.

23. *Wardha*.—Notwithstanding an unhealthy season and scanty crops there is an increase of 3 schools and 64 pupils, there being 112 schools and 4,876 pupils on the 31st March. Fees have also increased from Rs. 2,434 to Rs. 2,802. But the rules are not strictly enforced and arrears are allowed to accumulate. There are now 34 Combined Schools, an increase of 11, attained by opening 5 new schools and placing 6 aided schools, that languished for want of support, on the Combined System. The system has now attained its fullest development with the funds available for the purpose. These figures are so far satisfactory that in an unfavourable year there has been no deterioration. But attendance has not kept pace with numbers, and the percentage is only 68. Scholarship is fair, but there is no marked improvement. Upper Primary passes have, indeed, declined from 221 to 197, but this decrease is counterbalanced by an increase of 96 Lower Primary passes. School houses and appliances are kept in good order, and physical training has received increased attention. For some schools additional, and for others improved, gymnastic apparatus has been provided. But much remains to be done before physical training can be considered satisfactory. Apparatus for teaching physical science has been procured for Middle Schools. But nothing was done during the year to provide houses for Combined Schools, although funds were available for the purpose. The relations of the Council to the Department, though still inharmonious, have somewhat improved, and it is hoped that the improvement will ripen into harmony. Advice and suggestions have been better received than usual, and the Council are perhaps beginning to see that Educational and District Officers, guided by local knowledge and experience, are in a position to judge what is best for the interests of education and what is just for individuals. The members of Local Boards have shown some activity in visiting Council Schools.

24. *Chanda*.—The Deputy Commissioner, in forwarding the district report says, "The great obstacle to education in this district is the poverty of the people, which makes it difficult to enforce the fee rules and at the same time to obtain good results as to numbers." To meet this difficulty, the free limit has been raised to 20 per cent. But a succession of bad seasons has been unfavourable to education, and though the number of schools remains 112, the

number of learners has decreased by 187, and the average attendance by 301, reducing the percentage to 59. Raising the limit of exemption from fees has lowered the fee income by a small sum. The statistics are not satisfactory, and it is doubtful whether the real learners are not less than these figures would indicate. Combined Schools numbering 65 have shared in the depression of Council Schools.

Both the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner take a more favourable view of education than that here expressed. The former thinks "improvement has been effected." This view is borne out by the results of the Upper Primary Examination, the number of passes having increased from 159 to 221; but there is a decrease in Lower Primary passes of 96. School-houses and appliances, school gardens, and athletic apparatus have been improved, and physical training has received increased attention. So, while accepting the opinion of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner that there has been some improvement, statistics indicate the depression of bad years and imperfect supervision. A return of favourable seasons may be expected to be followed by an Educational revival, and as the district has two Inspectors, there is no longer any excuse for lax or insufficient supervision. The management of the District Council is satisfactory, and both the President, the Reverend I. Jacob, and the Secretary, Mr. G. Dongre, B. A., deserve honourable notice for good work; but Local Boards have failed to take any adequate part in school management or to aid its progress.

25. *Bhandara*.—Education in the Bhandara District has suffered a check during the year. Schools have declined from 175 to 144, and scholars from 8,908 to 7,326. The collapse of 31 schools, at first sight, seems very serious. So, in one respect, it is, as indicating that schools in previous years had been opened on the combined and aided systems in unsuitable villages, without ascertaining the wishes of the people, and without providing for competent masters and adequate supervision. This, indeed, was the danger to be avoided when a large grant was made for the extension of primary education. While the incident is to be regretted, it will perhaps not be considered as unsatisfactory that it is only in one district that inadequate supervision should have allowed so many schools to be opened on so insecure foundations. The late Deputy Inspector, Mr. Gopal Sitaram Panchbhai, is chiefly responsible for the indiscriminate establishment of schools in places where they could not be maintained, and it is to be regretted that the supervision of the Circle Inspector, the Civil Officers of the District and the District Council, was not close enough to prevent the establishment of nominal schools. Some of the schools were admittedly experimental schools. Such were six Girls' Schools started on the Combined System. I do not regret that the experiment was tried. It was an effort to extend female education and it failed. The number of Combined Schools for boys remains unaltered; a few were closed and replaced by Aided Schools that required fixed support. The chief decrease, therefore, falls on Result-Aided Schools, the number of which has fallen from 57 to 41. The result is a loss of 31 schools and 1,582 nominal scholars, while those that remain are more regular in attendance. The condition of the schools is now thoroughly known; and as the Deputy Commissioner takes a deep interest in the education of the people, and the District Council is fully alive to the requirements of the situation, steady, if slow, progress may be expected in future.

Indeed, the Deputy Commissioner is inclined to take a favourable view of the situation. Considering the character of the district and its inhabitants, he does not think the results bad. He thinks the decline in numbers and attendance should cause no surprise, and views it but as a preliminary to real growth.

The educational work of the District Council is entrusted to a School Board, and is well and promptly done. In this respect, the President, Rao Bahadur Yado Rao, and Rao Sahib Rang Rao, the Secretary, deserve special mention. The members of Local Boards were more active in visiting schools than in the previous year.

26. *Balaghat*.—The state of education in the Balaghat District is satisfactory. There is an increase of 2 schools and 134 scholars. But any

considerable expansion was not expected. Funds are not available for new schools; and scanty harvests and the prevalence of influenza for two months interfered with attendance. Then, the apathy of Local Boards and the neglect by Tahsildars of their educational duties were unfavourable to the schools. Owing to the poverty of the district generally, the limit of free education was raised from 10 to 20 per cent. Still there is a slight increase in fees of Rs. 34. Efforts have been directed chiefly towards the stability of existing schools and improving the instruction. These efforts have been successful. Upper Primary passes having increased from 209 to 233; while the percentage of Lower Primary passes is higher, though the actual number of passes is lower. Buildings are being provided for Combined Schools, chiefly from private subscriptions, Rs. 638 having been contributed for the purpose. The Inspector of Schools considers instruction fairly good, and the care given to physical training satisfactory. The manner in which educational work is disposed of by the School Board to whom it is delegated is very creditable to that body.

27. *Chhindwara*.—The Deputy Commissioner writes:—"In point of scholarship and general progress, all the schools are doing very fairly, and the single girls' school in the district has improved very much during the year." This opinion is borne out by statistics and the experience of the Inspector of Schools. There is an increase of two schools, bringing the total up to 40, while scholars and attendance are stationary. There are 11 Combined Schools, all provided with houses and appliances, and all in fair order. The standard of instruction is maintained, Upper and Lower Primary passes remaining almost the same as in the previous year. The number of Gond boys under instruction has increased to 74, and seven of them passed the Lower Primary Standard. Efforts are made to bring more aborigines under instruction, but they are most numerous in the wilder tracts where schools cannot be maintained. The management of the District Council under Mr. Vinaik Rao is good, the President himself having paid frequent visits to schools, and this is one of the few districts in which the work of Local Boards can be commended, their visits to schools having increased from 127 to 147.

28. *Betul*.—The District Council, acting on the advice of the Deputy Commissioner, decided to open no more new schools, till suitable buildings had been provided for those that existed and till attendance improved. The resolution was a wise one. Hence the number of schools is the same as last year; there is a slight increase of pupils from 3,360 to 3,424, and the average attendance remains at 64 per cent. But for an unfavourable season and an outbreak of cholera, the efforts of the Council would have secured increased numbers and attendance, and it must be regarded as satisfactory that there is no decline. The provision of suitable buildings for Combined Schools is receiving attention, and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 500 was subscribed locally to aid in completing 10 schools, for seven of which a grant of Rs. 50 each had been made by the District Council. Existing houses are kept in good repair, and they have been made more attractive by the addition of school gardens and play-grounds. The standard of instruction has been maintained, and a reduction of six in Upper Primary passes is more than compensated for by an increase of 73 in Lower Primary passes. Combined Schools have shared in the general progress, and the Inspector remarks that some of them are equal to Upper Primary Council Schools. This is very satisfactory. Here, as in Chhindwara, there is an increase of Gond learners, the number now being 370. The District Council, guided by the advice of the District Officer, and accepting the suggestions of the Department, is commended for good work, promptly and methodically done under the President, Mr. Ram Bhau, who took every opportunity of visiting the schools and providing for their wants.

29. *Seoni*.—The result of the year's educational work in the Seoni District is very favourable. Schools have increased by 11, the total number now being 60, scholars by 492, average attendance by 508 and fees from Rs. 1,702 to Rs. 2,075. This improvement in an unfavourable season is remarkable. The additional schools are chiefly unaided. They will receive aid on the Results' System as soon as they qualify and as far as funds permit. With the expansion of education, the standard of instruction has been fully maintained,

and Upper and Lower Primary passes have increased by 24 and 55 respectively. A good deal remains to be done to provide suitable school buildings, and to this the attention of the Council will, it is hoped, be directed in the current year. The condition and progress of education are creditable to the District Council; and the President, Mr. Sada Shiv Rao, as remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, "deserves thanks for his supervision and assistance in the work of the Department." The members of Local Boards were more active than in the previous year, their visits to schools having increased from 163 to 206.

30. *Jubbulpore*.—The District Council delegates its educational work to a Sub-Committee, or School Board, which meets monthly. This School Board does its work well though with considerable and perhaps unavoidable delay. The Local Boards of Sihora and Jubbulpore have done a fair amount of work, while the interest of the Murwara Board in education is represented by 26 visits to schools, only five more than were paid by the Deputy Commissioner himself. The statistics of schools in the Jubbulpore District are satisfactory. There is an increase of 3 schools, 132 scholars, and 516 in attendance. The fee collection has improved, as have Upper and Lower Primary passes. A hopeful feature is to find that 11 candidates from Vernacular Middle Schools passed for Teachers' Certificates, thus ensuring a supply of qualified teachers. School-houses, with play-grounds provided with gymnastic apparatus, are kept in good order. The progress of the year, in spite of a general failure of the crops, is very satisfactory. Accompanied by the Inspector of Schools, I made an extended tour in the district, and am able to confirm by personal observation the conclusion drawn from statistics. I found, indeed, many things to take exception to, but generally the schools were in fair order. I agree with the Deputy Commissioner in thinking there is a large number of very good schools in the district, and nowhere is education more indebted to the assistance of local gentlemen of position than in this district. In many places, the malguzar or chief man of the village takes a deep interest and pride in the local school and secures its progress.

31. *Saugor*.—The statistics of the Saugor District are very satisfactory. Though the district has been passing through a prolonged period of scarcity, the schools at the close of the year had not suffered. On the contrary, the number of schools increased by 5, the total being 126. Scholars increased from 7,000 to 7,109, and attendance in a corresponding degree, the average being 73 per cent. Fees show a small increase, but this is a matter of account, the fees of Combined Schools being for the first time included in the returns. Indeed, there was a large number of special exemptions, and the Deputy Commissioner of this District and also the Deputy Commissioners of Damoh and Jubbulpore were advised to remit fees wherever they thought such a step advisable. In the depleted state of the Local Funds' purse, it was impossible to erect buildings for Combined Schools, or even to complete unfinished Council School-houses. Only 5 out of 40 Combined Schools have houses of their own, the others meet in verandahs of malguzars' houses. The provision of suitable accommodation will occupy the attention of the District Council when funds resume their normal state. The returns afford no indication of deterioration in instruction; Upper and Lower Primary passes have both increased. The district is fortunate in possessing a good supply of trained teachers. Besides those received from the Normal School, the Vernacular Middle Schools of the district passed seven candidates for Teachers' Certificates. These are available for Combined Schools. The statistics of the schools given in the district report and the inferences drawn from them may be received with confidence, endorsed as they are by Mr. H. F. Hallifax, I. C. S., President of the Council, who himself inspected several schools and encouraged the pupils with substantial prizes. But the members of Local Boards have taken little or no interest in promoting education, except where they happen to be also members of the committee of the local school.

32. *Damoh*.—The pinch of scarcity has told on the schools of the Damoh District. Schools have decreased by 3, there being 80 at the close of the year; pupils are less by 394 than in the previous year, the decline in attendance being 206. Fees have also decreased. In several places, they have in the meantime been remitted. Nothing could be done to extend education, but school buildings

have been kept in repair, and some progress was made in providing buildings for four Combined Schools. But private liberality cannot, in the meantime, be expected, and the buildings are incomplete. Curiously enough there seems to be no decline in scholarship, as passes have increased by 33 for the Upper Primary and 68 for the Lower Standard. As might be expected, the classes that have been affected by the hard times are the poorer classes of labourers and agriculturists, who, in the best of times, do not attend regularly enough to proceed to the higher classes and pass the recognized examinations. On the whole, I think, in the circumstances of the district, it is creditable to the District Council and the local authorities that a greater decline in education has not taken place. The work of the District Council deserves favourable notice; and special thanks are due to Khan Bahadur Imdad Ali for liberality and aid in promoting education, and also to Mr. Raghunath Rao, Extra-Assistant Commissioner.

83. *Narsinghpur*.—Education in the Narsinghpur District is in a very satisfactory state, thanks to the active interest taken in it by the Deputy Commissioner, the judicious management of the District Council and an influential Deputy Inspector. Much cannot be said for the work of the un-official members of Local Boards. Their position as members of the Local Board *per se* gives them no influence, and they seldom travel beyond their own village. But where there is a school in their own village, they are active and useful. There is no increase of schools; funds are not at present available for the purpose; but pupils have increased by 266, and there is an increase in attendance and fees. Attendance is good, the average being 72 per cent. Instruction is also good, Lower and Upper Primary passes having increased. Rural Schools, especially those on the Combined System, are generally doing well, and private liberality has been evoked in a remarkable degree in providing school-houses. One donor, the Rani of Gangai, has received the thanks of the Chief Commissioner for building a fine school at Mohad. Excluding this benefaction, 10 houses have been provided for Combined Schools at a cost of Rs. 50 each to the District Council, private subscriptions amounting to Rs. 713; and for six others subscriptions amounting to Rs. 717 have been realized. In a year of scarcity, such liberality is remarkable. The Inspector of Schools notices that there is greater unity in school matters in this district than in others, and he thinks the successful Teachers' Conference at Burhman did much to bring schools, scholars and masters closer together and to encourage a spirit of healthy emulation. The Deputy Commissioner, in the annual report, says the difficulty of realizing subscriptions endangers the stability of Result-Aided Schools, and he attributes this difficulty to the bad effect of the example set by an influential non-resident proprietor who, three years ago, refused to subscribe towards the support of a school in one of his own villages. He also mentions a fact that is peculiar to Narsinghpur, that Girls' Schools "flourish with greater vigour in rural tracts than in towns."

34. *Hoshangabad*.—The management of the District Council of Hoshangabad is a distinct contrast to that of Narsinghpur. Local Boards have little real power, and the work of the unofficial members is unsatisfactory. The powers of the District Council are not always judiciously used, either in regard to the appointment and dismissal of masters, or the expenditure of money on the construction and repairs of school buildings. The work of construction is put into the hands of contractors, without adequate supervision and with unsatisfactory results. In one instance, a supplementary estimate of Rs. 100 had to be sanctioned for the repairs of a new school-house six months after it had been built! It is bad enough for the Council to misuse its own funds; it is worse to squander subscribed money, as was done at Mancha, where Rs. 350, half of which was raised locally, was spent on a building of the most unsatisfactory kind. The statistics of scholars and attendance are favourable. There is an addition of 3 schools, and 348 pupils, and 309 in attendance. The percentage of attendance is 66, which is still low, but better than last year. There is no improvement in instruction, and the Upper Primary and Lower Primary passes show a decrease. There is no deterioration, I think, during the year, nor is there any distinct advance, nor will there be, perhaps, till greater harmony prevails in educational management and greater energy is displayed on the part of the Presidents of at least two Local Boards. There are 40 Combined

Schools in the district, most of them without suitable accommodation. Several are still in bad order, owing, in great measure, to the want of qualified teachers. But pupils have increased, attendance has much improved, and there is a large increase in fees. But while 31 of these schools still meet in mud huts, *malguzars'* verandahs, and cattle sheds, and while the masters are unqualified, stability and progress cannot be expected.

35. *Nimar*.—I regret to have to report a further decline in pupils and attendance in the Nimar District. Schools are still 108, but pupils have declined by 330. This is accounted for by the striking off of the names of habitual absentees, which, however, should have improved attendance. But this it has not done. In fact, attendance has also declined, owing, it is reported, to an outbreak of cholera and the prevalence of fever of a severe type. Fees have also declined, a decline which is left unexplained. There is no decline apparent in scholarship as tested by the usual examinations. There is no doubt that in rural tracts in this district there is great apathy in regard to education; and it is a remarkable fact, as noted by the Deputy Commissioner, that the people, who have in many places provided houses at considerable cost for Aided and Combined Schools, are "unwilling to take the trouble of seeing that their children go regularly to school." The educational affairs of the District Council under Mr. Haridas, as President, and Mr. K. M. Anderson, as Secretary, are managed in a satisfactory manner, the influence of the District Officer conducing to unity and harmony. But unofficial members of Local Boards and the official President of the Khandwa Board have failed to do what is expected of them.

36. *Raipur*.—The state and progress of education in the Raipur District are generally satisfactory, and reflect credit on the management of the District Council, and the official members of Local Boards. The reduction of the Provincial contribution in aid of Salary-Result Schools, first, to Rs. 5,000 and its final withdrawal, prevented any expansion of education. There is a nominal increase of nine schools, due to the transfer of Zamindari Schools to the management of the District Council; pupils have increased by 376 and attendance by 1,772; and there is an improvement of Rs. 2,000 in the fee collection. The percentage of attendance is now 66 nearly. The improvement thus indicated is very satisfactory. Instruction has also improved, as the results of the Lower Primary and Upper Primary Examinations are much better than last year. I accept the figures and deductions in the district report. They are endorsed by the Deputy Commissioner and confirmed by my own experience. In this respect, I have only to add that Combined Schools share in the general progress. But while admitting the substantial progress that has taken place, it must not be imagined and it should not be expected that the schools of Raipur are on a par with schools in Narsinghpur, for instance, or Jubbulpore; and my experience in the district showed that in many places there is much wanting in neatness, cleanliness and discipline; that inspections by the Deputy Inspector are often not so thorough and consecutive as they should be; and that the haste to pass on pupils from standard to standard in order to secure a grant year after year is inimical to thoroughness. With regard to girls in boys' schools, a peculiar feature of Raipur, the number has again increased, and now stands at 1,876; while the number of aborigines, owing probably to variations in classification, has declined, as has also the number of Mahomedans. It struck me that while girls in the upper classes were fairly on a par with boys, they were more neglected in the lower classes; and, what is more important, I thought that the education they received from male teachers amid boys did not extend to teaching them cleanliness of person and tidiness of dress, and had little effect on their manners. These are objects still left to be attained. I do not forget they are *Chattisgarhis*, and not to be judged by the standard of girls in Saugor, for instance, or Nagpur. In Raipur, as in other districts, it is very difficult to prevent fees running into arrears, and the District Council in this respect is helpless. The Deputy Commissioner, in his lucid note on the district report says, in regard to realizing arrears of fees, "School Committees almost invariably depend on the Tahsildar for help in this matter. They are constantly urged to help themselves, but I am bound to admit that they have great difficulties to contend with. When the Municipal Committee of Raipur is quite unable to collect its own taxes without help from the Tahsildar, and when the payment

“of Pandhri and other Government demands is constantly months in arrears, we can hardly blame the masters and committees for failing to collect a very “unpopular tax.” The incidence of fees is referred to elsewhere. As arrangements have now been made for the inspection of Feudatory Schools by the Feudatory Inspectors, the Deputy Inspector and his assistants are confined to schools in the Khalsa. In future, a Deputy and Joint Deputy and a Sub-Inspector will suffice for the inspection of the Raipur District. One Sub-Inspector has been transferred to Sambalpur, where additional supervision was much needed.

37. *Bilaspur*.—The past four years witnessed an enormous expansion of education in the Bilaspur District; and, in last year's report, I anticipated that, after so rapid an advance, would come a pause when consolidation and organization would be required. The pause has come. Further expansion was impossible for want of funds, nor would it have been advisable in any case; hence schools remain the same as last year. But in endeavouring to consolidate the schools, it was found that more pupils had been entered on the rolls than could be induced to attend. Hence numbers have fallen from 12,783 to 12,527, the decrease in attendance being in a less degree. The fee income has also decreased. The decline in numbers, confined to Combined and Aided Schools, means that nominal learners have been removed from the roll. The old Council Schools show improved results. A decline in Upper Primary and Lower Primary passes is attributed to greater strictness in holding the examinations. However this may be, my own experience of the district shows that while education has made rapid progress in late years, much is still to be done to put the schools and instruction on a sound footing. Much is wanting in discipline, and method; and stricter supervision, more minute inspections with attention to details are needed, while there is much room for improvement in physical training. The older schools are generally well housed and well found; but of 52 Combined Schools, 10 are without houses of their own, and 42 either possess houses, or houses are under construction for them, for which private liberality has been forthcoming to the extent of Rs. 1,185. Aided Schools, 41 in number, are much worse off. Only 12 have houses; and for two, houses are under construction. It will thus be seen that enough remains to be done to tax the resources of the District Council for some years to come, and to call forth the energies of the inspecting staff. The work of the Council, under Mr. N. N. De, is excellent, and the members of Local Boards have been more active, but their value as educational agents is still inconsiderable. Local arrangements have now been made for inspecting Feudatory Schools, except the schools of Sakti, and as the Deputy and the Joint Deputy Inspector will, in future, be confined to schools in the Khalsa, supervision should show improvement.

38. *Sambalpur*.—In the Sambalpur District, there are 121 schools included in the district report and under the supervision of one Deputy Inspector. The charge is too heavy for one man, especially as the schools are scattered over a wide area. Added to this, inspection has not been efficient. The result is a decrease of 123 pupils and 579 in attendance, the percentage of the district having fallen from 69 to 62. The fee income, however, has increased from Rs. 923 to Rs. 1,041. Along with the Inspector of Schools, I made an extensive tour in the district and found grave reason to be dissatisfied with the Deputy Inspector's work, the falling off in numbers and efficiency being clearly attributable to inadequate and perfunctory supervision. This officer has been censured and transferred to a less important post. The Zamindari Schools of Borasambhar and Phuljhar, till recently under the supervision of the Feudatory Inspector of Sarangarh and Raigarh, have recently been included in the Sambalpur charge, raising the number of schools to 142, and one Sub-Inspector has been transferred from Raipur to strengthen the inspecting staff of Sambalpur. The decline noticed above is chiefly in Aided and Combined Schools, and has been accentuated by a certain want of interest and zeal on the part of Presidents of Local Boards and apathy on the part of unofficial members. The educational work of the District Council itself is good; but the Council, however well disposed, can do little when it is badly served by the officers who are its agents. I should add that there are several good schools in the district, such as Bargarh and Attabira, and, in a less degree, Reminda and Barpali,

where an excellent education is imparted, not only to the boys of the village, but to boys from the country around, who resort to them for their education. The introduction of Hindi as the Court language is referred to elsewhere. Arrangements have been made for teaching Hindi at Sambalpur and Bargarh. Five masters have been sent to the Normal School, Raipur, to study Hindi; and the District Council has offered four bonuses of Rs. 25 each to masters passing in that language. Masters who qualify in Hindi will teach that language to boys who have passed the Lower Primary Standard in the schools to which they may be appointed.

39. *Mandla*.—In Mandla, there is one school less than last year, but pupils have increased from 2,382 to 2,566, attendance from 1,299 to 1,393 and fees from Rs. 729 to 1,000. These figures are satisfactory. Accompanied by the Inspector of Schools, I visited 28 schools in the district. The older schools are in fair order, a few being good; and the new Combined Schools are generally hopeful. But to give them stability, school-houses are required and better teachers. Local efforts are being made to supply better accommodation, but it is doubtful whether much can be done without assistance from Provincial funds, for which no budget provision exists in the current year.

40. The management of education within municipal limits by Municipal Committees continues to be satisfactory. I can add nothing to what was said on this point in last year's report. Nothing has been done to enlarge the school-houses at Wardha, Bhandara and a few other places, where numbers have outgrown accommodation; and in a few places, Municipal Committees are slow to provide and keep in proper repair apparatus for physical instruction. The provision for books and libraries is often meagre. But, generally speaking, the schools are well managed, and Municipal Committees never refuse any reasonable request that their funds enable them to grant. In the Northern Circle, the Municipal Schools of Damoh, Khandwa and Gadawara may be mentioned as among the best managed, and Chanda, Arvi, Chhindwara, Hinganghat and Seoni, in the Southern Circle.

In last year's report, it was noticed that the great majority of Municipal Committees had agreed to restore to the Department the power of appointment and transfer of teachers in Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The only Municipal Committees that have not yet surrendered these powers are Bilaspur, Warora, Khurai, Damoh and Hatta. It is now possible to reward a good master by promotion to another school where a superior vacancy exists; a man, whose work is unsatisfactory, perhaps owing to local causes, may now have a chance of doing better elsewhere; and a bad master can be punished in the same way. The powers surrendered to the Department have already been used with good effect for all these purposes. The prospects of deserving men have brightened. Proposals for providing pensions for teachers under Municipal Committees and District Councils are now under the consideration of the Administration, and should they be found to be practicable, the position of schoolmasters will be very much improved.

41. The orders requiring Tahsildars to submit quarterly returns of their inspection visits to schools (Book Circular No. XLVII of 1893) have produced good results. To their visits I attribute the improved attendance at Primary Boys' Schools, in which, on a register of 516 scholars less than last year, there is an improvement of 1,790 in daily attendance. There is, as might be expected, considerable difference of opinion among district officers as to what should be required of Tahsildars. To prevent misunderstanding, some hints, in the form of rules, were framed and a copy of them suspended in every school. These rules will be found in Appendix E. The Deputy Commissioner of Bhandara, whose interest in the schools of his district it is desired to acknowledge, says on this subject:—

“As to the method in which assistance is to be given by Tahsildars, it must, in my opinion, be mainly by moral suasion. When a Tahsildar goes to a village where there is a school, he will visit it; he will assemble the Committee and instruct the members as to their duties, praising them where they have done well, and blaming them where they have been careless. In making recommendations for such privileges as bearing arms, the conduct of the villagers in regard to education will be noticed. The Tahsildar also will allow his peon to go with the Kotwars, when the Tahsildar is at the village, and to help in realizing fees. The Tahsildar will himself endeavour to get the fees from defaulters. If wood is wanted for a

building, furniture or apparatus, the Tahsildar will enlist the aid of the malguzar and cultivators in the matter. He will call before him the parents and malguzars who habitually keep children away from school, and will admonish them."

With reference to this, the Commissioner of the Nagpur Division says:—

"It is most necessary that Tahsildars should recognize that a very real and serious responsibility rests on them in regard to education. * * * All the forms of assistance which you have well described should be rendered; but in addition to these there should be distinct and consistent, though tactful pressure on behalf of education so as to overcome the deliberate opposition or *vis inertiae* of the people."

These views may, I think, be accepted. Many Tahsildars have acted in the spirit of them. A few, I regret to say, have managed to concentrate their neglect on education, forgetful of the sense of proportion that should exist in work.

The names of those who have failed are not mentioned here: those who have done best and deserve mention are—

Mr. Krishna Rao	of Wardha.
„ Bhagwandas	of Chhindwara.
„ Dhundiraj,	of Arvi.
„ Mahomed Ashraf Khan	of Lakhnadon.
„ Ibrar Hossein	of Saugor.
„ Narayen Rao Deo	of Khurai.
„ Sunder Lal	of Narsinghpur.
„ Alimudin	of Murwara.
„ Harihar Padhan	of Drug.
„ Ganpat Rao Dani	of Mungeli.
„ T. Gandaya	of Ganjgir.
„ Waman Rao	of Nagpur.
„ Mukund Rao	of Sausar.
„ Jairam Ganesh	of Hoshangabad.
„ Balmukund	of Mandla.
„ Zulfikar Ali	of Hinganghat.

42. The duties of School Committees and their importance in the scheme of education were fully described in last year's report.

School Committees.

In regard to the manner in which they discharge their duties, it may be noted that in the Southern Circle, the Committees of Nagpur, Wardha, Balaghat, Seoni and Chhindwara continue to render effective assistance to the schools. The Committees of Bhandara, Chanda and, in a less degree, Betul, are not favourably reported on. In the Northern Circle, the Committees of Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Saugor and Damoh are doing good work, while in Nimar and Mandla, they are ineffective. In Hoshangabad the want of unity of management affects Committees. In the Eastern Circle, Committees are often useful, but generally they require to be more fully schooled in their duties by the Deputy Inspector and the Tahsildar.

CHAPTER III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Colleges.

43. The statistics of Colleges are given in the following statement:—

Colleges.	Number.	Students.	Average attendance.	EXPENDITURE.					COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		No. passed in B. A.	No. passed in F. A.
				Provincial.	Municipal.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Government ...	1	96	84	10,744	...	3,306	3,404	17,454	191 11 1	118 1 1	4	16
Aided ...	2	241	224	3,981	1,500	5,916	16,662	28,059	109 9 8	15 8 10	18	29
Total ...	3	337	308	14,725	1,500	9,222	20,066	45,513	131 2 7	42 7 0	22	45

On the 31st March there was one student more on the roll than in the previous year. The number of students remaining at the end of the year is always less than the average number on the roll, which was 347 against 341 in the previous year. Attendance was also more regular, the percentage being 88. Fees, again, show a satisfactory increase of Rs. 874, raising the percentage of the total cost of College education met by fees from 18 to 22. But the total fee income and the rate of fees are small compared with other Provinces. Each student in the Government College paid Rs. 36-4-0, and each in an Aided College Rs. 24-6-0, a few annas in each case over the sanctioned rates. These rates were introduced at the beginning of 1893 and were a considerable advance on those they superseded. Still, the time seems to have come when a further increase should take place, and when, keeping the recommendations of the Education Commission in view, those that benefit by University education should bear a larger proportion of the cost. This matter is now receiving attention. The University results seem to indicate that the Colleges are less efficient than previously, as only 22 passed for B. A. and 45 for F. A. against 32 and 66 in the previous year; and to the extent that fewer young men have secured the badge of University approval and fitness for the struggle for place and office, no doubt they are. But, however rash it may seem to oppose a single voice to the verdict of the University, I venture to say the instruction is not less efficient than last year. A single institution may have its good years and bad years; but it is more reasonable to conclude that a University with constantly changing examiners may alter its standards, than that two Colleges under the same Principals and the same Professors, with students in every way similar to their predecessors, should suddenly and simultaneously fall from a state of high efficiency to what, judged by the results of the Calcutta University examinations, would indicate comparative failure. In last year's report I hinted at a sudden change of standard to account for comparative failure of certain High Schools at the Entrance Examination; and the surmise seems fully justified, notwithstanding the disclaimer of the University, by the rebound of the same schools at the late examination, without special efforts or change of system, to more than their previous height of success. I hope the Managers of the Aided Colleges and High Schools of Nagpur will see in these sudden and unaccountable variations good reason for seeking affiliation with the Allahabad University.

Jubbulpore College.

44. Comparative statistics for the past two years are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	EXPENDITURE.				COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		Number passed in B. A.	Number passed in F. A.
					Provincial.	Endowment.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1893-94 ...	101	101	89	88	9,471	3,404	3,279	16,154	159 15 1	93 12 4	4	23
1894-95 ...	96	91	84	92	10,744	3,404	3,306	17,454	191 11 1	118 1 1	4	A. B. 6;10

Mr. R. McGavin Spence, M. A., Superintendent, Training Institution, Nagpur, acted as Principal of the Government College, Jubbulpore, from the beginning of the year to the 15th October, when Mr. H. Sharp, B. A., appointed by the Secretary of State to the Principalship of the College, arrived from England and relieved him. Mr. Spence spared no pains to improve the tone and scholarship of the College which had suffered so severely under his predecessor; and though Mr. Sharp carried on the revival begun under Mr. Spence, the effects of the period of depression in the previous session are apparent in the University results, which, I regret to say, are unsatisfactory. Only four students passed for B. A. out of 11 candidates, two of the failures, however, being A Course students for whom the College did not assume any

responsibility, and 16 passed out of 52 for F. A. The B. A. results are not good, but they are up to the average of the University. The F. A. results are inferior to those of last year, below the general average, and disappointing. The larger scheme for remodelling the buildings of the Rajkumar School, so as to fit them for a College, having been rejected on the ground of expense, a more modest plan involving an expenditure of Rs. 17,000 was adopted, by which commodious class-rooms for the College, Engineering School and Law Class have been provided, and excellent boarding accommodation for about 70 students. The hostel is particularly comfortable, and with a large compound for out-door sports, and an abundant supply of town-water, it will, I have no doubt, be more healthy than the hostel attached to the old buildings. The classes now meet in the new premises; and the old buildings are to be sold to the Hitkarni-Sabha for the accommodation of their school. The position of the College, near but not in the city, convenient for students arriving and departing by rail, and with the Principal's house adjoining, the whole being self-contained, is favourable for wholesome influences, physical and moral, and for the growth of a corporate spirit. But to complete the arrangements, an examination hall and library are required, a gymnasium will have to be erected, and the front of the building will have to be cleared of the unsightly wall and cook-houses that now shut it out from the public road.

A complete set of Physical Science apparatus has been received from England, and the arrangements for teaching Chemistry and Physics are now fairly complete. Valuable additions have been made to the library, chiefly of scientific works. Everything in fact that could be done, within the limits of available funds, has been done to put the Jubbulpore College on a sound footing, and it is regretted that so far as the University examinations are concerned, the results are not commensurate with the thought and money that have been expended to secure them. The new Principal, Mr. Sharp, brings with him from Oxford a high reputation for scholarship and from Rugby the experience of a successful teacher and spirited athlete; and I have no doubt that under him the College will soon recover its good name. Mr. Sharp mentions "the conscientious way in which the staff have performed their duties in school hours;" and adds, "what I feel to be wanting is that a more personal interest should be taken by the Professors in the life and occupations of the students generally." The discipline of the hostel was interfered with by a caste quarrel among the students, the first of its kind that has taken place, and I hope the last.

Hislop College.

45. The following table shows the progress of the Hislop College:—

Year.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	EXPENDITURE.				COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		No. passed in B. A.	No. passed in F. A.
					Provincial.	Endowments.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1893-94	125	125	105	84	3,381	9,771	2,738	15,890	127 1 11	27 0 9	18	27
1894-95	118	128	111	87	3,381	9,721	2,810	15,912	124 5 0	26 7 7	11	15

There were seven students less on the roll at the close of the year than in 1894, but the average monthly number, the attendance and fee income have all increased. The cost of educating each student has decreased as also the

cost to Government. The proportion of the whole grant made to the Hislop College and its ancillary schools, divided in the usual way, has for some years in the annual report been taken for the College at Rs. 3,381. I have made no change in this apportionment of the grant, though in reality the amount sanctioned for the College alone is only Rs. 100 a month. The results of the University examinations appear to be disappointing. Out of 28 candidates for the B. A. examination 11 passed, 3 with honours, and 15 out of 36 for F. A. These results are much inferior to those of the previous year, but as compared with the general results of the University, they are satisfactory; those for F. A. being well above the general average. As explained in paragraph 43, I am satisfied that the decline in the instruction is more apparent than real. The tone and discipline of the College continue satisfactory; but it has long been felt that the staff of a College can exercise little influence over the conduct and character of students whom they meet only for a few hours daily in the class-rooms, and whose private lives are beyond their control. On this account, too, and owing to the want of a suitable play-ground, it has been difficult to induce the students to take to athletic games. It is hoped the steps that have been taken [vide paragraph 3 (13)] to provide a hostel will do something to remedy these defects.

Morris College.

43. The following table shows the statistics of the Morris College:—

Year.	Num-ber on rolls on 31st March.	Aver-age num-ber on rolls.	Aver-age daily attend-ance.	Per-cent- age of attend-ance.	EXPENDITURE.				COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		No. passed in B. A.	No. passed in F. A.
					Pro- vin- cial.	En- dow- ments.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1893-94 ...	110	115	93	82	600	10,926	2,331	13,857	120 7 11	5 3 6	10	16
1894-95 ...	123	128	113	88	600	8,441	3,106	12,147	94 14 4	4 11 0	7	14

* Includes Rs. 1,500 from Municipal Funds.

The statistics of attendance and the finances of the Morris College are very satisfactory, exhibiting improvement under every head. The total cost has declined and a larger proportion of it is borne by fees. Increased numbers are followed by a reduction in the cost of each student's education. The results of the University examinations are disappointing. For B. A., 7 out of 21 passed, of whom 3 obtained honours, and 14 out of 55 passed the F. A. examination. The B. A. results compared with those of the previous year are unsatisfactory, but they are up to the general average. The F. A. results are below the general average, and, compared with the number of candidates, show a great decline on the previous year. But I do not attribute this to inferior instruction. The work of the College has been carried on by the same Professors, under the same, indeed under improved conditions as in former years, and there has been no deterioration in the tone or discipline of the institution. The failure of the students, chiefly in one subject, must be accepted as an unfortunate incident, the result, by no means uncommon, of the system of examination. The Managers, Principal and Professors have, in my opinion, spared no pains to deserve the estimate that was expressed of them in last year's report, an estimate which I see no reason to alter. There is a gymnasium attached to the College and Neill High School, but the students are not generally inclined to gymnastic exercises, and the want of a suitable play-ground is a great hindrance to outdoor games. Here, as in the Hislop College, influence over the lives of the students by the staff of the institution, except in class, is wanting. The provision of a hostel already referred to will do something to supply this want.

CHAPTER IV.—SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.

SECTION A.—Secondary Schools (Boys).

47. The following statement gives the comparative statistics of Secondary Schools :—

Secondary Schools.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Passed Entrance or Middle School examination.	Schools.	Pupils.	Passed Entrance or Middle School examination.
<i>High Schools.</i>						
Government	5	246	36	5	305	60
Aided	6	430	73	6	481	106
Unaided	1	57	2	2	59	12
Total	12	733	114 3 Private.	13	845	178 + 10 Private, and 5 High Standard = 193.
<i>Middle Schools.</i>						
Government ... { English ...	7	1,081	104	6	1,078	102
... { Vernacular ...	5	457	...	6	527	...
Local Fund and Muni- { English ...	30	3,094	289	30	3,195	250
cipal ... { Vernacular ...	160	19,714	...	162	19,889	...
Native States ... { English ...	4	97	6	5	113	3
... { Vernacular ...	8	938	...	8	947	...
Aided ... { English ...	21	1,426	226	21	1,484	164
... { Vernacular ...	23	1,851	...	24	2,671	...
Unaided ... { English ...	3	155	15	4	206	22
... { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Middle Schools ... { English ...	65	5,853	640	66	6,076	526
... { Vernacular ...	196	22,960	...	200	24,034	...
GRAND TOTAL	273	29,546	...	279	30,955	...

High Schools show an increase of one, owing to the recognition of the Mission High School, Hoshangabad. Pupils have increased by 112 or 15 per cent., while the results of the Matriculation examination are very favourable, 188 passes against 114, thus exhibiting a complete recovery from the depression of the previous year. Two schools were successful in passing pupils for the School Final Examination of the Allahabad University, and next year two other Government schools will present candidates for the same examination. Two Aided Schools, the Mission High School, Hoshangabad, and the Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore, have asked for recognition as schools preparing for this examination. The progress thus made in bifurcating the studies of the High Schools in accordance with the Education Commission's recommendation is satisfactory, and an impetus will be given to the practical and scientific side of the schools by the success of all candidates who lately appeared for the examination. Convinced of the necessity and benefits of supervision, I have given considerable attention to High Schools myself, and the Inspectors of Schools have done the same; and I am able to state that these schools, with two exceptions, one Aided and one Government, have improved. Improved methods of teaching in some, strengthening of the staff in others, and supervision by the Managers and Head Masters in all have brought these schools up to a state of considerable efficiency.

Hostels,

48. What has been done to provide hostels for Colleges has been mentioned in paragraph 3 (13): Middle

and High Schools have not been neglected. When the purchase of the old College buildings by the managers of the Hitkarini High School, Jubbulpore, is completed, that institution will have good boarding accommodation. A house has been hired for the purpose in the meantime. The old Branch School at Hoshangabad has been turned into a hostel till such time as the new Bowie Hospital is erected and the old Hospital vacated, when it will become the High School Hostel. A hostel has been provided by the Municipal Committee at Khandwa, and another at Burhanpur. Both are Municipal buildings. In the present year, a hostel will be provided at Mandla, for which a sum of Rs. 500 has already been subscribed, and Rs. 500 more is expected. The hostel at Badnur has been enlarged and improved. That at Chhindwara, under construction when the last report was written, has been completed. A new hostel was constructed at Seoni during the year, completing the boarding arrangements for the Middle Schools of the Satpura Districts. The hostel at Chanda is just being completed, and funds have been provided (Rs. 500 from subscriptions, Rs. 1,000 from Local Funds, and Rs. 1,000 from Provincial revenues) and plans and estimates prepared for constructing a hostel at Bhandara. At Dhamtari a hostel was completed during the year. A small building attached to the Normal School has been given as a hostel for the High School, Raipur. It is insufficient, but nothing more can in the meantime be done. A plan and estimate and the funds for a hostel at Bilaspur have been provided, and the building itself, I hope, will be constructed very soon. It will thus be seen that the provision of hostels has been pushed on as vigorously as possible with the limited means available. The object is one that has called forth unprecedented private liberality, the hostel at Dhamtari being the only one constructed entirely from public funds. Two districts have yet to be provided for, Narsinghpur and Wardha, and better boarding accommodation is very desirable for the Saugor High School. I am in hopes that in Narsinghpur at any rate, where private persons have been so liberal in building Combined Schools, it will be possible to do something in the current year. But at Wardha, the construction of a hostel will have to give way to what is a more urgent requirement, the provision of a supply of pure water.

49. In Appendix F., the statement required in paragraph 10 of the review List of Secondary Schools. on the Education Report for 1891-92 is given.

High School Department of the Jubbulpore College. 50. The progress of the High School Department of the Jubbulpore College is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Num-ber on rolls on 31st March.	Aver-age num-ber on rolls.	Aver-age daily attend-ance.	Per-cent-age of attend-ance.	EXPENDITURE.			COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		Num-ber passed Matri-culation.
					Pro-via-cial Reve-nues.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1893-94	82	90	80	88	5,110	2,162	7,272	80 12 10	56 12 5	20
1894-95	144	145	110	76	5,021	2,772	7,793	53 15 11	34 10 0	27

The number of pupils has increased by 62; there is an advance of Rs. 610 in fees, and an increase of 7 in Entrance passes. These increases are satisfactory so far as they go; but there was less regular attendance than in the previous year, owing, in great measure, to more sickness, and the increase in fees should have been greater. The Matriculation results are fair, though not so good as was expected. As noted elsewhere, the High Department of the Jubbulpore College will cease to exist after this year. The preparatory class has been discontinued. Only the Entrance class remains. It will be discontinued after April 1896. This class meets in the new College buildings, and a temporary hostel has been provided for it adjacent to the College. The staff has, in the meantime, been reduced by one teacher, Mr. Dwarkanath Sirkar, who retired in April last after long and approved service.

High School, Saugor.

51. The statistics of this school are thus shown :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.		REMARKS.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
					Rs.	Rs.			
High School ...	48	55	30	55	1,037	1,344	2	*12	* One School Final.
Middle School ...	354	338	275	257	1,653	1,541	50	36	
Primary School ...	631	647	514	548	478	499	68 98	93 U. P. 128 L. P.	
Total ...	1,033	1,040	819	860	3,168	3,384	...	...	

The state and progress of the High School, Saugor, are very satisfactory, showing improvement in every respect. Numbers, attendance and fees have all increased. Indeed, numbers have now outgrown accommodation, and if the school continues to increase, the building will have to be enlarged. The Matriculation results are excellent; 12 out of 15 passed; one student, the only one who appeared, being successful in the School Final Standard. This result is very creditable to the Head Master, Mr. Nanakchand, and his assistants. The Middle School Examination results are also good, 36 out of 52, the percentage of passes in a stricter examination being the same as last year. The Upper and Lower Primary passes show that the progress of the ancillary schools has kept pace with the main school. The hostel is still insufficient, and, indeed, very unsuitable, and the accommodation for the branch schools managed by the Municipality is unsatisfactory. In all other respects, the High School with its branches is in good order. Discipline is fostered by excellent drill; and athletics, gymnastics, cricket, football and tennis no doubt improve the moral tone of the school. The Inspector remarks—"The general air of neatness and order that pervades the institution is very creditable to the management."

High School, Hoshangabad.

52. The comparative figures are as follows :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.		REMARKS.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
					Rs.	Rs.			
High School ...	50	44	45	46	1,062	1,048	5	*10	* Four School Final.
Middle School ...	171	178	120	127	800	832	14	20	
Primary School ...	215	266	172	216	166	190	31 41	35 U. P. 49 L. P.	
Total ...	436	488	337	389	2,028	2,070	...	...	

The High School, Hoshangabad, raised to its present status so lately as 1892, is fast taking a high position among institutions of its class. The new High School, built at a cost of nearly Rs. 23,000 provided by subscription, was recently opened by the Chief Commissioner, and is perhaps the finest building of its kind in the Provinces. The school is well managed by the Committee, which is fortunate in having among its members so enlightened and liberal gentlemen as Rai Bahadur K. D. Chowdhri, and Messrs. Jagannath Prasad and Ramnarain. Nominally a Government High School, it requires the minimum of interference by Government officers. Except in the actual number of pupils in the High School on the 31st March, improvement has taken place in every respect. It is one of the few schools in the Central Provinces in which the fee collection in the High Department amounts to nearly 33 per cent. of the cost of the staff. However, the staff is a lowly paid one. The Matriculation results are good, 10 passing out of 17; and it is worthy of special note that the candidates for the School Final Standard have been prepared with success, four, all who appeared, having passed in that standard. The Middle School results are very satisfactory, 20 out of 25 having been successful. In point of discipline, moral tone and physical training, the school occupies a high place; and, no doubt, here as elsewhere, more could be done in these respects if the assistant masters would join more freely in the sports of the boys and thus gain an insight into their characters and an influence over them that in the class-room would enable them to maintain discipline by gentle means. The progress of the school reflects great credit on the Head Master, Mr. Mahomed Khan, B. A.

High School, Raipur.

53. The following statement gives the statistics of this school for two years:—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
High School	43	42	35	36	Rs. 898	Rs. 937	8	8
Middle School	205	209	160	182	1,386	1,400	19	25
Primary School	656	656	458	531	448	497	42 82	68 U.P. 89 L.P.
Total	904	907	653	749	2,732	2,834	...	...

This school has been managed in a satisfactory and successful manner during the year. Numbers are stationary, but attendance has been more regular, and fees have increased. For the Entrance Examination 11 candidates appeared of whom 8 passed, a very creditable result. Twenty-five out of 51 were successful at the Middle School Test, which is less than the average. Upper and Lower Primary passes are very good, testifying to the soundness of the instruction in the Branch Schools, all of which are crowded to excess. A hostel with accommodation for 11 students has been provided; at present 8 boys live in it. As a whole, this school is in very fair order; but the High Department and the Branch Schools (with one exception) are perhaps better than the Middle. A bifurcation of studies in the High School has been introduced, and a few students are reading for the School Final Examination; but the Literary course still attracts the great majority of the pupils. Physical training is excellent; Raipur in this respect standing among the best schools in the Provinces.

High School, Sambalpur.

54. The statistics of this school and its ancillary branches are given in the following statement :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
High School	23	20	17	16	410	383	2	3
Middle School	140	103	109	79	554	562	5	9
Primary School	179	297	147	222	95	162	{ 19 35	27 U. P. 48 L. P.
Vernacular Middle School	89	...	65	...	56	...	{ 12 30	... U. P. ... L. P.
Total	431	420	338	317	1,115	1,107	...	...

The Sambalpur High School is still in an unsatisfactory state. Under closer inspection there is some improvement in discipline, physical training and general neatness, and the Middle and Primary Schools have furnished more pupils for promotion. Hostel arrangements also are better than previously. But the High School is still very inferior to other High Schools of the Provinces. The staff is strong, consisting of 4 Graduates, 4 Matriculates, and a well-qualified Drawing Master; the school has had more than its share of supervision, having been visited twice by myself, and twice by the Inspector of Schools; still, the weakness of the Head Master, an excellent scholar, a man of studious habits, anxious to do well, makes itself felt in the general progress. Drastic measures have not been adopted because Mr. Mozumdar has tried to carry out the instructions of the Department. The Entrance results, 3 passes out of 13 candidates, are very unsatisfactory. The number of English learners has declined. The fee rules were enforced, and several parents, on the plea of poverty, withdrew their children. I believe these boys will gradually return when they see that the enforcement of the fee rules is intended to be perpetual. Sambalpur is the only place in the Provinces where the people, or a moderate proportion of them, think an English education dear at the small monthly fee charged for it in High and Middle Schools.

Hitkarni Sabha High School,
Jubbulpore.

55. The following table gives the comparative statistics of this school :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School	26	48	25	38	521	784	4	2
Middle School	162	158	144	123	1,019	959	25	24
Primary School	279	289	214	198	385	436	{ 23 47	39 U. P. 47 L. P.
Total	467	495	383	359	1,925	2,179	...	...

The number of pupils in the High Department of this school has nearly doubled, but the result of the Entrance Examination, 2 passes out of 16 candidates, is decidedly unsatisfactory. This I attribute, in great measure, to the fact that the qualifications of the staff are very poor for a High School. The first Assistant possesses a B. A.; 4 are Matriculates; and 2 have passed no higher test than the Middle School examination. Since the close of the year, the staff has been strengthened by the addition of a graduate. The decline in attendance is attributable to small-pox which was prevalent in Jubbulpore for some weeks. Middle School passes are below the general average. In other respects, the state of this school is satisfactory. The great want of the school is better accommodation. The old school-house collapsed during the rains, and the High and Middle Departments now meet in a hired Municipal building. A new house is very necessary, and the Committee have made an offer for the old College buildings which is now under the consideration of the Administration. When the Inspector paid his annual visit to this school, he thought it was generally doing well. More attention was being paid to drill and gymnastics than usual. The recent addition to the staff is satisfactory so far as it goes; but it will probably be found that men with higher qualifications will have to take the place of some of the present teachers before this school takes its proper place among the High Schools of the Provinces.

Church Mission High School,
Jubbulpore.

56. The following table gives the progress of this institution :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
High School	49	20	41	24	Rs. 659	Rs. 471	7	6
Middle School	141	108	117	89	616	591	12	13
Primary School	782	777	594	590	539	602	{ 63 83	{ 54 U. P. 83 L. P.
Total	972	905	752	703	1,813	1,664	...	...

This school has been well and successfully managed during the past year. The accommodation is now sufficient: two good class-rooms for the High School have recently been erected, drill has been brought to a high state of perfection; a fair level has been attained in gymnastics; the tone is excellent, and the instruction is very good indeed. Six out of 7 candidates passed the Entrance Examination; 13, all that were sent up, passed the Middle School Standard, and Upper Primary and Lower Primary results are good. These results are most creditable to Mr. Basu, the Head Master. On the other hand, numbers have declined in the High and Middle Departments, and attendance, owing to the prevalence of small-pox, was irregular while the epidemic lasted. Fees have also declined. There is every reason to believe that the loss of pupils is temporary, and no doubt the success of the school in the past year will add, indeed it has already added, to its reputation. Hostel accommodation is good so far as it goes, but insufficient.

Anjuman Islamia High School,
Jubbulpore.

57. The comparative statistics are as follows :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
High School	16	23	14	19	Rs. 222	Rs. 465	2	3
Middle School	58	54	48	42	308	321	8	1
Primary School	110	117	87	93	186	178	{ 19 20	{ 29 U. P. 34 L. P.
Total	184	194	149	154	710	964	...	...

The figures in the table are satisfactory in regard to the number of pupils, attendance and fees. High School pupils have increased by seven and fees have more than doubled. The Committee of management, under Khan Bahadur Ali Ahmad, take a keen interest in the school, and the Head Master, a graduate of the Aligarh College, is well qualified for his post. Still the results of the year's work, in the Middle School especially, are very unsatisfactory. Only one passed out of nine candidates. The Middle School, therefore, fails to act as a feeder to the High School. The Entrance results, too, are not good: only 3 passed out of 8. The committee of management have been recommended to inquire into the cause of these failures, and, if as I believe to be the case, certain members of the staff have failed to do their work, I have no doubt a remedy will be applied. Credit is due to the management for providing a hostel and improved accommodation for the Primary School: a gymnasium has been provided and a drill instructor, and cricket is played with some spirit.

58. The following statement gives the progress of the Hislop High School:—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School	140	137	141	154	2,037	2,171	23	36
Middle School	134	170	99	102	605	624	23	9
Primary School	275	271	233	227	265	217	44 46	59 U. P. 46 L. P.
Total	549	578	473	483	2,907	3,012	...	...

In most respects this school is in good order; numbers as a whole have improved. In the High School, they are stationary, but the classes have hitherto been too large for the accommodation, and also for efficient instruction. A new school-house has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 11,000 for the Middle School, and henceforth the accommodation will be ample. Parallel sections of classes have been formed and the staff strengthened. These arrangements are satisfactory and will no doubt conduce to improved discipline and better instruction. As a Middle School this institution has not hitherto taken a high place. The High School depended for its supply of pupils chiefly on the Middle Schools of the surrounding districts. There is no reason why the Middle Department should not send a large annual contingent to the High School classes, and the success of the school at the late Middle School examination shows that this can be done. Only 9 candidates, it is true, passed out of 18, but 5 of these were placed in the 1st division—a position attained by no other school. Taken in connection with the excellent results of the Entrance Examination, this marks the instruction of this institution as of a high order. Better physical instruction is desirable, but in this respect little or no advance has been made, nor is any progress probable till the masters themselves take more interest in the matter.

59. The comparative statistics are as follows:—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School	167	233	149	211	2,082	2,574	34	52
Middle School	237	264	207	226	1,483	1,799	54	41
Primary School	490	526	405	448	627	1,076	56 65	62 U. P. 80 L. P.
Total	894	1,023	761	885	4,192	5,449	...	...

This school continues to be well managed, and the instruction, in many respects, has improved. The number of pupils has increased in all departments, and the classes are very large for the size of the class-rooms and for the available staff. There is a total increase of 129 pupils, 124 in average attendance and Rs. 1,257 in fees. Entrance passes have increased from 34 to 52, the percentage of Middle School successes is moderately fair, and the ancillary schools are excellent feeders of the main school. The staff are generally qualified men and the state of the school attests their efficiency. More attention is being paid to discipline, drill and manly games than previously; and the formation of a school library, for which the Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis, C. I. E., contributed Rs. 500, will be a great boon to both masters and students. The Committee and Head Master are to be congratulated on the success and popularity of the school.

60. The Raja Raghoji and Balram Das High School, situated in Nagpur, is an Unaided institution with 33 pupils in the High Department. The managers have to struggle against many difficulties. Their resources are very limited, accommodation and appliances are indifferent and the staff is poorly paid and weak in qualifications. Out of 22 candidates 11 were successful at the Matriculation Examination.

61. This school appears in the report for the first time. There are 26 pupils in the High School classes, and 66 in the Middle. At the Middle School Examination 5 out of 9 passed, a fair result, but only one succeeded at the Entrance Examination. The untimely death of Mr. G. O'Brien, B. A., the Manager of the School, has deprived it of an earnest and capable Superintendent, under whom it had made sound progress.

62. The statistics of Middle Schools will be found at paragraph 47. English Middle Schools are 66 against 65 in the previous year, and Vernacular Middle Schools have increased by 4 up to a total of 200. In the former, pupils have increased by 223 and in the latter by 1,074. Enquiry and my own experience on tour have shown that Vernacular Middle Schools have often been opened without reference to the wants and wishes of the people. A flourishing Upper Primary School in a rural district, attended by agriculturists, has often been converted into a poor Middle School. Recognising the fact that the educational wants of a rural agricultural people are sufficiently met by an Upper Primary School following the Rural curriculum (*vide* Appendix A), and that the people not only wish for no more, but are anxious that their sons should assist in field work as early as possible, a considerable number of these Vernacular Middle Schools have been closed since the 1st April 1895. The 24,034 children in Middle Schools of this class include not only those in the Middle stage of instruction, but those in the Primary—the real number of pupils above the Primary stage being 2,810. There is no general public test to which these schools are subjected. A Middle examination for Vernacular Schools has often been suggested, but the practical difficulties in the way have still to be surmounted. But I may say that the reports of Inspectors on these schools, especially those situated in towns, are generally very favourable.

Results of the Middle School Examination.

63. The results of the Middle Examination for Anglo-Vernacular Schools is shown in this statement:—

Name of School.	1893-94.		1894-95.		REMARKS.
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.					
NORTHERN CIRCLE.					
Middle School, Murwara	12	10	9	8	
Do., Narsinghpur	21	15	19	9	
Do., Gadawara	15	9	16	11	
Do., Sohagpur	11	4	14	10	
Do., Harda	20	16	19	10	
Do., Seoni-Malwa	8	7	7	6	
Do., Damoh	28	23	21	11	
Do., Hatta	12	8	12	4	
Do., Khurai	10	6	7	2	
Do., Khandwa	23	11	31	15	
Do., Burhanpur	13	7	9	4	

Name of School.	1893-94.		1894-95.		REMARKS.
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.—(Concl'd.)					
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.					
Middle School, Badnur	17	15	16	12	
Do., Kamptee	27	16	31	12	
Do., Umrer	12	11	16	10	
Do., Ramtek	12	9	11	9	
Do., Wardha	16	15	24	20	
Do., Hinganghat	12	10	12	9	
Do., Arvi	12	11	6	6	
Do., Ashti	5	1	7	4	
Do., Chanda	22	21	19	16	
Do., Bhandara	26	22	26	14	
Do., Chhindwara	11	11	17	9	
Do., Seoni-Chhapara	9	7	16	13	
Do., Burha	15	12	11	7	
Do., Saoner	2	2	7	4	
Do., Khapa	4	1	2	...	
Do., Katol	4	...	5	3	
Do., Warora	8	4	10	9	
Do., Kalmeshwar	...	...	4	3	
EASTERN CIRCLE.					
Middle School, Bilaspur	24	19	12	10	
Do., Dhamtari	3	2	7	2	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.					
NORTHERN CIRCLE.					
Middle School, Mandla	13	13	9	5	
R. G. Mahajani School, Jubbulpore	4	4	7	3	
Sadar Bazar Church Mission School, Jubbulpore.	5	3	7	6	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.					
St. Francis de Sales School, Nagpur	11	8	7	6	
Sitabaldi Aided School. do.	7	4	14	9	
Andra Sabha School, do.	10	8	11	3	
Native Institution, do.	31	16	21	6	
New English School, do.	13	8	11	4	
Bhonsla School, do.	29	11	34	8	
Mission School, Seoni-Chhapara	4	4	4	2	
Catholic School, Kamptee	...	...	2	2	
Anjuman Hami Islam, Nagpur	...	...	8	4	

Name of School.	1893-94.		1894-95.		REMARKS.
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.—(Concl'd.)					
EASTERN CIRCLE.					
Middle School, Raj-Nandgaon	...	3	3	3	2
Rajkumar School, Bamra	...	5	3	3	
Mission School, Raipur	...	4	...	2	...
Middle School, Khairagarh	...	...	...	1	1

In the Northern Circle, Khandwa has the largest number of passes, but the percentage of passes to candidates is below the average. Gadawara has materially improved its position on the list, and Sohagpur, only a 2nd grade school, has secured most creditable results. Seoni-Malwa and Murwara, comparatively small schools, pass respectively 6 out of 7 and 8 out of 9, both very satisfactory results. Damoh, which last year stood first in the Circle, has seriously declined. Harda, Narsinghpur and Burhanpur have not done well. Harda suffered owing to a misunderstanding between the Committee and Head Master. The latter has been transferred. In Narsinghpur, the Head Master has lately shown want of vigour and perhaps zeal, and his relations with his colleagues have not been harmonious. Burhanpur for several years has not taken its proper place among Middle Schools. The air of decay that hangs over the city seems to have affected the school. On the whole, the schools of the Northern Circle under public management have not maintained their position as compared with the Southern Circle. This does not imply that they are bad schools or have deteriorated. There is no decline, and the schools are generally good schools. But a few years ago, the schools of the Northern Circle were superior to those of the Southern Circle. The positions are now reversed. Schools under public management in the Northern Circle passed only 55 per cent. of their candidates and gained 13 scholarships: those of the Southern Circle passed 66 per cent. and gained 17 scholarships. In the Southern Circle, Wardha stands first. It is an excellent school. Last year Chanda stood first: it now occupies the second position, with a high percentage of passes, namely 84. Arvi passed all its candidates—a very creditable result. Seoni-Chhapara passed 13 out of 16, 4 in the first class, the first place on the list being secured by a boy from this school. Taken with the good results of last year, this indicates excellent work on the part of the staff. Warora, Badnur, Burha, Umrer, Ramtek and Hinganghat all deserve mention. Ashti and Katol have much improved, as shown by the Middle School Examination and also by the results of inspection. Kamptee and Bhandara should have done better. In the Eastern Circle, Bilaspur continues to do well. Among schools under private management, the Sadar Bazar Church Mission School, Jubbulpore, the Native Department of St. Francis de Sales, Nagpur, and Sitalbaldi Aided School show fair results. The Mandla School has not passed so many candidates as usual; and the Andra Sabha, the Native Institution, the new English School and the Bhonsla School, all situated in Nagpur, have done very badly.

With regard to the management and progress of these schools, there is nothing to add to what was said in last year's report. It was there remarked, that discipline was generally good; but I added that boys, in their anxiety to pass examinations, did not scruple to employ unfair means to attain that object. In the past year, a Middle School pupil was detected in personating another at the School of Art Examination in Jubbulpore; and it is to be regretted that the culprit could not be punished according to law. The Deputy Commissioner was of opinion that a conviction could not be secured, as the courts, following a decision of the High Court, Calcutta, in a similar case, would probably acquit. A more flagrant case of using unfair means to pass examinations occurred in connection with the Middle School Examination, the question papers for which were got at in the Press. Happily the mischief was detected in time and the candidates re-examined. The case is still in the hands of the police; but I may state that the evidence points to the implication of those very schools which show

very badly in the Middle School Examination, and in which accommodation, appliances, discipline and physical training are in an unsatisfactory state. The incident is to be regretted; but it emphasises the necessity for improved accommodation, for better discipline and improved physical instruction in a few of the minor schools in Nagpur, and pressure will be brought to bear on these schools, in the interests of morality, to comply with the requirements of the Department in these respects on pain of forfeiture or modification of the grant.

SECTION B.—*Primary Education (Boys).*

Primary Education.

64. The comparative statistics of Vernacular Primary Schools are thus shown :—

	1893-94.										1894-95.									
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial.	Cess.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial.	Cess.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.
Primary Schools for Boys only.																				
<i>Under Public Management.</i>																				
Government ..	20	1,693	1,174	6,217	...	1,665	363	8,235	6 0 2	3 12 0	29	1,605	1,129	6,408	...	632	517	7,557	4 10 8	3 15 9
Local Fund and Municipal ...	680	50,185	33,430	26,444	87,527	21,801	19,321	1,55,093	3 2 5	0 8 7	719	51,453	34,647	18,898	1,01,494	21,452	22,738	1,64,633	3 3 7	0 5 11
Native State...	138	7,907	4,324	...	7,400	731	7,598	15,729	1 15 10	...	128	7,592	4,510	...	...	581	14,174	14,755	1 15 7	...
<i>Under Private Management.</i>																				
Aided ...	984	49,770	30,293	47,239	13,607	22,916	30,433	1,14,195	2 7 3	1 0 3	977	47,750	30,503	45,594	21,024	24,532	24,218	1,15,366	2 7 9	0 15 0
Unaided ...	91	3,173	2,324	...	...	1,000	3,600	4,600	1 6 8	...	101	3,821	2,393	...	...	1,344	2,797	4,141	1 2 11	...
Total ...	1,831	1,12,737	71,495	79,900	1,08,534	48,103	61,315	2,97,652	2 11 10	0 11 0	1,953	1,12,221	73,235	70,898	1,21,518	48,541	64,490	3,06,447	2 12 7	0 10 4

There are 22 schools more than in the previous year, while scholars are less by 516. The loss of scholars is more than made good by a gain of 1,790 in average attendance. Fees have increased by Rs. 438, and the income from subscriptions and other sources is Rs. 64,490, an increase of Rs. 3,175. As a whole, these figures are satisfactory, especially the improvement in attendance and the increased contributions from private sources, chiefly for the construction of Combined Schools.

The funds now available for the spread of Primary education are exhausted, and further expansion without additional funds is improbable. There may, and in some districts there should, be an increase of scholars in existing schools; but generally such an increase is not desirable, as with an average number of 60 pupils in each Primary School, there is neither accommodation nor staff for any considerable increase in numbers. This is particularly the case in many parts of the Eastern Circle, where, as in Raipur, the schools are often overcrowded. As indicated in last year's report, the past year was not devoted so much to expansion as to consolidation; and, in the near future, the efforts of the Department should, I think, be mainly devoted to this object. Care should of course be taken and will be taken that no retrogression takes place.

It is important to state what has been done to give stability to the large number of schools that were lately opened on the Combined System. Primary Schools under public management, being chiefly District Council Schools, continue in good order generally, and to them no special reference will be made in this report. The requirements of Combined Schools, as stated in last year's report, were (1) inspection, (2) school-houses and (3) qualified teachers. As noted in paragraph 19, inspection is now adequate in all districts except Saugor and Wardha, and it is generally efficient, depending on the qualifications of the Subordinate Inspectors themselves and on the supervision of Circle Inspectors. The increase in private liberality, devoted for the most part to the provision of school-houses, is evidence of progress in providing accommodation. Exact figures, showing the provision of school accommodation, notwithstanding circular orders on the subject, have not been supplied from the Southern Circle. In Nagpur, Bhandara and Wardha very little progress has been made, and, indeed, the subject has not received adequate attention. In Chanda, buildings, as far as funds permitted, have been provided; and the Satpura Districts from Balaghat to Betul are fairly well provided with school-houses, Seoni and Chhindwara being best off in this respect. In the Eastern Circle, Combined Schools in the Raipur District, with nine exceptions, have been provided with accommodation. In Bilaspur, 26 buildings have been provided, 21 are under construction, and 5 schools are still without buildings of their own. Aid from Local Funds was given towards 30 schools only. Funds for those completed, as well as those under construction, were provided chiefly from private liberality. Out of 47 Combined Schools in Sambalpur, 42 have buildings of their own, and 3 are under construction. In the Northern Circle, 72 Combined Schools out of 235 have suitable accommodation. Much remains to be done, especially in Saugor, Damoh, Mandla and Hoshangabad, and with more prosperous seasons the erection of suitable school-houses will, it is hoped, be possible. It is obvious that the matter cannot be pressed at present in the districts affected with scarcity.

The provision of qualified teachers is referred under paragraph 72. The supply of teachers is still inadequate, and an increase can only be gradual. I am unable to give exact figures showing the number of unqualified, often incompetent, teachers in Combined Schools. The number is large, probably 50 per cent. The districts that suffer most from unqualified teachers are Bhandara, Chanda and Wardha in the south, and Mandla, Hoshangabad and Nimar in the north. No forcing system, however, will produce teachers to order, and all that can be done in the meantime is to make the best use of the material at hand.

Of general questions, affecting all Primary Schools, the most important is that noticed in paragraph 3 (4), the introduction in the past year of the Rural Schools' curriculum and shortening the hours of attendance at school. The Rural Schools' curriculum, now in force in all Primary Schools in rural tracts, is given in Appendix A. The subjects of study are reduced to the three Rs and Geography in the compulsory list; and Grammar, Object Lessons (with Elementary Science), Kindergarten (with Manual Training) and Drawing in the optional list. The hours of attendance at school have been reduced to three in the

morning for all classes, and two in the evening for classes III and IV; the children of agriculturists being exempted, at the option of the Committee, from attendance at the second school meeting. It is too soon to speak of the result of these measures; they were introduced during the year; but the opinion generally expressed by District Officers, Inspectors and Local Authorities is favourable.

Judging from the reports before me, from the opinions of District Officers, and my own experience on tour, it may be concluded that Primary education, notwithstanding the decline in one or two districts, such as Bhandara, is making progress—slow, I admit, but still progress; and progress at the end of an unfavourable cycle of seasons is, in my opinion, satisfactory. But among a people, yet generally blind to the advantages of our schools, to relax the efforts made to foster education, would result in retrogression. Before Combined Schools were started, we were accustomed to a high standard of neatness, accommodation and progress in Board Schools, and we are apt to conclude that the absence of a similar state of matters in Aided and Combined Schools indicates inefficiency and neglect: but a comparison of the state of these latter with what is reported of Rural Schools in other Provinces, will show that they are normal, and our Board Schools exceptional. Teachers in Primary Schools, associating with men of less culture than themselves, averse from study and generally without access to books other than text-books for school use, are apt to stagnate. To obviate this, the formation of school libraries has been encouraged, and in several places surplus fees have been devoted to this purpose. Masters' conferences, generally associated with district school sports, have been held in almost all districts. These conferences, at which subjects connected with their profession are discussed, are calculated to have an excellent effect on the masters. They give them a greater interest in their profession, encourage a corporate spirit, afford opportunities for forming useful friendships, and generally brush away the cobwebs that life in an ordinary village is apt to induce. When associated with inter-school games, as they generally are, one of their greatest uses is the stimulus they give to athletic sports. The most successful of these meetings during the past year was held at Raipur, the Deputy Commissioner himself being the ruling spirit of the meeting. This meeting was so well conducted and so successful that it has been taken as the model to which other districts should, in future, aspire.

65. The statement regarding Primary education, required in Paragraph 10 of the Chief Commissioner's Review of Education for 1891-92, will be found in Appendix G.

The results of the Upper Primary and Lower Primary examinations, arranged according to Circles of Inspectors of Schools, were as follows:—

Upper Primary Passes.

		1893-94.	1894-95.
Northern Circle	...	2,481	2,866
Southern Circle	...	2,467	2,655
Eastern Circle	...	2,077	2,095
Total	...	<u>7,025</u>	<u>7,616</u>

Lower Primary Passes.

		1893-94.	1894-95.
Northern Circle	...	3,705	4,239
Southern Circle	...	3,857	4,122
Eastern Circle	...	3,854	3,342
Total	...	<u>10,916</u>	<u>11,703</u>

The progress made in Drawing, Agriculture and Common Objects is compared in the following table:—

		1893-94.	1894-95.
Number passed in Drawing	...	2,773	2,304
Do. in Common Objects	...	5,044	4,206
Do. in Agriculture	...	5,249	5,165

Education in Native States.

66. The progress of education in the Feudatory States is thus shown :—

Name of State.	Area.	Population.	SCHOOLS.		SCHOLARS.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
			1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Raigarh ...	1,486	168,525	15	17	970	1,086	2	116	...	...
Sarangarh ...	540	83,210	18	18	1,139	1,164	...	25	...	...
Patna ...	2,399	332,197	27	27	1,603	1,589	...	...	...	14
Kalahandi ...	3,745	326,295	35	35	1,606	1,461	...	...	...	145
Kawardha ...	798	91,813	16	16	967	951	...	...	...	16
Sakti ...	138	25,374	5	5	311	306	...	...	...	5
Khairagarh ...	931	181,184	9	11	492	725	2	233	...	...
Rajnandgaon ...	871	183,866	20	23	1,546	1,763	3	217	...	...
Chhuikhadan ...	154	36,288	2	2	152	162	...	10	...	...
Total ...	11,062	1,428,752	147	154	8,786	9,207	7	421	...	...
Bamra ...	1,988	104,367	24	15	238	393	...	155	9	...
Rehrakhol ...	833	20,335	5	6	229	272	1	43	...	...
Sonpur ...	906	195,245	14	15	636	813	1	173	...	...
Kanker ...	1,429	82,379	13	13	925	931	...	6	...	...
Bastar ...	13,062	310,884	31	29	1,617	1,477	...	...	2	140
Total .	18,218	713,210	87	78	3,645	3,886	...	241	9	...
GRAND TOTAL...	29,435	2,141,962	234	232	12,431	13,093	...	662	2	...

There are two schools less than last year, but an increase of 662 pupils. Kalahandi and Bastar show a slight decrease. During the year, the schools in the upper part of the statement were under regular inspection either by officers of the Department or by Deputy Inspectors under Departmental supervision. In Bamra, Rehrakhol, Sonpur, Kanker and Bastar the schools were inspected by the Diwans or by the masters of the head-quarters' schools. The statistics of the schools of these latter States are not included in the educational returns. With regard to the scheme for the inspection of the schools in Feudatory States, some progress has been made. Government Deputy Inspectors have been withdrawn from these States and confined to the *Khalsa*. A Deputy Inspector has been appointed for Bastar. Raigarh and Sarangarh retain a joint State Inspector as heretofore. The Head Master, Kawardha, inspects the schools of the State under the supervision of the Manager, according to rules suggested by myself when I lately toured in that State. Sakti, as an exception, will still be visited by the Deputy Inspector of Bilaspur. Khairagarh proposes to have an Inspector for itself, a costly arrangement for a State with only 11 schools. Rajnandgaon has an Inspector of its own, an incompetent man, whom the Chief has agreed to replace by a better* man on adequate pay. There are only two schools in Chhuikhadan, the Chief of which State is unwilling to incur special expenditure on inspection. The Chief of Bamra, it is understood, deputes the head master of the head-quarters' school, under the supervision of the Diwan, to inspect schools. In Rehrakhol a similar arrangement exists. Inspection in Sonpur is understood to be careful under the head master of the main school. The arrangement for inspection in Kanker is most unsatisfactory. It is committed to the Head Master of the Middle School at head-quarters, who is not only unqualified as an Inspector, but is unfit to teach up to the Upper Primary Standard, and is paid Rs. 12 a month only.

I am able to speak with some authority regarding the state of education in most of these States, as I toured in Kawardha, Sarangarh, Patna, Rajnandgaon and Khairagarh, and the Inspector of Schools visited schools in Raigarh, Sarangarh, Patna, Kalahandi, Bastar and Kanker.

I was pleased with the Kawardha schools. Under the management of Mr. Ramkrishna Misra, they are in all respects on a level with the schools of the *Khalsa*. The head-quarters' school is capable of preparing candidates for teacherships, and a girls' school at least familiarizes the people with the idea of female education. Sarangarh has been long under regular inspection, and I found the schools in better order than those of the Sambalpur District. Some schools were models of neatness, instruction, discipline and physical training. Training classes for teachers, one Hindi and one Uriya, are conducted with some success, and there is a good girls' school at Sarangarh.

* A competent Inspector has lately been appointed.

I found the schools of the Patna State in fair order, comfortably housed and well found. The English School at Bolangir has been provided with a large commodious building, and there is a fair girls' school.

The Inspector reports favourably on the Raigarh schools. The Middle School at Raigarh has been provided with an excellent house, and 10 of the 17 village schools have suitable accommodation, play-grounds and gardens. The supply of qualified teachers is adequate.

The Inspector's report on the Kalahandi schools is not quite so favourable. All who appeared for Teachers' Certificates failed: the head-quarters' school is unsuitably housed, and the village schools are poorly attended notwithstanding constant attention from the officers of the State.

There is no progress or change to report regarding Sakti and Chhuikhadan.

The Khairagarh schools have improved. Schools have increased by two and scholars by 233. I saw the Dongargarh school. As an English school, it is backward. The state of education is promising and will no doubt improve when a qualified Inspector is appointed.

There is some improvement in the schools of Rajnandgaon. Something has been done to provide accommodation and apparatus, but in this respect much remains desirable. The English School at Rajnandgaon is in fair order, but the village schools require regular inspection and supervision. With the Chief himself interested, the appointment of a qualified Inspector should lead to real progress.

The returns from the Bamra State vary very much from year to year. Last year there was an increase of 11 schools and a decline of 121 pupils. This year there is a decrease of 9 schools and an increase of 155 pupils. The necessity for a scrutiny of the returns at any rate seems necessary.

The Sonpur and Rehrakhol schools seem to be making progress. But in the absence of inspection by a recognized Inspector, it is impossible to say how far progress extends.

The Inspector saw a few schools in Bastar and was pleased with their state and progress. They are carefully supervised by the State officers. More and systematic progress under the Deputy Inspector lately appointed is now hoped for.

The Kanker schools are in bad order, and no improvement is possible till a competent head master for the main school, who would also inspect the village schools, be appointed.

CHAPTER V.—SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.

SECTION A.—*Training Institutions for Teachers.*

67. The progress of Training Schools is shown in the following statement :—

Names.	Number of students at the close of the year.		Students certified or promoted.		Average daily attendance.		Total cost.		Cost of educating each pupil.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
For Men. Normal Schools for Men.	For Secondary School Teachers...	11	15	8	10	8	11	Rs. 4,718	Rs. 2,590	Rs. a. p. 524 3 9	Rs. a. p. 199 3 8
	Nagpur ...	37	37	33	35	35	34	6,930	7,283	182 6 0	196 13 3
	Jubbulpore.	81	97	48	52	77	79	10,248	10,147	122 0 0	118 0 0
	Baipur ...	45	47	11	37	41	40	4,947	5,226	109 14 11	111 3 1
	Sambalpur.	10	10	10	7	10	10	589	544	58 14 5	54 6 5
	Total ...	184	206	110	141	171	174	27,432	25,790	...	...
For Women.	Jubbulpore	16	26	6	3	19	20	7,406	7,765	352 10 6	337 9 9
	GRAND TOTAL...	200	232	116	144	190	194	34,838	33,555	...	...

Teachers under training have increased by 32; those who qualified for certificates by 28; the total expenditure is less by Rs. 1,283 than in the previous year, and the average cost of training each teacher has decreased. The decrease in expenditure is only temporary owing to the absence of the Superintendent of the Training Institution, Nagpur, for six months, on deputation as Principal of the Jubbulpore College. All the Training Schools are now, in my opinion, in a high state of efficiency. They provide a supply of trained teachers for the schools, English and Vernacular, of the Province. The supply of Vernacular teachers is, it is true, at present insufficient, but as large as the available funds will allow.

68. The aim and objects of this institution were described in last year's report. In the class for training teachers for Secondary Schools, there were 15 students at the close of the year, nine being Assistant Masters of High and Middle Schools, and six stipendiary students. I had to record in last year's report that attendance in this class was very unpopular, owing to the condition by which masters received only half pay while under training; and it was noted that service in Municipal Anglo-Vernacular Schools had become so unpopular that no candidates were forthcoming to take advantage of the seven scholarships offered under Article 371-A of the Education Manual. During the year, proposals for giving teachers of High and Middle Schools full pay while under training were sanctioned, and the prospects of masters in Municipal Schools have been improved by the recession to the Department of the powers of appointment and transfer in these institutions. The result of these two measures has been very satisfactory. The Superintendent says the grant of full pay to teachers while under training has produced a "marked improvement" in the tone of the class; and there is no longer the fear of having to pass a year in Nagpur on half pay to deter men from entering the teaching profession. Six of the scholarships, for which there were no candidates last year, have been filled up, and there is every reason to expect that the difficulty of finding suitable candidates for this institution has passed away.

In April, Mr. Spence, the Superintendent of the Training Institution, was transferred to Jubbulpore to act as Principal of the College. The Secondary training class was, in the meantime, carried on by the Assistant Superintendent. When the College was closed for the midsummer holidays, Mr. Spence returned to Nagpur and continued his lectures through the hot weather, at the end of which the sessional examination was held. Ten out of 11 students passed, a very creditable result under the circumstances.

The classes for training teachers for Vernacular Schools are in good order. At the Sessional Examination, 16 appeared for certificates of the Primary grade, 2nd Class, and all passed; and 19 out of 21 candidates succeeded in passing for certificates of the 3rd Class. These results are distinctly good.

The Practising School attached to the institution is of less than two years' standing, and has made considerable progress. It has an English side for training the Secondary class in the art of teaching, and a Vernacular side for the Primary class. It is now a fairly good model school.

The comfort of the students is secured by an excellent hostel, good furniture, and a supply of town water, and the accommodation will be further improved when the portion of the building now occupied by the Settlement Office is vacated. The hostel is under a resident master as Superintendent. Drill and gymnastics, regularly practised, have an excellent effect on the physique of the students, and it is no uncommon thing to find lads, on entering the school, narrow chested and slouching, leave it well set-up, strong men. The institution as a whole is in good order, and Mr. Spence, the Superintendent, deserves special thanks for its successful management and for the extra work which he undertook, at much personal inconvenience, in the summer vacation.

69. In the Normal School, Jubbulpore, teachers for Vernacular Hindi Schools only are trained. The number of students on the roll at the end of the year was 97, an increase of 16. Eighty-nine are Hindus and 8 Mahomedans. Eighty-five are ordinary students, and 12 are the husbands of women under training in the Female Normal School. Twenty-three are in the senior class, undergoing a second year's training, and 74 in the junior, or the class for Primary certificates of the 3rd Class. The bulk of the students come from the Northern Circle, the Hindi-speaking districts of the Southern

Circle furnishing 28. At the annual examination, 23 out of 25 candidates passed for certificates of the Primary grade, 2nd Class, and 29 qualified for certificates of the 3rd Class, Primary grade. The results are satisfactory, those for the 2nd Class, Primary grade, being very good indeed. All the arrangements of this institution, internal and external, are characterized by neatness and order, and the discipline both of the school and the hostel is good. The Art room was remodelled during the year, and greater facilities afforded for instruction in drawing. The hostel, in which 72 students are accommodated, is a hired building, a portion of an old municipal serai. In a sanitary point of view, it is capable of improvement, but nothing can be done in the current year for want of funds.

The Practising School with 81 pupils, modelled on the exact plan of the schools the students will have to manage when they pass out of the Normal School, is an excellent training-ground in the art of teaching.

The physical training of the students is perhaps superior to the sister institution in Nagpur. In all training institutions, drill and gymnastics are not mere games; they are serious parts of the curriculum in which the students must pass before obtaining a certificate. Cricket and lawn tennis have now been added to the games of the school. The state and progress of the school reflect credit on the Superintendent, Mr. Vinayek Rao, and his staff.

70. For two successive years this school was badly reported on. It had distinctly failed to supply trained teachers for the Normal School, Raipur. Vernacular Hindi Schools of the Chhattisgarh Division. By changing the Head Master, and by close supervision on the part of the Inspector, this institution has now taken its place on equal terms with other Normal Schools. At the certificate examination, 10 out of 11 candidates were successful for Primary certificates of the 2nd Class, and 27 out of 28 for the 3rd Class. These results are distinctly good, and show that Chhattisgarhi students, under favourable conditions, can compete on equal terms with Marathas from the south and Hindustanis from the north of the Provinces.

It should be noted that the sessional examination is conducted by the Inspectors of Schools personally, and that the papers are set and valued by gentlemen unconnected with the training schools. The candidates of all the training schools are examined at the same time and the same papers are given to all.

The physical training of these students under a pensioned Sepahi is very good; and by supplying iron cots and laying on town water, the hostel has been made much more comfortable than the ordinary villager's house in Chhattisgarh. For training in the art of pedagogy, there is an excellent Municipal Primary School attached to the Normal School, in which the students in turn perform all the duties of a village schoolmaster. To the Head Master, Mr. Raja Ram, assisted by a hard working staff, is due the improvement of the institution.

71. There is no Normal School for training masters for Uriya Schools. Training classes, with five stipendiary students, are attached to Bargarh and Remenda Middle Schools. The stipends are awarded to students who have already passed in the Fifth Standard to enable them to study for Primary certificates of the 2nd grade. Seven candidates out of 10 passed the annual examination. Attached to these schools and to four others, there are classes for training teachers for Primary certificates of the lower class. In all 26 candidates for 3rd Class Primary certificates passed. Thus the supply of qualified teachers for Vernacular Uriya Schools in the past year was 33. This is sufficient for the wants of the district. I visited 4 of the schools to which training classes are attached, and was satisfied with two of them. But where training classes are small, and the staff not specialized, it is but natural to find a want of the corporate spirit; and to this I attribute the wonderful variation in the work of the masters when sent out to have charge of a school, the results attained depending on individual capacities, little being attributable to the teachings of a system.

72. In addition to the Normal Schools and the subsidized training classes of Sambalpur, 61 Vernacular Middle Schools are recognised as competent to train teachers for Combined and Aided Schools. This is a considerable reduction on last year, when 102

schools were recognised. The number was reduced, because it was impossible for Deputy Inspectors to supervise training classes in so many schools and because the staff in several of them was incompetent. Forty-one of these schools sent up 148 candidates for the last examination for Teachers' Certificates. Only 36 were successful. This scheme for training teachers must, therefore, in most districts be pronounced unsuccessful for so far; and though under improved supervision and by familiarity with the requirements of the standard for certificates, there may be some improvement in future years, it is doubtful whether candidates from such schools will ever be able to compete on equal terms with Normal School students, and it is also open to question whether too high a standard is not being demanded from men who will be appointed to Aided and Combined Schools. Should a greater measure of success not be attained at the next examination, the propriety of reducing the standard will be considered.

73. The number of women under training in the Female Normal School is 26 against 16 last year. There is no longer any difficulty experienced in finding candidates for admission from the Northern Circle and the Hindi districts of the Southern Circle, but for the Eastern Circle the supply is still inadequate. The available stipends are now all taken up. Twelve are the wives of students in the Male Normal School, the husbands of five are in private employ, and 9 are widows. Two of the 26 are medical probationers, attending the institution to obtain a sound education preliminary to studying in the Agra Medical School for Hospital Assistants, and I may add that these probationers are making satisfactory progress. Seven of the students are Brahmins, 3 are Rajputs, 5 Khatris, 4 Baniyas and only 7 belong to the lower castes. Married women live in the city with their husbands and receive an extra allowance of Rs. 2 for house rent. Widows reside in the boarding-house under the personal supervision of the Lady Superintendent.

For the first time, the candidates for certificates were examined by the same standard as male students. Three students passed out of 6—a creditable result, when the difficulty of the test is considered. It was necessary to send out as teachers to fill vacancies, not only those who obtained certificates, but all who appeared for them. Those who failed will come up again in October. Three students out of six were successful in passing for drawing certificates.

The Female Normal School has now the advantage of having a good Practising School, with 66 children. To make the school more attractive, a pianette was provided for it during the year. The instrument is found useful in teaching kindergarten, musical drill, action songs and singing. The Lady Superintendent, Miss Ross, is able to exercise considerable personal influence over her pupils, and under her, both the training school and the model school have attained a considerable degree of popularity and success. The conduct of the students and also their health were good during the year.

SECTION B.—*Institutions for Technical Instruction.*

74. At the close of the year there were 17 students in the Agricultural School, 11 in the Senior and 6 in the Junior class. The students of the Senior class are fairly representative of the Province: those of the Junior, with one exception, are residents of Nagpur; one of them had passed the Entrance Examination, 2 had failed at that test, and 3 had passed the Middle School Examination only. Efforts have been made, with indifferent success, to secure Matriculates for the class, as students with lower attainments are unable to derive the full benefit of the lectures. But the increasing difficulty of obtaining remunerative employment for passed students narrows the field of selection. Noticing this difficulty, Dr. Leather, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, proposed that some of them should be employed by the Education Department as peripatetic agricultural lecturers, a proposal which was found impracticable. It is understood that all the students who passed in 1894 have found employment, but it is doubtful how long the demand for such men will continue. The examination of the classes was held at the close of the session by gentlemen unconnected with the school. Eight out of 11 passed in the Senior class, and five out of six Juniors qualified for promotion. These results are satisfactory. The course of instruction has been described in previous reports, and is not here repeated. The total expenditure, excluding scholarships, was Rs. 2,154 against Rs. 2,376 in the previous year.

A class for training schoolmasters in agriculture is attached to this institution, and is under the supervision of the Principal. Two batches of 31 masters, selected from the whole Province, attended for six months each. Out of the first batch, 27 passed at the end of the course, and 28 out of the second. The masters are required to reside in a hostel provided for their accommodation. Each student is provided with an iron cot, and town water is laid on. The arrangement by which the masters under training receive full pay has removed all cause for the discontent that used to prevail in this class, and the Principal ascribes the improved punctuality of the students to this cause.

The Agricultural School and the Normal Agricultural class are well managed, for which the Principal, Mr. Joshi, deserves special mention.

Engineering School, Jubbulpore.

75. The condition of the Engineering School is shown thus :—

Year.	Number on rolls on 31st March 1895.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Number of candidates for certificates.	Number of candidates passed.	Expenditure.	Cost of educating each pupil.
						Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1893-94 ...	21	22	20	4	3	3,367	152 5 9
1894-95 ...	17	19	17	11	5	2,811	147 15 8

The number of pupils on the 31st March was 17, against 21 in the previous year, 11 in the Senior class and 6 in the Junior. The expenditure is Rs. 556 less than in the previous year owing to a decrease in contingencies. The annual examination was conducted by Mr. P. C. Lal, Assistant Engineer, and Professors of the Jubbulpore College unconnected with the staff of the school. Eleven appeared for Sub-Overseers' certificates, of whom 5 passed. The rejected candidates were weak in mathematics and in practical work. The students of the Junior class were tested at the same time in the work of the year, and pronounced fit to go on with the studies of the Senior class. The number of passes for Sub-Overseers' certificates is small in proportion to the number of candidates, but larger than last year, when only 3 qualified. Hitherto passed students have usually found remunerative employment, and the demand for them would have been greater but for the contraction in the Department Public Works' activity and the reduction of temporary employés. It is probable that a wider field for employment would be found for passed students if the existence of the school were more widely known in neighbouring States, and steps have been taken with this end in view. Reports from employers of passed students agree in considering them satisfactory overseers.

76. In the Law Class, Jubbulpore, there were 49 students at the close of the year, against 43 in the previous year, the average number on the roll being 51. The income from fees should have covered the cost of the class and left a small balance to the credit of Government. But some arrears were not realized till after the 1st April, thus causing the fee income to fall short of the expenditure by Rs. 19. Arrears have now been realized. Two candidates appeared for the LL. B. Examination, Allahabad, and both passed, one very creditably. Some difficulty is experienced for want of a Law Library, a want which there is no hope, I regret to say, of meeting at present.

77. The Law Lectures in Nagpur are delivered in the Morris College, and the class is under the management of the Council of that institution. A grant of Rs. 100 a month from Provincial revenues is made towards the maintenance of the class, and half the fees are credited to Government. As the average number on the roll for the year is 73, half the fee income at Rs. 3 a month should have more than met the Government expenditure. But owing to laxity in collecting fees, this has not been the case. The Government share of the fees is less than the grant by Rs. 107. The attention of the Council has been called to this, and arrears

have been collected since the close of the official year. At the close of the year, there were 63 names on the roll, with an average attendance of 54. Five appeared for the B. L. examination, of whom four passed.

78. There is no Technical Institution in these Provinces. Four technical studentships are available for natives and two for Eurasians in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Workshops, Jubbulpore, in the Pottery Works of Messrs. Burn and Co., and in the Warora and Umari Collieries. One student is in the second year of his apprenticeship in the Pottery Works, and is making moderate progress. Two Eurasian lads and one native were admitted to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Workshops in April 1894. The former continue to give satisfaction; the latter recently resigned, his reason for doing so being that, "the duty is of hard work and dirty work." It seems almost hopeless to get native candidates with a Middle School Education to recognise the dignity of labour. Still I am pleased to mention the case of one exception to this rule. Trimbak Moreshwar, F. A. E., is a stipendiary student in the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay. He likes the work, throws himself heartily into it, and the Principal's report on his progress is most satisfactory.

79. At the last examination for admission to the Dehra Dun Imperial School of Forestry, two students of the Jubbulpore College stood respectively 1st and 2nd on the list.

80. Four students, one B. A. and three F. A. E.'s, with stipends, are studying in the Grant Medical College, Bombay. Three have passed the first examination in Medicine: the fourth joined in November 1894. They are well reported on by the Principal. Ten stipends are annually awarded to Matriculates tenable in the Patna Medical School for three years, and 29 students, 9 in the 1st year, 9 in the 2nd and 11 in the 3rd, are now studying in that institution for Hospital Assistantships. Besides these, one student is studying in the Lahore Medical College. He recently joined. Two women are studying in the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore, preliminary to entering the Agra Medical School.

81. Besides Provincial Drawing Schools, two students are studying in the Bombay School of Art, one is aided from Provincial revenues, the other holds the Art Studentship of the Browning Memorial Fund.

CHAPTER VI.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

82. The statistics of Girls' Schools are shown in the following statement:—

Class of schools.	Schools.		Scholars.		Average, daily attendance.		EXPENDITURE.					
							Provincial.		Cess and other sources.		Total.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
<i>Secondary Schools</i> ...	13	14	494	569	376	455	Rs. 4,804	Rs. 4,635	Rs. 10,178	Rs. 9,399	Rs. 14,982	Rs. 14,034
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
Government Schools, Vernacular ...	4	4	154	215	102	128	917	950	...	247	917	1,197
Local Fund and Municipal ...	65	62	2,933	2,819	1,941	1,787	2,756	1,646	12,137	13,310	14,893	14,962
Native States ...	6	5	224	198	122	131	...	...	764	816	764	816
Aided ... { English ...	5	6	410	400	301	281	6,226	7,682	7,868	10,534	14,094	18,216
Vernacular ...	63	59	2,403	2,445	1,539	1,483	4,443	4,558	16,588	16,400	21,031	20,958
Unaided ... { English ...	1	1	18	28	15	16	...	...	406	404	406	404
Vernacular ...	3	2	86	69	76	49	...	...	68	772	68	772
Total Primary Schools ...	147	139	6,228	6,174	4,016	3,874	14,342	14,836	37,831	42,489	52,173	57,325
GRAND TOTAL ...	160	153	6,722	6,743	4,381	4,329	19,146	19,471	48,009	51,888	67,155	71,359

Schools have decreased by 7; there is a small gain of 21 pupils which is more than counterbalanced by a loss of 62 in average attendance. Deducting from the total given in this statement 128 boys who read in girls' schools, and adding 2,542 girls reading in boys' schools, we have a total of only 9,157 girls (including Europeans and Eurasians) at school. This figure denotes no progress, nor am I, from personal observation or the reports of Inspectors, able to record any important advance. The schools conducted by ladies of the various Zenana Societies are making good progress, especially in Jubbulpore under Miss Branch. There are instances of Board Schools, here and there, that show improvement; and one is apt to be carried away, as some of the reporting officers are, by particular instances of improvement, to predicate a general advance. I regret to confess that, with the exception of the schools already noted, I see no signs of any awakening to a desire for female education, or any general improvement in existing Board and Municipal Schools for girls. In the Northern Circle, girls' education is at a standstill, the most hopeful, I was about to write, the only hopeful, feature being the position of the Female Normal School, for which excellent candidates in adequate numbers can now be found. There are a few good Board and Municipal Schools; but it is to be regretted that in towns like Saugor, Narsinghpur and Burhanpur, where a spirit of progress and enlightenment might be expected, schools have hardly maintained their position: the schools that have made most advance are situated in small towns or large villages, where the influence of local officers can still make itself felt. Female education in the Southern Circle is still very backward, and the Inspector is able to point to only two schools, Mohkher, in the Chhindwara District, and Chanda, in which progress has been made. In the Eastern Circle there is an increase of two schools and 486 scholars, 382 of this increase, however, being girls in boys' schools. I inspected the majority of the schools in the Eastern Circle. I was very favourably impressed by the Mission Girls' School, Bilaspur, and asked the Lady Superintendent to give the children a holiday. But the little ones declared they did not want a holiday: they preferred to be with the "Mem Sahib" in school. A school like this must, I think, exercise a decided influence on the character of the children.

The curriculum for girls' schools has been greatly simplified. Previously it was the same as for boys. It has now been reduced to the level of the Rural Schools' curriculum, with needle work, singing, &c., added. The want of readers specially adapted to girls' schools is considered, by intelligent natives with whom I have conversed, a great obstacle to female education. A book on domestic economy, from the Hindu point of view, including cooking, and more or less of the domestic relations, is regarded as desirable. But hitherto it has been impossible to produce such a book. Special knowledge is necessary, and the talent for putting it in an agreeable form. I doubt, however, whether practical instruction in domestic economy would overcome the opposition of the native community to female education. That it can be overcome without such instruction, we have the success of schools superintended by English ladies to prove. It is too much to expect that such expensive agencies can be extended over the country; but every encouragement is held out to them to extend their schools and do the work that the Department has failed to do. A remedy for the backward state of girls' schools has been suggested in an Inspectress of Schools; but I notice that in Provinces of Upper India, where such agencies exist, the backwardness of female education is even more marked than here.

83. I have already mentioned the success of the schools conducted by the ladies of the various Zenana Missions. The most successful schools are those, 10 in number, conducted by Miss Branch in Jubbulpore. These schools are attended by 420 girls, the average attendance being 287. In one of these, the Bengali Girls' School, English is taught and fees levied. The accommodation and appliances of all are excellent. One school was reconstructed during the year, and a new house built for the Panagarh School at a cost of Rs. 3,000. These schools have all improved: two of them have been raised to the Middle grade. The success of these schools is owing to the constant care and supervision of the ladies of the Mission; and if we could only imbue our mistresses with something of their earnestness and zeal, I am convinced girls' schools would improve notwithstanding the opposition of the people. I dwell on this matter, for it is not so many years since the opposition Miss Branch met with, and the failures she had to

Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore.

confess would have forced any one less hopeful to abandon the attempt as useless.

84. The schools of the Free Church Zenana Mission, Nagpur, continue in good order. To provide mistresses for Marathi schools, the nucleus of a training class has been formed in the Fort School, the Lady Superintendent having kindly consented to train a few pupil teachers. This is only an experiment, and a small one, the number of stipends being limited to four.

85. The schools conducted by the Friends' Zenana Mission at Hoshangabad remain in good order. At Sohagpur, this Mission has not been so successful.

CHAPTER VII.

SECTION A.—EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

86. The statistics of schools for Europeans and Eurasians are shown in the following table:—

Name of School.	Pupils.			Average monthly number enrolled.	Average daily attendance.	PASSES.				Monthly Grant.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			Matriculation.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	
St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur.	216	...	216	245	191	6	5	33	15	400
Bishop's School, Nagpur	59	54	113	114	83	3	5	8	17	270
Convent of St. Joseph, Nagpur	33	107	140	143	91	1	2	11	15	175
Do. do., Kamptee	15	123	138	138	103	...	5	9	12	210
St. Aloysius' School, Jubbulpore	107	...	107	109	98	...	5	13	15	175
Christ Church Boys' School, Jubbulpore	38	...	38	36	26	...	5	7	6	130
Christ Church Girls' School, Jubbulpore	...	60	60	71	46	1	1	7	11	155
Convent of St. Joseph, Jubbulpore	14	114	128	120	107	...	4	11	9	270
Joint Railway School, Khandwa	19	27	46	43	34	1	3	3	3	50
Railway School, Harda	19	15	34	39	30	...	...	1	1	30
Do. do., Bilaspur	9	18	27	25	18	...	...	...	5	25
Do. do., Dongargarh	18	13	31	26	16	...	...	...	3	25
Loretto Convent, Saugor	8	23	31	25	18	...	...	3	3	...
Total	555	554	1,109	1,134	861	12	35	106	115	1,915

The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians is still 13. A small school has lately been opened at Bina on the Indian Midland Railway, but it is not yet under regular inspection. Pupils have decreased from 1,184 to 1,109. The decline is spread over several schools. No explanation has been given. The decline occurred towards the close of the year, as the average number on the roll is only two less than last year. The number of girls is one less than the number of boys. It is unsatisfactory to find that attendance is less regular than usual, the percentage for all schools being 76. Last year it was 83. Seventy-six per cent. for schools for European boys and girls is unsatisfactory, especially as in four of the largest of these institutions the majority of the pupils are boarders. Seven students, 6 boys and 1 girl, passed the Matriculation Examination, and 5 the Final Standard for High Schools, 3 being girls. The passes by the Middle Standard are inferior to those of the previous year, and those for the Upper and Lower Primary Standards are very

good. With one exception, these schools have all maintained the high standard of proficiency of previous years. The accommodation and appointments are generally very good, and in the past year large additions and improvements were made to two of them—Bishop's School, Nagpur, and Christ Church Schools, Jubbulpore. In the larger schools the instruction is good, and according to the most advanced European methods. Physical training with the children means enjoyable games. The infants enjoy their musical drill as much as the girls do calisthenics, or the boys gymnastics and cricket. The elder boys of the boys' schools still belong to the volunteer cadet corps, and 37 qualified for special capitation grant. It is to be regretted that the boys make attendance at drill an excuse for irregular and late attendance in class.

A note on the condition of each of the larger schools is extracted from the report of the Inspector of European Schools for the information and satisfaction of the Managers of these institutions.

87. The results of the Entrance Examination, only 4 out of 17 candidates passing, and also of the Departmental Examination held for the Final Standard of High Schools and for Middle School scholarships and certificates, only two passing for the former and five for the latter, would seem to indicate deterioration in this school. The decline, it is hoped, is only temporary. It would be a pity if so useful a school were allowed to decline from the high state of efficiency it attained under the late Principals, Dr. Pelvat and Father Bonaventure. The Inspector reports that when he held the annual inspection, he saw nothing to indicate deterioration except that the Middle School classes were too large for one master. I also saw the school, and am convinced that the decline indicated by the results noted is only temporary. The appointments, discipline, drill and internal boarding arrangements all testify to the care and attention that are devoted by the Principal, Father Coppel, and his staff to the comfort and happiness of the pupils.

88. Extensive additions were made to this school during the year. A large and commodious infant school was constructed, apart from the main school, where the noise and bustle of infant school exercises will not disturb the senior classes. A second story has been added to the Head Master's house, sufficient to accommodate 40 boarders. The school continues to be well managed and carefully taught. Three out of four passed the Matriculation Examination, one being a girl. Five passed the Middle Standard, and the passes by the Lower Standards are fair. The drill of the boys is capable of improvement, and calisthenics for the girls would be an improvement.

89. Numbers show a decrease of six. The attendance is good, and the school continues to improve. The instruction has been careful and sound in all classes, and physical education receives great attention. The exercises, accompanied by the school band, are exceedingly popular with the boys.

90. Numbers have decreased by 10. The appointments of the school as respects buildings and furniture are now ample. The infant department, which has a separate building for itself, is excellently managed, and the kindergarten instruction is exceedingly popular. The elder girls are very good at calisthenics, singing and needle work, and the general progress in all the classes is very satisfactory.

91. Numbers have decreased by 3, but in other respects the school is in much the same state as last year. The results of the annual examination were in every respect satisfactory and the discipline of the school excellent. The infant department is well managed and kindergarten taught with spirit; but owing to the smallness of the gallery, the more useful gallery exercises cannot be done so well as could be wished. The boarding arrangements are excellent.

92. Numbers show a decrease of 3. The average daily attendance, however, is the same as last year. Passes by the Middle School Standard show an increase of 1, and by the Primary of 4. The buildings are large and well adapted. The boarding arrangements are excellent. The instruction has been thorough in all standards and the tone and discipline of the school are excellent.

93. Numbers have declined from 80 to 60 and attendance from 68 to 46. The decrease is unsatisfactory, but has not been explained. Christ Church School for Girls, Jubbulpore. Passes by the High and Middle Standards have decreased by 2 and 1 respectively, but the Primary passes have increased by 3. At the annual examination all the classes passed a creditable examination. Calisthenics, singing and needle work have been well taught, and the infants' department has been excellently managed.

94. Numbers have decreased by 2 and average attendance by 10. Passes by the Middle and Primary Standards have each increased by 2. A new building was constructed for the boys' school and for male boarders during the year, leaving the old boys' school for the accommodation of the girls' school and female boarders. The new building is large and commodious; and if the committee are able to attract pupils to fill the class rooms and dormitories, their expenditure will not have been in vain. Christ Church School for Boys, Jubbulpore.

95. The Railway School, Khandwa, has declined in numbers and attendance owing to the opening of a rival school in the place. But the instruction has improved; and it is very creditable to the staff that one candidate passed the final standard for High Schools. The Harda School is in a healthy state in all respects, except financially. The instruction is good and has improved. The Railway Schools at Bilaspur and Dongargarh, and the Loretto Convent School, Saugor, are all much better organized and taught than previously. The latter has lately been admitted to a grant.

SECTION B.—MAHOMEDANS AND ABORIGINES.

96. The number of Mahomedan boys under instruction is 9,706 against 9,836 in the previous year, and 324 girls against 302. The decline in male learners is in Primary Schools, chiefly in rural tracts. This might be expected in an unfavourable agricultural year, as Mahomedans in rural tracts live chiefly by labour. In such places, Mahomedans are very slow to take advantage of the instruction that is within their reach. Mahomedan malguzars in Bilaspur, for instance, do not use their legitimate influence to induce their poorer brethren to attend school. In towns it is different. Mahomedans living in towns have lately shown a keen appreciation of the advantages of education, and have not been slow to avail themselves of them. Hence in Secondary Schools, learners have increased by 113, and this class of the community has 407 boys of suitable age under Secondary instruction. The number of Gonds and other aborigines at school has increased from 3,520 to 5,021; and "others", chiefly low castes, such as Mahars, have declined from 6,580 to 5,389. The total of both figures remains nearly the same as last year. The number of Gonds at school, as noted elsewhere, has increased in Betul and Chhindwara, but the main cause of the difference in the figures of the two years is more care in classification. Among the Sutnamis of Chhattisgarh, living in considerable villages, there is great scope for Primary education; but these people evince the most stubborn opposition to availing themselves of it. But Gonds and other aborigines live in wilder tracts, in small villages or jungle huts, where it is difficult or impossible to establish or maintain a school, even if the children could be induced to attend.

SECTION C.—NATIVE CHIEFS.

97. It was noted in last year's report that the Rajkumar School had been discontinued at Jubbulpore from the 31st March 1894, and transferred to Raipur. For the accommodation of the Rajkumar College at Raipur, the old offices of the Commissioner were purchased and reconstructed, so as to form a school and boarding-house for at least 20 pupils. The College was formally opened by the Chief Commissioner on the 15th November 1894, and at the end of the session there were 21 pupils on the roll. This is a very successful beginning. The College is an Unaided institution, supported by funds subscribed by the Chiefs of Chhattisgarh for the purpose. The total amount subscribed was Rs. 2,02,204. The Rajkumar School, Raipur.

The endowment for the support of the institution will be the balance of this amount after providing for the cost of purchasing the buildings, including a house for the Principal, and for structural alterations, additions, furniture and apparatus. The amount available for endowment cannot be exactly stated, as the accounts were not closed at the end of the year, but it will exceed one lakh of rupees. The Rajkumar College is managed by a governing body consisting of the Commissioner of the Division, as President, and 17 official and unofficial members, of whom 6 are ruling Chiefs of Chhattisgarh. The aim of the College is to give a sound English education up to the Middle School Standard, and eventually to qualify boys for admission to the University. Care is taken not to make the education too bookish and literary. Physical Science is taught and sound progress has already been made in Drawing. To the physical and moral training of the boys much attention is given, and they have already attained considerable proficiency in drill, gymnastics and out-door sports. The Principal or one of his assistants is always present on the play-ground. Attention is also given to riding; but all boys are not so well provided with ponies as could be wished. Under systematic instruction and exercise, with sanitary surroundings, the physique of the boys, as might be expected, has improved in the short time they have been at school, and the general health is good. In concluding his report, the Principal remarks :—

“On the whole, there has been decided progress to report for the first session; but one unsatisfactory feature comes in, in estimating the chances of the institution being a permanent success, and that is the age of most of the boys. Out of 21 boys on the roll, 13 are over the age of 15; and, if any degree of success is to be attained, it can only be from the sustained efforts of those responsible for the working of the institution.”

I think a satisfactory degree of success has already been attained, thanks to the efforts of the Principal, and if younger pupils with less unformed characters can be supplied, there is little doubt that the institution under Mr. Oswell will become a permanent success.

CHAPTER VIII.—PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

98. There is no recognised agency in the Central Provinces for the preparation of text-books. Text-books are printed by the firm of Munshi Newal Kishore and distributed by means of two educational depôts, one in Jubbulpore for the Hindi-speaking districts, and one in Nagpur for the Marathi districts. The former is well managed, the latter is not. Books are prepared by Educational Officers under the supervision of the Department, and sometimes by private individuals.

English and Marathi text-books are submitted to the Central Text-Book Committee for approval; and according to the opinion of the Committee they are sanctioned for use as text-books, books for libraries or prize-books. Hindi text-books are submitted to a Sub-Committee, now placed on an independent footing, at Jubbulpore; and there is a small Sub-Committee at Sambalpur for Uriya books. Lists of approved books are periodically published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*. The usefulness of the Text-Book Committees has been extended by assigning to them a sum of Rs. 1,000 for distribution in grants-in-aid of hostel libraries. During the year 34 works were submitted to the Text-Book Committee for opinion. The following were adopted :—

FOR SCHOOL USE.

ENGLISH.

1. Elementary History of India, published by Messrs. B. J. Capoor and Brothers, Allahabad.
2. The Royal Indian World's Atlas, published by Messrs. Nelsons and Sons, London.
3. Orient Readers, by Mr. E. Robertson, M. A.
4. Nesfield's Anglo-Indian Middle School Grammar.

HINDI.

1. Kindergarten Instruction, by Mr. J. Elliott.
2. “Siksha Prabandha,” or Notes on School Management, by Mr. J. Elliott.

FOR PRIZES AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

HINDI.

1. Syama Swapna, by Thakur Jagmohan Singh, M. R. A. S., of Great Britain and Ireland.
2. Niti Taranga, by Pandit Baldeo Ram Jha, B. A., Head Master, Mozufferpore Zila School.
3. Shri Chhandah Prabhaker, published by Baboo Jagannath Prashad, A. S. O., Wardha.
4. Eminent Hindu Ranis, published by Babu Lala Kashinath Khatri, Sarsa, Allahabad.

MARATHI.

1. Hindustanchi Rajya Paddhati, by Mr. V. V. Natekar, Head Master, School No. II, Thana.
2. Durdaivi Mahadu, by Mr. Ganesh Vishnu Sathe, Clerk, office of Educational Inspector, Central Division, Poona.
4. Naldamayanti Natak, by Mr. Vinayek Krishna Shadangule, Teacher, F. C. Institution, Nagpur.

The Text-Book Committees also published and circulated lists of books suitable for hostel libraries, to enable Local Committees, when asking for aid, to make a selection of such works as they desire to purchase.

Under the supervision of the Department a new First Hindi Reader was published during the year, a new Mental Arithmetic, a book on Object Lessons in Hindi and Marathi, and improved Hindi Copy-books. The Revised 2nd Hindi Reader has gone to the Press, and the 3rd is in hand, and should be printed before the end of the year. An Upper Primary Geography is under preparation. New maps of all districts, with descriptive wall-sheets, for Rural Schools have been prepared and the maps are in the Press. A First Marathi book is nearly ready for the Press, and will be followed by a complete series, so as to render the Department independent of Bombay for a supply of these books. New Uriya reading sheets have been prepared and are in the Press.

CHAPTER IX.—MUSEUMS and LITERARY SOCIETIES.

99. The Museums at Nagpur and Raipur are not managed by the Department. The number of visitors to the Raipur Museum has declined from 238,938 to 134,684.

Museums.

Libraries and Literary Societies.

100. The number of Libraries and Literary Societies is 33 as against 31 in the previous year. The following are the most important:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Native General Library, Nagpur. | 7. Teachers' Association, Hoshangabad. |
| 2. Native Library, Umrer. | 8. Hit Sabha, Saugor. |
| 3. Sitabaldi Reading Room. | 9. Morris Memorial Library, Khandwa. |
| 4. Public Library, Bhandara. | 10. Anjuman Islamia, Murwara. |
| 5. Native General Library, Wardha. | 11. Do. do., Jubbulpore. |
| 6. Public Library, Burhanpur. | 12. Hitkarni Sabha, Jubbulpore. |
| 13. Church Mission High School Library, Jubbulpore. | |

CHAPTER X.—SOCIETIES AND INDIVIDUALS THAT DESERVE NOTICE.

101. The Societies that deserve mention for good work during the year are the following:—

Societies.

1. The Free Church Mission, Nagpur, and the Revd. D. Whitton, Principal, Hislop College.
2. The Society of St. Francis de Sales of Nagpur.
3. Convents of St. Joseph, Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Kamptee.

4. The Free Church Zenana Mission, Nagpur, and Miss Small, Lady Superintendent of the Free Church Girls' Schools, and Miss Whitton.
5. Church Mission Society of Jubbulpore.
6. The Church of England Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore, and Miss Branch, the Lady Superintendent of the Mission.
7. Friends' Mission, Hoshangabad.
8. Anjuman Islamia, Jubbulpore.
9. Hitkarni Sabha, Jubbulpore.

102. The Extra-Assistant Commissioners who have rendered substantial assistance to education form a long list: their services have been valuable, and deserve mention:—

Revenue Officers.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. P. M. Greany, Harda. | 7. Mr. Vinayak Rao Kelker, M. A., Chhindwara. |
| 2. „ K. M. Anderson, Nimar. | 8. „ Gopal Ganesh Ranade, Balaghat. |
| 3. „ Raghunath Rao, Damoh. | 9. „ Manakji, Balaghat. |
| 4. „ Gopal Rao Dongre, B. A., Chanda. | 10. „ Sadasheo Rao, Seoni-Chhapara. |
| 5. „ Ram Bhanu, Betul. | 11. „ Krishnaji Anant, Bilaspur. |
| 6. „ Baglay, Betul. | 12. „ Yado Madho Rao, Sambalpur. |

13. Mr. Tara Chand, Sambalpur.

Tahsildars.

103. The work of Tahsildars has already been noticed in paragraph 41 above.

104. The private persons and members of District Councils and Local Boards who have distinguished themselves by liberality or by active interest in education are the following:—

Private persons and members of District Councils and Local Boards.

I have to apologize for the length of these lists, but education is the one matter in which men of standing can assist the Administration, and those who do so are sadly disappointed if they find their names omitted from the list of "honourable mentions."

1. The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis, C. I. E. of Nagpur.
2. Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, M. A., B. L. of Nagpur.
3. Rai Bahadur Narayan Swamy of Nagpur.
4. The Revd. I. Jacob, President, District Council, Chanda.
5. Mr. Chandi Prasad, Chanda.
6. „ Bhujang Rao, Zamindar of Aheri.
7. „ Madho Rao, Patel of Bhandak.
8. „ Byrne, Manager of Mills, Hinganghat.
9. „ Sundar Narayan, Honorary Magistrate of Hinganghat.
10. „ Antaji Pant, Kamdar of Talegaon, Wardha District.
11. „ Venkat Rao Deshmukh of Karanja, District Wardha.
12. „ Wasudeo Krishna of Dhanodi, District Wardha.
13. „ Jagannath Ragho Deshpande of Pipri, Wardha.
14. „ Ram Rao Deshmukh, Honorary Magistrate, Deoli, District Wardha.
15. Seth Puna Ram of Dhuma, Seoni.
16. Rai Bahadur Lalla Nand Kishore, Saugor.
17. Rai Bahadur Thakur Maharaj-Singh, Saugor.
18. Pandit Laxman Rao of Deori, Saugor.
19. Mr. Aman Singh of Patna, do.
20. „ Mohan Lal of Bhangarh, do.
21. Seth Nihalchand of Rahatgarh, do.
22. Raja Raghunath Rao, President, District Council, Jubbulpore.
23. Rao Saheb Behari Lal Khazanchi, Jubbulpore.
24. Naik Rikhi Ram of Bilehri, do.
25. Seth Timurulji of Murwara, do.
26. „ Sukhlal Golabchand, Manager of the Malguzari of Gosalpur.

27. Mr. Tikaram Kuthari of Mekh, Narsinghpur.
28. „ Bhawani Pershad of do., do.
29. Thakur Isari Singh of Bohani, do.
30. The Rani of Mohad, Narsinghpur.
31. Khan Bahadur Mir Imdad Ali, Damoh.
32. Singhai Tulsiram, Damoh.
33. Thakur Sheolal Singh, Damoh.
34. Rai Bahadur Kalidas Chaudhri, President, Municipal Committee, Hoshangabad.
35. Seth Moti Lal of Piparia, Hoshangabad.
36. Rai Bahadur Nirbhair Singh Mandloi of Shobhpur, Hoshangabad.
37. Mr. Haridas Chaudhri, President, District Council, Nimar.
38. Rao Saheb Balwant Rao Bhuskutay, Burhanpur.
39. Mr. Harmasji of Khandwa.
40. Mr. Jagannath Prasad Chaudhri, Mandla.
41. Thakur Puhup Singh of Ramgarh, Mandla.
42. Mr. Chhatar Dhari Singh of Ramgarh, Mandla.
43. Musst. Rukman Bai of Ghugri, Mandla.
44. „ Parbati Bai of do., do.
45. Thakur Shahzad Singh of Shahpura, Mandla.
46. Rai Bahadur Taradas Banerji, President, District Council, Raipur.
47. Rai Bahadur Bhutnath De, District Council, Raipur.
48. Pandit Bansi Lal Purohit, Raipur.
49. Lal Brij Raj Singh, Zamindar of Khariar, Raipur.
50. Mr. Pitamber, Malguzar of Bhimbhori, Raipur.
51. Rai Bahadur Raghoba Mahadik, Honorary Magistrate, Raipur.
52. Mr. Shekh Garib, Local Board Member, Simga.
53. „ Nagendra Nath De, President, District Council, Bilaspur.
54. „ Mahomed Vazeer Khan, Bilaspur.
55. Mahant Gontamdas of Seorinarain.
56. Mr. Samle Chand, Mauager of Bilaigarh.
57. „ Damodar Das, Muafidar of Burgarh.
58. „ Ram Krishna Misra, Superintendent, Kawardha.
59. „ Banmali Misra, Superintendent, Sarangarh.
60. „ Trimbak Rao Deshmukh, Diwan of Patna.
61. „ Batuk Bharti, Diwan of Kalahandi.
62. „ Alam Chand, Superintendent, Bastar.
63. „ Maulvi Muhammad Hussain, Diwan of Khairagarh.

Inspectors of Schools and
Deputy and Joint Deputy In-
spectors and Sub-Inspectors.

105. I have remarked on the work of these officers in paragraphs 18 and 19 above.

Principals, Professors, and
Head Masters.

106. The heads of institutions, professors and teachers deserving mention are the following :—

The Principal and Professors, Jubbulpore College.

Do. do., Morris College, Nagpur.

Mr. Bhagirath Prasad, B. A., Professor, Hislop College, Nagpur.

„ R. McGavin Spence, M. A., Superintendent, Training Institution, Nagpur.

„ Vinayak Rao, Superintendent, Male Normal School, Jubbulpore.

„ Raja Ram Pande, Head Master, Normal School, Raipur.

Miss Ross, Lady Superintendent, Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.

Mr. Nanak Chand, B. A., Head Master, High School, Saugor.

„ Mohamad Khan, B. A., Head Master, High School, Hoshangabad.

„ Waman Daji Oke, Head Master, High School, Raipur.

„ K. N. Basu, M. A., Head Master, Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore.

„ Venkat Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Gadawara.

„ Madho Rao Kher, Head Master, Middle School, Sohagpur.

„ Ganpat Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Wardha.

Mr. Laxman Rao Paradkar, Head Master, Middle School, Seoni-Chhapara.
 „ Fakruddin, Head Master, Middle School, Badnur.
 „ Kesheo Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Chanda.
 „ Balwant Rao Chitnavis, Head Master, Middle School, Umrer.
 „ Dhondo Govind, Head Master, Middle School, Arvi.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. THOMPSON,

Offg. Inspector-General of Education,

Central Provinces.

TABLES.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.
Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Central Provinces at the end of the official year 1894-95.
 (FOR DETAILS SEE GENERAL TABLE III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										PRIVATE IN-STITUTIONS.		Grand Total.	Percentage of
Total area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.	4	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.			Ad- vanced.	Ele- mentary.	14	15	5.02 { Institutions to No. of Towns and Villages. }	
				Arts Colleges.	Pro- fes- sional Colleges.	Secon- dary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Train- ing Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public In- stitutions.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
115,986	Towns ... 58	Males ... 6,486,315	{ Institu- tions. }	3	2	279	1,953	4	4	2,245	1	...	2,246	154	5.36	{ Male scholars to male popu- lation of school-going age, † }	
	Villages ... 44,704	Females. 6,458,490		...	...	14	139	1	...	154	...	...	...				
	Total ... 44,762	Total ... 12,944,805	3	2	293	2,092	5	4	2,399	1	...	2,400	...	2,400	...		
			{ Male ...	337	117	30,491	110,271	206	176	141,593	24	...	141,622	...	141,622		...	14.56
		{ Female ..	...	...	1,033	8,124	26	...	9,183	...	...	...	9,183	...	9,183	...	{ Female scho- lars to female population of school-going age, ‡ }
		Total ...	Total ...	337	117	31,524	118,395	232	176	150,781	24	...	150,805	...	150,805	...	7.77

NOTE.—For the purposes of columns 1, 2 and 3 the statistics of the census of 1891 should be utilized, subject to the modifications enumerated below.
 * A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality or a cantonment, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
 † The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.
 ‡ The population of Native or Feudatory States and Political Agencies should not be shown except in the case of those Provinces where the schools of the States in question come under the supervision and control of the Education Department; and the foot-note should specify what addition or deduction is made in this respect.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

(FOR DETAILS SEE

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
1	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		Total.
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. Institutions	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
{ For Males ...	45,513	3,494	2,69,393	3,06,447	25,790	6,432	6,57,069
{ For Females ...	...	...	14,034	57,325	7,790	...	79,149
Total ...	45,513	3,494	2,83,427	3,63,772	33,580	6,432	7,36,218
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	3.94	.03	20.32	22.98	8.99	1.69	57.95
(b) Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	...	...	24.59	59.65	...	...	84.24
(c) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	1.70	...	55.18	35.08	.13	...	92.09
(d) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	4.68	.35	29.13	37.39	3.46	.65	75.66
AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—							
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	118 1 1	1 0 3	13 4 11	4 0 9	156 1 10	38 4 1	19 6 9
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	3 15 9	0 1 2	...	0 11 7	1 12 2
Total Cost ...	191 12 10	28 2 10	23 14 6	4 13 1	156 3 0	38 15 11	26 11 10
Local Fund Schools. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 3 7	0 5 7	...	...	0 5 1
{ Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	3 1 2	2 6 7	...	...	2 9 11
Total Cost ...	...	...	4 0 1	3 3 1	...	...	3 6 7
Municipal Schools. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	4 1 9	0 8 9	...	...	1 14 3
{ Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	6 0 4	2 12 10	...	...	4 0 3
Total Cost ...	...	...	13 2 5	4 0 10	...	...	7 7 8
Institutions in Feudatory States. { Cost to Native State Revenues ...	...	...	3 15 10	0 12 2	...	...	1 2 7
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	3 2 2	1 2 8	...	...	1 6 7
Total Cost ...	...	...	7 9 3	2 0 6	...	...	2 7 9
Aided Institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	15 8 10	...	5 5 7	1 2 9	...	...	1 9 7
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	5 13 9	...	1 12 6	0 8 7	...	...	0 10 9
Total Cost ...	109 9 8	...	17 3 10	3 2 3	...	...	4 13 7
Unaided Institutions Total Cost ...	...	...	42 2 11	1 7 8	...	...	4 9 11
All Institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	42 6 11	1 0 3	2 8 4	0 11 9	156 1 10	38 4 1	1 7 6
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	4 5 2	...	3 6 4	1 6 1	...	0 11 7	1 12 9
Total Cost ...	13 1 10	28 2 10	9 7 0	3 2 2	156 3 0	38 15 11	5 0 2

TABLE II.
in the Central Provinces for the official year 1894-95.
 (GENERAL TABLE IV.)

TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	30,483	81,778	25,749	64,100	19,218	5,926	2,27,249	8,84,318	
...	...	...	1,407	7,376	659	...	9,532	88,681	
...	30,483	81,778	27,246	71,476	19,877	5,926	2,86,781	9,72,999	
...	8.17	21.04	3.75	5.35	2.17	1.57	42.05	100.0	
...	...	.36	4.72	7.17	3.47	.04	15.76	100.0	
...	...	...	.46	6.69	.76	...	7.91	100.0	
...	3.13	8.40	2.80	7.36	2.04	.61	24.34	100.0	

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central

		PUBLIC									
		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.									
Class of Institutions.		Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards.					
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	ARTS COLLEGES.										
	English	...	1	96	91	84	...	...	...		
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—										
	Law	...	2	117	124	95	...	...	...		
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total	...	3	213	215	179	...	...	...	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
	For Boys.	{ High Schools ... { Middle { English ... { Schools. { Vernacular ...	5 6 6	305 1,078 527	326 998 516	263 806 342	... 30 162	... 3,195 19,889	... 2,776 19,365	... 2,260 13,923	
	For Girls.	{ High Schools ... { Middle { English ... { Schools. { Vernacular ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... 1 ...	... 84 ...	... 84 ...	... 70 ...	
		Total	...	17	1,910	1,840	1,411	193	23,168	22,225	16,253
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
	For Boys	...	29	1,605	1,619	1,129	718	51,453	51,030	34,647	
	For Girls	...	4	215	198	123	62	2,819	2,749	1,787	
		Total	...	33	1,820	1,817	1,257	780	54,272	53,779	36,434
	SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
		Training Schools for Masters	...	4	206	192	174	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses		...	1	26	23	20	...	...	...	...	
School of Art		...	1	111	87	68	...	...	...	...	
Law Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering and Surveying Schools		...	1	17	19	17	...	...	...	...	
Industrial Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Schools		...	2	48	59	43	...	...	...	...	
		Total	...	9	408	380	322	...	...	...	
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		...	62	4,351	4,252	3,169	973	77,440	76,004	52,687	

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central

Class of Institutions.			Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING.			
					English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	
			22	23	24	25	26	
ARTS COLLEGES.								
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	English	...	3	337	337	280	...	
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—							
	Law	...	2	117	117	...	...	
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	5	454	454	280	...	
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	For Boys	{ High Schools Middle { English Schools. { Vernacular	13 66 200	845 6,076 24,034	845 6,076 7	774 206 ...	62 5,966 24,034	
	For Girls	{ High Schools Middle { English Schools. { Vernacular	7 7	158 411	158 15	75 ...	46 411	
	Total	...	293	31,524	7,101	1,055	30,519	
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
	For Boys	...	1,953	112,221	355	43	111,823	
	For Girls	...	139	6,174	417	...	5,746	
	Total	...	2,092	118,395	772	43	117,569	
	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
	SCHOOL EDUCA- TION, SPECIAL.	Training Schools for Masters	...	4	206	15	...	191
		Training Schools for Mistresses	...	1	26	2	...	26
School of Art		...	1	111	...	...	...	
Law Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering and Surveying Schools		...	1	17	17	...	...	
Industrial Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Schools		...	2	48	17	...	31	
Total		...	9	408	51	...	248	
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION			2,399	150,781	8,378	1,378	143,336	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.								
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.	1.—Advance, Teaching—							
	(a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(b) Sanskrit	...	1	24	...	24	...	
	(c) Any other Oriental Classic.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2.—Elementary, teaching a { For Boys		...	...	...	...	...	
	Vernacular only or mainly. { „ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3.—European and Eurasian { „ Boys		...	...	...	...	...	
	Schools not conforming to { „ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4.—Other Schools not con- { „ Boys		...	...	...	...	...	
	forming to Departmental { „ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	1	24	...	24	...		
GRAND TOTAL			2,400	150,805	8,378	1,402	143,336	

TABLE III.—(Concl'd.)
Provinces for the official year 1894-95.—(Concl'd.)

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.							
Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhamma- dans.	Others.	Number of girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
3	2	317	12	3	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	107	6	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	3	424	18	5	...	...	
22	11	746	58	8	...	...	
166	67	5,105	703	35	16	...	
...	100	20,916	2,183	835	480	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
142	15	1	...	...	...	...	6
...	54	301	56	...	...	...	26
330	247	27,069	3,000	878	496	32	
357	266	95,388	6,714	9,496	2,046	...	
423	186	5,221	208	71	...	96	
785	452	1,00,609	6,982	9,567	2,046	96	
...	...	193	11	2	...	...	
...	...	26	...	...	...	...	
...	...	97	12	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	15	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	42	5	...	...	...	
...	1	373	30	4	...	...	
1,119	703	1,28,475	10,030	10,454	2,542	128	
...	...	24	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	24	...	...	...	...	
1,119	703	1,28,499	10,030	10,454	2,542	128	

EDUCATION—GENERAL
Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.		• PUBLIC					
		UNDER PUBLIC					
		<i>Maintained by the Department.</i>					
		Provin- cial Reve- nues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Munici- pal Funds.	Fees.	Subscrip- tions.	Endow- ments and other sources.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
ARTS COLLEGES.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	English	10,744	...	...	3,306	...	3,404
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—						
	Law	126	...	...	3,368	...	3,404
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	10,870	...	...	6,674	...	20,948
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.						
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	For Boys ... {	High Schools ...	...	3,026	6,484	30	20,098
		Middle Schools ... { English	...	4,110	5,243	...	21,525
		Vernacular ...	...	96	260	258	2,366
	For Girls ... {	High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Middle Schools ... { English	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	24,482	...	7,232	11,987	288	43,989
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.						
	For Boys	6,408	...	84	632	421	7,557
	For Girls	950	...	55	...	192	1,197
	Total	7,358	...	139	632	613	8,754
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.						
	Training Schools for Masters ...	25,775	...	...	...	15	25,790
	Training Schools for Mistresses ...	7,790	...	...	...	...	7,790
	School of Arts	180	...	120	...	...	300
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	2,811	...	...	...	...	2,811
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools	3,321	...	...	...	...	3,321
	Total	39,877	...	120	...	15	40,012
	Buildings	3,105	...	...	...	625	3,730
	Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only) ...	7,698	...	57	...	...	7,755
	Total	10,803	...	57	...	625	11,485
	University	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in ... {	Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		93,39 0	...	7,548	19,293	1,526	3,431
							1,25,188

TABLE IV.
Central Provinces for the official year 1894-95.

[illegible]

EDUCATION--GENERAL
Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.				PUBLIC							
				UNDER PRIVATE							
				Aided by the Department or by the District Councils or Municipal Boards.							
				Provin- cial Reven- ues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Munici- pal Funds.	Fees.	Subscrip- tions.	Endow- ments and other sources.	Total.	
				23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
ARTS COLLEGE.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	English	...	...	3,981	...	1,500	5,916	...	16,662	28,059	
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—										
	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ..			3,981	...	1,500	5,916	...	16,662	28,059	
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	For Boys ..	High Schools ..	English ..	5,490	...	2,247	5,715	422	7,522	21,396	
		Middle Schools ..	English ..	12,483	...	4,235	9,393	2,554	10,350	39,015	
			Vernacular ..	2,057	265	1,085	1,140	...	1,953	6,500	
	For Girls ..	High Schools ..	English ..	3,798	...	285	2,877	430	2,511	9,901	
		Middle Schools ..	English ..	837	...	100	79	...	1,689	2,705	
			Vernacular ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ..			24,665	265	7,952	19,204	3,406	24,025	79,517	
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
	SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	For Boys ..	...	...	45,594	21,024	3,701	24,532	7,281	13,234	1,15,366
		For Girls ..	...	...	12,240	956	1,059	4,747	2,391	17,781	39,174
Total ..			57,834	21,980	4,760	29,279	9,672	31,015	1,54,540		
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.											
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Training Schools for Masters ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Training Schools for Mistresses ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	School of Arts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Law Schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Medical Schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Engineering and Surveying Schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Industrial Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other Schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ..			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Buildings ..			14,098	1,077	1,060	...	7,454	13,712	37,401		
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only) ..			228	2,643	13	843	69	486	4,282		
Total ..			14,326	3,720	1,073	843	7,523	14,198	41,683		
University ..			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Direction ..			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inspection ..			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in ..	Arts Colleges ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Professional Colleges ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Secondary Schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Primary Schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Special Schools other than Training Schools ..			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous ..			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ..			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ..				1,00,806	25,965	15,285	55,242	20,601	85,900	8,03,799	

TABLE IV.—(Concl'd.)
Central Provinces for the official year 1894-95.—(Concl'd.)

INSTITUTIONS.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM						Remarks.
MANAGEMENT.										
Unaided.										
Fees.	Subscrip- tions.	Endow- ments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	14,725	...	1,500	9,222	20,066	45,519	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	126	...	...	8,368	...	8,494	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	14,851	...	1,500	12,590	20,066	49,007	
562	55	1,000	1,617	16,048	...	5,273	12,761	9,029	43,111	
3,728	13	5,663	9,404	43,524	1,918	32,571	32,470	23,565	1,34,048	
...	...	...	...	11,594	51,465	9,862	11,789	7,524	92,234	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
288	...	549	837	3,793	...	285	3,165	3,400	10,738	
...	...	...	...	837	...	691	79	1,689	3,296	
4,578	68	7,212	11,858	75,801	53,383	48,682	60,264	45,297	2,83,427	
1,344	276	2,521	4,141	70,898	1,22,518	22,583	48,541	41,907	3,06,447	
404	...	772	1,176	14,836	6,940	8,367	5,151	22,031	57,325	
1,748	276	3,293	5,317	85,734	1,29,458	30,950	53,692	63,938	3,03,772	
...	...	...	...	25,775	...	...	...	15	25,790	
...	...	...	...	7,790	...	...	...	...	7,790	
...	...	...	...	180	...	120	...	...	300	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2,811	...	...	...	...	2,811	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	8,321	...	...	...	...	8,321	
...	...	...	...	39,877	...	120	...	15	40,012	
...	20	18	38	19,936	15,569	5,909	95	29,977	71,476	
...	...	188	188	8,082	7,521	669	956	2,649	19,877	
...	20	206	226	23,018	23,080	6,578	1,051	32,626	91,353	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	30,483	...	...	...	...	30,483	
...	...	...	...	78,493	780	...	...	2,500	81,773	
...	...	...	...	3,470	...	...	...	608	4,078	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	8,437	9,399	119	...	1,764	19,719	
...	...	...	...	929	412	282	...	37	1,660	
...	...	...	...	1,149	434	...	...	206	1,789	
...	...	...	...	5,840	86	...	...	...	5,926	
...	...	...	...	1,28,801	11,111	401	...	5,115	1,45,428	
6,326	364	10,711	17,401	3,73,082	2,17,032	88,231	1,27,597	1,67,057	9,72,999	

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General

Class of Schools.				Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			
						Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			
						1			2			
						Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
FOR BOYS..	Departmental	{ English	...	11	1,383	305	...	305	1,078	...	1,078	
		{ Vernacular	...	6	527	...	...	...	71	...	71	
	Local Fund	{ English	...	2	154	...	...	...	154	...	154	
		{ Vernacular	...	143	16,981	...	...	...	1,969	20	1,989	
	Municipal	{ English	...	28	3,041	...	...	...	3,041	...	3,041	
		{ Vernacular	...	19	2,908	...	...	...	343	...	343	
	Native States	{ English	...	5	113	...	...	...	113	...	113	
		{ Vernacular	...	8	947	...	...	...	148	1	149	
	Aided	{ English	...	26	1,944	481	...	481	1,447	16	1,463	
		{ Vernacular	...	24	2,671	...	...	...	258	...	258	
Unaided	{ English	...	7	286	59	...	59	227	...	227		
	{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total				...	279	30,955	845	...	845	8,849	37	8,886
FOR GIRLS..	Departmental	{ English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Local Fund	{ English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Municipal	{ English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Vernacular	...	1	84	...	...	...	...	13	13	
	Native States	{ English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aided	{ English	...	6	155	...	...	...	4	151	155	
		{ Vernacular	...	6	327	...	...	...	...	36	36	
Unaided	{ English	...	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	3		
	{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total				...	14	569	...	...	...	6	201	207
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS				...	293	31,524	845	...	845	8,855	238	9,093
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
FOR BOYS..	Departmental	...	...	29	1,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Local Fund	...	...	644	43,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Municipal	...	...	74	7,587	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Native States	...	...	128	7,592	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aided	...	...	977	47,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Unaided	...	...	101	3,821	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total				...	1,953	112,221	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOR GIRLS..	Departmental	...	...	4	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Local Fund	...	...	31	1,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Municipal	...	...	31	1,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Native States	...	...	5	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aided	...	...	65	2,845	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Unaided	...	...	3	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total				...	139	6,174	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS				...	2,092	118,395	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL				...	2,385	149,919	845	...	845	8,855	238	9,093

TABLE V.

Education in the Central Provinces at the end of the official year 1894-95.

UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,383	...	1,383
57	...	57	172	...	172	227	...	227	527	...	527
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	...	154
2,284	41	2,325	6,294	196	6,490	5,990	187	6,177	16,537	444	16,981
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,041	...	3,041
421	...	421	1,157	...	1,157	987	...	987	2,908	...	2,908
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	113
115	5	120	354	14	368	303	7	310	920	27	947
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,928	16	1,944
338	2	340	941	4	945	1,125	3	1,128	2,662	9	2,671
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	...	286
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,215	48	3,263	8,918	214	9,132	8,632	197	8,829	30,459	496	30,955
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14	14	...	25	25	...	32	32	...	84	84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	151	155
3	30	33	13	97	110	10	133	148	26	801	827
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	44	47	13	122	135	10	170	180	32	537	569
3,218	92	3,310	8,931	336	9,267	8,642	367	9,009	30,491	1,033	31,524
280	...	280	790	...	790	535	...	535	1,605	...	1,605
6,512	66	6,578	16,199	577	16,776	19,764	743	20,512	42,475	1,391	43,866
1,407	...	1,407	3,983	1	3,984	2,191	5	2,196	7,581	6	7,587
686	6	692	3,292	102	3,394	3,433	73	3,506	7,411	181	7,592
3,648	85	3,733	19,063	197	19,260	24,575	182	24,757	47,286	464	47,750
125	...	125	923	...	923	2,769	4	2,773	3,817	4	3,821
12,658	157	12,815	44,250	877	45,127	53,267	1,012	54,279	110,175	2,046	112,221
...	13	13	...	61	61	...	141	141	...	215	215
...	123	123	...	464	464	...	835	835	...	1,422	1,422
...	66	66	...	441	441	...	890	890	...	1,397	1,397
...	5	5	1	63	64	3	126	129	4	194	198
12	223	235	47	1,073	1,120	27	1,463	1,490	86	2,759	2,845
...	6	6	5	21	26	1	64	65	6	91	97
12	436	448	53	2,123	2,176	31	3,519	3,550	96	6,078	6,174
12,670	593	13,263	44,303	3,000	47,303	53,298	4,531	57,829	110,271	8,124	118,395
15,888	685	16,573	53,234	3,336	56,570	61,940	4,898	66,838	140,762	9,157	149,919

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations

Nature of Examination.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1 Master of Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2 Bachelor of Arts ...	1	2	...	3	11	49	...	...	60
3 B. Sc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 { First B. A. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ First B. Sc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ First Arts ...	1	2	...	3	52	91	...	...	143
{ Previous Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1 Master of Oriental Learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Bachelor of Oriental Learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Honours in Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 High Proficiency in Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. in Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. in Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Proficiency in Sanskrit ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	12	...	12
Do. do. in Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. in Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law—									
1 Doctor of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Master of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Bachelor of Law ...	2	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	9
Medicine—									
1 M. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 M. B. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Honors in Medicine and Surgery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 L. M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 { First M. B. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ First L. M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Preliminary Scientific ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—									
1 M. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 B. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 L. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 First L. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching—									
1 Licentiate in Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation ... { Boys ...	5	7	2	14	119	191	26	10	346
{ Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary Examination (a) ... { Boys ...	2	2	...	4	5	7	...	...	12
{ Girls ...	...	4	...	4	...	7	...	...	7
Middle School Examination ... { Boys ...	35	19	8	62	566	290	63	124	1,043
{ Girls ...	...	5	...	5	...	16	...	...	16
Upper Primary Examination ... { Boys ...	993	294	27	1,314	8,848	1,776	231	46	10,901
{ Girls ...	35	23	...	58	160	138	...	1	299
Lower Primary Examination ... { Boys ...	1,053	461	41	1,555	11,392	3,043	319	2	14,756
{ Girls ...	59	29	2	90	319	204	6	...	529
Public Service Certificate Examination. { Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1 Training School Examination for { Upper... Masters. ...	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	38	48
{ Lower... Masters. ...	114	2	...	116	565	11	...	23	599
2 Training School Examination for { Upper... Mistresses. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Lower... Mistresses. ...	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6
3 School of Art Examination ...	52	12	2	66	499	184	8	23	714
4 Medical Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Examination in Engineering and Surveying. ...	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	11
6 Industrial School Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Veterinary Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Examination in Agriculture ...	2	...	...	2	80	...	...	...	80

(a) Includes the University School Final Examination

TABLE VI.

in the Central Provinces during the official year 1894-95.

NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.					Remarks.
Institu- tions under Public manage- ment.	Aided Institu- tions.	Other Institu- tions.	Private Students.	Total.	Euro- peans and Eura- sians.	Native Chris- tians.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Others	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	Central Provinces candidate passed from the Presidency College, Calcutta.
4	18	...	...	22	...	...	21	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	29	...	...	45	...	1	41	2	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	This includes one candidate who passed the Provincial Law Certificate Examina- tion.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
55	106	12	10	188	7	3	164	7	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	2	...	...	7	2	...	5	...	...	
...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	
352	155	20	20	553	17	6	432	44	4	
...	15	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	
6,304	1,079	146	35	7,561	59	22	6,592	559	332	
102	91	...	...	194	43	5	142	3	1	
9,288	2,018	150	1	11,457	57	28	9,962	787	623	
219	137	6	...	362	53	21	268	10	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	...	...	9	18	...	...	18	...	...	
233	2	...	12	247	...	...	235	12	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	
66	18	...	9	93	...	...	86	7	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
68	...	...	...	68	...	1	59	8	...	

and High Standard Examination of European Schools.

EDUCATION GENERAL

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public

EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															
Objects of expenditure.	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY LOCAL FUND BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or Cesses.	Municipal grants	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
ARTS COLLEGES.															
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	English ...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.														
	Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.															
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	For Boys ...	High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Middle Schools	English	2	154	135	99	...	1,918	...	557	599	...	3,074	...
	Vernacular		143	16,981	16,526	11,739	3,785	51,200	...	8,063	470	114	63,632	...	265
	For Girls ...	High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Middle Schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	145	17,135	16,661	11,838	3,785	53,118	...	8,620	1,069	114	66,706	...	265
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.														
	For Boys ...	...	644	43,866	43,174	28,346	14,654	1,01,494	242	15,609	2,750	687	1,35,736	...	21,024
	For Girls ...	...	31	1,422	1,400	970	515	5,984	...	...	43	...	6,542	...	968
Total	...	675	45,288	44,574	29,316	15,469	1,07,478	242	15,609	2,793	687	1,42,278	...	21,990	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.															
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Do. do. Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	School of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Buildings	...	...	...	...	1,360	14,482	...	95	895	...	16,832	...	1,077	
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	...	...	...	...	20	4,878	...	113	201	25	5,237	...	2,643		
Total	...	...	...	...	1,380	19,360	...	208	1,096	25	22,069	...	3,720		
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in:	Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	...	820	62,423	61,235	41,154	20,634	1,79,956	242	24,437	4,958	826	2,31,053	...	25,965	

TABLE VII.

Instruction in the Central Provinces for the official year 1894-95.

Total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,026	...	2,247	5,273	5,273
1,918	28	3,041	2,641	2,161	18,869	24,226	...	13,424	632	652	57,803	4,110	...	4,235	32,571	34,489
51,465	19	2,908	2,839	2,184	4,000	8,681	...	2,024	29	52	14,786	98	...	1,085	9,862	61,327
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	285	285
...	1	84	84	70	...	591	...	...	...	...	591	...	...	100	691	691
53,383	48	6,033	5,564	4,415	22,869	33,498	...	15,418	661	704	73,180	7,232	...	7,952	48,682	1,02,065
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,22,518	74	7,587	7,856	6,301	3,912	18,556	...	5,843	77	474	28,892	84	242	3,701	22,583	1,45,101
6,940	31	1,397	1,340	817	1,131	7,253	...	...	24	12	8,420	55	...	1,059	8,367	15,307
1,29,458	105	8,984	9,205	7,118	5,073	25,809	...	5,843	101	486	37,312	139	212	4,760	30,950	1,60,408
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	120	120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	120	120
15,559	...	...	...	...	1,373	4,849	...	...	1,850	...	8,072	...	...	1,060	5,909	21,468
7,521	...	...	...	...	136	599	...	...	154	149	1,038	57	...	13	689	8,190
23,090	...	...	...	...	1,509	5,448	...	...	2,004	149	9,110	57	...	1,073	6,578	29,658
780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	9,518
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	694
434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	434
86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
11,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	401	11,512
2,17,032	153	15,017	14,769	11,533	29,451	64,755	...	21,291	2,766	1,339	1,19,602	7,548	242	15,285	88,231	3,05,263

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. II.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)
Abstract Return of Expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the official year 1894-95.

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.					TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.			Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		Total.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Total.			
		Arts Colleges.	Secondary School.					Primary School.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Institutions ... { For Males	Rs.	14,946	12,809	27,755	703	22,104	22,807	50,562		
... { For Females	...	10,255	19,176	29,431	592	2,610	3,202	32,633		
Total	...	25,201	31,985	57,186	1,295	24,714	26,009	83,195		
(a). Percentages of Provincial Expenditure (included in columns 2 to 8) to Total Provincial Expenditure on European Institutions	...	28.14	34.86	63.	3.44	33.56	37.	100.		
(b). Do. do. to Municipal Expenditure...	...	40.60	59.40	100.	...	...	...	100.		
(c). Do. do. to Total Expenditure	...	30.29	38.45	68.74	1.56	29.70	31.26	100.		
Average annual cost of educating each pupil—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Aided Institutions. { Cost of Provincial Revenues ...	...	30 11 10	17 3 2	21 6 7						
... { Cost of Municipal Funds	...	3 5 1	2 3 0	2 8 8						
Total Cost	...	70 9 11	40 9 9	49 15 1						

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. III.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Returns of European Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces for the year 1894-95.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.														REMARKS:						
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																				
Aided by the Department, Local Fund or Municipal Board.								Unaided.												
Number of Institutions.		Number of Scholars on rolls on the 31st March.		Average number on rolls monthly during the year.		Average daily attendance.		Number of Institutions.		Number of Scholars on rolls on the 31st March.		Average number on rolls monthly during the year.			Average daily attendance.					
Number of Institutions.		Number of Scholars on rolls on the 31st March.		Average number on rolls monthly during the year.		Average daily attendance.		Number of Institutions.		Number of Scholars on rolls on the 31st March.		Average number on rolls monthly during the year.			Average daily attendance.					
2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH LEARNING—		
...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...				English.	A. classical language.	A Vernacular language.
6		184		200		160		...		...		...		...				184	141	57
5		139		145		117		1		3		3		3				142	75	30
11		323		345		277		1		3		3		3				326	216	87
6		355		369		283		...		...		...		...		355	...	...		
6		400		395		281		1		28		22		15		428	...	...		
12		755		764		564		1		28		22		15		783	...	...		
23		1,078		1,109		841		2		31		25		18		1,109	216	87		
COLLEGES ...														82 girls in boys' schools.						
ENGLISH.														98 boys in girls' schools.						
Secondary Schools.																				
For Boys ...																				
For Girls ...																				
Total ...																				
Primary Schools.																				
For Boys ...																				
For Girls ...																				
Total ...																				
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ..																				

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. IV.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of Expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the official year 1894-95.

Object of Expenditure.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.													GRAND TOTAL.	Remarks.	
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.															
	Aided by the Department.							Unaided.								
	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscrip- tions.	Endow- ments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Sub- scrip- tions.	Endow- ments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.			All other sources.
	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2	3a	3b	3c	3	4a	4b	4c			4d
1															4	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ENGLISH--																
For Boys	Rs. 6,958	860	2,878	1,515	2,735	14,946	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6,958	860	2,878	4,250	Rs. 14,946	
For Girls	3,648	285	2,877	430	2,178	9,418	288	...	549	887	3,648	285	3,165	3,157	10,255	
Total	10,606	1,145	5,755	1,945	4,913	24,364	288	...	549	887	10,606	1,145	6,043	7,407	25,201	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS, ENGLISH--																
For Boys	5,456	1,060	2,544	983	2,766	12,809	...	...	...	...	5,456	1,060	2,544	3,749	12,809	
For Girls	7,682	615	4,589	522	4,808	18,216	404	...	556	960	7,682	615	4,993	5,886	19,176	
Total	13,138	1,675	7,133	1,505	7,574	31,025	404	...	556	960	13,138	1,675	7,537	9,635	31,985	
Scholarships in Secondary Schools.	655	...	...	...	...	655	...	...	...	...	655	...	...	...	655	
Do. Primary do.	640	...	...	...	...	640	...	...	...	...	640	...	...	...	640	
Buildings	12,650	...	...	2,972	9,092	24,714	...	...	...	...	12,650	...	...	12,064	24,714	
Total	13,945	...	...	2,972	9,092	26,009	...	...	...	...	13,945	...	...	12,064	26,009	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS	37,689	2,820	12,888	6,422	21,579	81,398	692	...	1,105	1,797	37,689	2,820	13,580	29,106	83,195	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. V.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the European Schools of the Central Provinces for the official year 1894-95.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL		
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			COMPRISING ALL PUPILS WHO HAVE NOT PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.								
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
1			2			3			4			5								
SECONDARY SCHOOLS. For Boys... Total	Aided	6	20	...	20	148	16	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	10	184	
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	6	20	...	20	148	16	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	16	184	
	Aided	5	...	...	...	4	135	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	135	189	
	Unaided	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3		
	Total	6	...	...	...	6	136	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	136	142		
	TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	12	20	...	20	154	152	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	152	328		
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS. For Boys... Total	Aided	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	14	118	185	52	237	...	...	259	66	855
		Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	14	118	185	52	237	...	...	259	66	855
Aided		6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	84	96	47	160	207	27	70	86	314	400	
Unaided		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	5	11	16	1	5	6	22	29	
Total		7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	90	102	52	171	223	28	75	103	336	428	
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		13	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	104	220	237	223	460	28	75	103	402	783	
GRAND TOTAL		25	20	...	20	154	152	306	116	104	220	237	223	460	28	75	103	551	1,109	

NOTE.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in Form No. III. Mixed schools should be entered as Boys' School or Girls' School, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

APPENDICES.



Appendix A.

Curriculum for Primary (Rural) Schools, Central Provinces.

	CLASS I. One year's course.	CLASS II. One year's course.	CLASS III. One year's course.	CLASS IV. One year's course.
1. READING	The alphabet and reading sheets in Hindi, Marathi, Uriya, Urdu and Telugu, supplied to Departmental schools. <i>Hindi</i>—Departmental First Book (Revised). <i>Marathi</i>—Balbodh—Departmental First Book. <i>Uriya</i>—Departmental First Book. <i>Urdu</i>—Thirty-four pages of Departmental First Book. <i>Telugu</i>—First Book. Recitation of twenty lines of easy verse.	<i>Hindi</i>—Departmental Book II. (Revised). <i>Marathi</i>—Departmental Balbodh Second Book and Modi First Book. <i>Uriya</i>—Departmental Second Book. <i>Urdu</i>—Departmental First Book, the whole, and twenty lessons of Book II. <i>Telugu</i>—Second Book. Recitation of forty lines of easy verse.	<i>Hindi</i>—Departmental Book III. (Revised). <i>Marathi</i>—Departmental Balbodh Third Book and Modi Second Book. <i>Uriya</i>—Departmental Third Reader. <i>Urdu</i>—Departmental Second Book, and twenty-five lessons of Book III. <i>Telugu</i>—Third Book, and seventy lines of Sumatisatacam. Recitation of sixty lines of verse, with explanation of the meaning.	<i>Hindi</i>—Departmental Book IV. (Revised). <i>Marathi</i>—Departmental Balbodh Fourth Book and Modi Third Book. <i>Uriya</i>—Departmental Fourth Book. <i>Urdu</i>—Departmental Third Book. <i>Telugu</i>—Panchatantram, pages 1 to 72—Nitisangraham, first fifty verses. Recitation of eighty lines of poetry, with explanation of the subject matter and allusions.
*2. WRITING AND SPELLING.	Large hand on slates, letters and words from the reading sheets. Copying words and sentences from the Reader and dictation.	Large-hand on paper. To write to dictation from the Reader in use.	Text or medium size on paper. To write to dictation from the Reader in use.	Small-hand. To write to dictation from the Reader in use.
3. ARITHMETIC	(1) Instruction in the subject to be by means of the ball frame or with cowries, the scholars thus being taught by sight and touch. Notation and numeration to 1,000. The multiplication tables to 10 times. Simple addition and subtraction. (2) Mental exercises in the addition and subtraction of pice, annas and rupees,—the totals not to exceed Rs. 5.	(1) Notation and numeration to 10,000. The four simple rules. Multipliers and divisors not to exceed two figures. Multiplication tables to 16 times and fractional tables to $2\frac{1}{2}$. Tables of weights and measures in common use to be learnt and applied. (2) Mental exercises in the addition and subtraction of pice, annas and rupees,—the totals not to exceed Rs. 10.	(1) Simple and Compound rules. Reduction. (2) Mental application of the Simple and Compound rules and of fractional tables to easy bazar problems.	(1) Simple proportion, L. C. M. and G. C. M., vulgar fractions, simple interest. Easy problems. (2) Mental Arithmetic. Exercises in the ordinary rules for mental arithmetic as known in the bazar.

COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.

Appendix B.

Rules sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner for the preparation of Pay bills of Council School-masters, distribution of the salaries of the masters and the grants-in-aid :—

The mode in which salary bills should be prepared and pay distributed is determined by the following rules :—

- (1) Pay bills of Educational establishment under District Councils shall be prepared in the office of the District Council, except in those districts in which District Councils have given an extra moharir to assist in the office of the Deputy Inspector.
- (2) Data for deductions from or alterations in salaries shall be forwarded to the Secretary to the District Council by the Deputy Inspector not later than the evening of the day preceding the last day of each month.
- (3) Bills when prepared shall be signed by the Secretary to the District Council, and a cheque issued to the District Superintendent of Police for the amount of the bill not later than the 7th of every month, along with separate *kabzul wasuls* for each school, prepared in the office of the District Council for disbursement. Each payee shall sign the acquittance roll separately, and when this is done each acquittance sheet shall be signed by the Headmasters of the respective schools as head of the establishment. These sheets, when returned to head-quarters, shall be numbered serially and filed separately in a guard-book in the District Council's office.

An acquittance register, showing the name and pay of the members of each school establishment, with twelve columns (for twelve months), shall be maintained in book form by the District Council (or Deputy Inspector in those districts in which an extra moharir has been given to assist him). In the column of the month for which pay has been disbursed shall be entered the serial number of each *kabzul wasul*, when returned to head-quarters, and the date of payment.

(Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 4338, dated 4th June 1895).

Distribution of grants-in-aid :—

- (1) Officers examining a school for grant under the preceding rules shall furnish the Inspector-General with the Results' statement, within eight days of the date of the examination, through the Inspector of Schools. These statements will be checked and bills prepared therefrom in the office of the Inspector-General.
- (2) Bills for Result-Aided and Combined System Schools within the limits of District Councils shall be made payable to the Secretary to the District Council, who, irrespective of the date of receipt of the passed bill, will issue a cheque to the District Superintendent of Police for the amount of the bill, along with cheques for salary bills of Council Schools. The money shall be paid in a lump sum to the managers of the schools, to be disbursed to the masters in monthly, instalments or otherwise, as may be arranged by the District Council in consultation with the Education Department. Receipts signed by the Managers for the amount shall be filed in the office of the District Council.
- (3) Bills for schools conducted by recognized societies shall be made payable to the Managers, who, on presenting the bill at the treasury, will sign it, the signature being accepted as receipt for payment.
- (4) Bills for Venture Schools shall be made payable to the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the school is situated. The Deputy Inspector, after obtaining the signature of the Deputy Commissioner on the bill, shall cash it and pay the money in a lump sum to the managers, taking a formal receipt for the same to be filed in his office.

(Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 4339, dated the 4th June 1895).

Appendix C.

Scholarship Rules.

- I.—A scholarship, being an aid to future study, as well as a reward for past attainments, depends for its continuance on the attendance, progress and conduct of the holder.
- II.—Absence without leave involves the loss of scholarship for twice the period of absence or for the month, whichever is least.
- III.—If absence without leave be satisfactorily explained, the absentee's allowances are determined by Rule V.
- IV.—But absence without leave for a period of 30 days or more involves the total forfeiture of the scholarship.
- V.—Short absences with leave involve no forfeiture of scholarship; but absence with leave, other than sick leave, for more than 7 days, involves the loss of scholarship for the whole period of absence.
- VI.—A scholar absent on account of his own marriage or the marriage of a relative receives no scholarship for the whole period of absence, subject to the limits of Rule IV.
- VII.—If leave of absence be overstayed the absentee's leave is cancelled.
- VIII.—Holidays in continuation of absence, with or without leave, are reckoned as absence with or without leave, as the case may be.
- IX.—Absence on account of sickness for not more than 7 days involves no loss of scholarship; but if the sickness be protracted, not more than half scholarship is forfeited, provided a medical certificate is produced.
- X.—A scholarship is forfeited at any time during the period for which it is tenable, if the holder's progress be so unsatisfactory as to render it highly improbable that he will, within the usual period, pass the standard in the attainment of which the scholarship is intended to aid him.
- XI.—A scholarship is forfeited if the holder fails to pass the Annual Examination of his class and obtain promotion.
- XII.—A scholarship is liable to be forfeited for bad conduct.
- XIII.—Forfeiture of scholarship under Rules IV, X, XI and XII cannot take place without the sanction of the Inspector-General of Education.
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Appendix D.

Statement showing work done by Deputy, Joint and Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the Central Provinces for the official year 1894-95.

District.	Deputy and Joint and Sub-Inspectors.	Salary.	Number of days on tour.	Number of days at head-quarters.	Area of the district in square miles.	MILES TRAVELLED.		Number of Inspections.	Remarks.
						By road.	By rail.		
Nagpur	Mr. Nago Yado Rao, Deputy Inspector	Rs. a. p. ... 150 0 0	144	128	3,843	1,581	40	131	93 days on leave.
	" Babu Rao, Officiating Deputy Inspector	... 76 3 2	61	32		430	20	36	
	" Babu Rao, Joint Deputy Inspector	... 50 0 0	200	72		1,451	20	146	
Bhandara	" Gopal Sitaram, P., Deputy Inspector	... 80 0 0	30	49	3,968	300	10	39	
	" Govind Ramchandra, Deputy Inspector	... 100 0 0	170	116		947	72	182	
	" Sheoram Dadaji, Joint Deputy Inspector	... 50 0 0	297	49		1,351	475	253	19 days on leave.
Chanda	" Sakharan Maroti Bakre, Offg. Deputy Inspector.	... 65 8 0	55	32	10,749	379	28	28	4 "
	" Gopal Sitaram, P., Deputy Inspector	... 80 0 0	185	89		1,236	32	158	
	" Sadasheo Vithal, Deputy Inspector	... 150 0 0	90	92		581	242	91	183 days on leave.
Wardha	" Sheo Prasad, Offg. Deputy Inspector	... 76 0 0	162	21	2,428	851	358	150	
	" Gopal Permanand, Deputy Inspector	... 80 0 0	235	130		1,734	...	199	
	" Jeorakhan Lal, Deputy Inspector	... 125 0 0	290	75		2,695	...	291	
Balaghat	" Govind Ramchandra, Deputy Inspector	... 80 0 0	2	34	4,630	28	...	1	
Seoni	" Yeshwant Rao, Offg. Deputy Inspector	... 60 0 0	...	79		...	...	...	
	" Maruti Sakharan, B., Deputy Inspector	... 65 8 0	94	69		679	...	61	
Ohhindwara	" Sheo Prasad Pande, Deputy Inspector	... 80 0 0	75	8	3,198	529	...	48	
	" Gadadhar Prasad, Deputy Inspector	... 100 0 0	247	118		1,878	...	225	

Sironcha	Mr. P. Krishnaya	*50 0 0	103	262	...	1,078	...	104	* Annually.
Jubbulpore	Jaideo Dixit, Deputy Inspector	125 0 0	179	179	3,948	1,444	626	217	
	Shiwaji Bhawani Singh, Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	320	45		1,644	1,341	216	
Hoshangabad	Kedarnath, Deputy Inspector	150 0 0	239	126	4,594	1,485	2,496	229	
	Vilayat Hussein, Sub-Inspector	30 0 0	245	79		883	1,183	166	41 days on leave.
Damoh	Rahmat Ali, Deputy Inspector	125 0 0	251	108	2,831	1,841	...	238	6 " "
Nimar	Govind Raghunath Bapat, Deputy Inspector	300 0 0	285	74	3,357	1,674	1,799	275	6 " "
Narsinghpur	Kripa Shanker, Deputy Inspector	200 0 0	280	85	1,916	1,635	1,123	313	
Saugor	Hira Lal, B. A., Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	269	96	4,007	2,193	714	306	
Mandla	Lal Mohamed, Deputy Inspector	100 0 0	264	94	5,056	2,169	...	173	7 days on leave.
	Behari Lal, Deputy Inspector	125 0 0	123	86		1,019	441	119	On leave from 27-10-24.
	Jailal, Offg. Deputy Inspector	76 0 0	93	63		680	32	101	
Raipur	Sadasheo Rao, Sub-Inspector	30 0 0	116	93		1,127	54	70	
	Deo Bux Rai, Sub-Inspector	30 0 0	122	12	11,724	1,067	...	93	
	Jailal, Joint Deputy Inspector	60 0 0	130	41		579	334	97	38 days on leave.
	Kesheo Ramchandra, P., Offg. Joint Deputy Inspector.	60 0 0	136	7		988	234	137	
	Baji Rao, Sub-Inspector	30 0 0	296	62		2,118	961	262	7 days on leave.
Bilaspur	Ganpat Lal Choubhe, Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	210	155	8,341	1,286	1,258	107	
	Munna Lal, R. A., Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	302	57		1,752	459	233	6 days on leave.
Sambalpur	Trilochan Misra, Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	201	164	4,948	1,252	55	225	
Patna and Kala-	Ganpat Ramchandra, Deputy Inspector	70 0 0	286	79	6,144	2,699	...	234	
Raigarh and Saran-	Hauuman Prasad, Deputy Inspector	70 0 0	315	50	2,026	2,154	204	244	
garh.									

Appendix E.

Rules for the guidance of Inspecting Officers, including Tahsildars, Naib-Tahsildars and Members of Local Boards.

- (1) The dimensions of an Upper Primary School building shall be such as to provide at least six square feet and sixty cubic feet of space for each pupil on the roll.
- (2) Every school building shall be maintained in substantial repair and in a cleanly condition.
- (3) The school room and its surroundings should be, as far as possible, a model of neatness and cleanliness. The school house should be swept and furniture dusted once a day; the walls and ceiling should be occasionally swept to keep them free from dust and cobwebs; rubbish should not be allowed to accumulate in the compound; the walls should be whitewashed at least once a year, and they should have a coating of tar to the height of 3 feet 6 inches.
- (4) Every school should possess a small garden and should have a suitable play-ground attached to it, fitted with a proper gymnastic set.
- (5) A Primary School building should be rectangular in shape and, if possible, should have verandahs on two sides.
- (6) The furniture necessary for an ordinary Upper Primary School is :—
- Furniture. Two chairs, one desk, two stools, one bench, one time-piece, a box for keeping records, Tatputties or Farsh where benches are not provided.
- (7) The requisite appliances are :—
- Appliances. Two blackboards, reading cheets, arithmeticon, a cabinet of objects with collections, pictures of common animals, boxes of kindergarten gifts, class books, map of the district, a Central Provinces' map, map of India and a map of the World, moral text sheets and drawing cards (if drawing is taught).
- (8) The total number of boys of school-going age in a village can be computed roughly at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the population; attempts should be made to enroll at least half of the total number available for school.
- Children of school-going age.
- (9) In order that a school should show fair progress, it should have at least 66 per cent. of attendance; attendance below this limit is "bad," while it may be considered "fair" between 66 and 75 per cent. Attendance above 75 per cent. is "good."
- Attendance.
- (10) One certificated teacher can teach 40 children.
- Staff.
- (11) One monitor is sufficient for an average attendance of 20.
- (12) In a school of four classes, a certificated teacher and a monitor constitute a sufficient staff for 70 children enrolled; if the number exceed 70, one additional monitor will be required; for 100 children one certificated teacher and three monitors (*i. e.* one for every 20 children) form a sufficient staff, but it will be conducive to better instruction if an assistant certificated teacher be appointed; two monitors may then be dispensed with.
- (13) In a school of five classes, one principal certificated teacher, one assistant certificated teacher and one monitor constitute a sufficient staff for a school of from 80 to 100 children; for every 20 children above 100, one monitor may be given.
- (14) When the number of pupils exceeds 140, the teaching staff should consist of one principal certificated teacher, two assistant certificated teachers and one monitor.
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Appendix F.

List of High and Middle Schools in the Central Provinces.

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	Number of pupils.	PASSES.			
				Matri- culation.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Jubbulpore ...	Collegiate High School	144	25	...	...	...
		1st Grade Middle School, Murwara ...	97	...	8	...	...
		Hitkarni Sabha High School ...	206	2	24	...	...
		Anjuman Islamia High School ...	77	3	1	...	...
		Church Mission High School ...	128	6	13	...	...
		Sadar Bazar Church Mission School ..	40	...	6	...	...
		R. G. Mahajani Vidyalaya ...	59	...	3	...	...
		20 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	2,056	...	...	175	181
	Saugor ...	High School, Saugor ...	393	12	36	...	...
		2nd Grade Middle School, Khurai ...	40	2	...	...	...
		17 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	1,863	...	...	155	234
	Hoshangabad ...	High School, Hoshangabad ...	222	10	20	...	...
		Mission High School, Hoshangabad ...	92	1	5	...	...
		1st Grade Middle School, Harda ...	181	...	10	...	...
		Do. do., Seoni ...	99	...	6	...	...
		2nd Grade do., Sohagpur ...	68	...	10	...	...
		11 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	967	...	...	80	109
	Damoh ...	1st Grade Middle School, Damoh... ..	143	...	11	...	...
		2nd Grade do., Hatta ...	67	...	4	...	...
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	480	...	...	36	53
	Narsinghpur ...	1st Grade Middle School, Narsinghpur ...	149	...	9	...	...
		Do. do., Gadarwara ...	109	...	11	...	...
		15 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	1,704	...	...	151	197
	Nimar ...	1st Grade Middle School, Khandwa ...	220	...	15	...	...
		Do. do., Burhanpur ...	130	...	4	...	...
		7 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	676	...	...	52	79
	Mandla ...	Jagannath 1st Grade Middle School ...	104	...	5	...	...
		4 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	422	...	...	56	45

Appendix F.—(Contd.)

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	Number of pupils.	PASSES.			
				Matri- culation.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.	Nagpur	Free Church Institution	307	36	9	...	...
		Neill City High School	497	52	41	...	...
		Raja Raghoji High School	33	11	...	...	...
		1st Grade Middle School, Kamptee	210	...	12	...	...
		Do. do., Ramtek	91	...	9	...	...
		Do. do., Umrer	133	...	10	...	...
		Do. do., Katol	35	...	3	...	...
		2nd Grade do., Kalmeshwar	40	...	...	...	...
		Do. do., Khapa	51	...	4	...	...
		Do. do., Saoner	54	...	3	...	...
		New English School, Nagpur	53	...	4	...	...
		Native Institution, do.	73	...	6	...	...
		Andra Sabha School, do.	51	...	3	...	...
		Sitabuldee Aided School, do.	70	...	9	...	...
		Roman Catholic Boys' School, Nagpur	30	...	6	...	...
		Catholic Mission School, Kamptee	25	...	2	...	...
		Anjuman Hami-e-Islam, Nagpur	41	...	4	...	...
		Bhonsla Middle School, do.	55	...	8	...	...
		Orphanage Girls' School, do.	10	...	...	...	...
		33 Vernacular Middle Schools	4,099	...	...	235	396
	Bhandara	1st Grade Middle School, Bhandara	184	...	14	...	...
		7 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,178	...	...	79	132
	Wardha	1st Grade Middle School, Wardha	154	...	20	...	...
		Do. do., Hinganghat	111	...	9	...	...
		Do. do., Arvi	90	...	6	...	...
		Do. do., Ashti	100	...	4	...	...
		9 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,073	...	...	76	111
	Balghat	1st Grade Middle School, Burha	80	...	7	...	...
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools	572	...	...	47	60

Appendix F.—(Concl'd.)

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	Number of pupils.	PASSES.			
				Matri- culation.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.—(Concl'd.)	Chanda	1st Grade Middle School, Chanda	190	...	16	...	...
		Do. do., Warora	83	...	9	...	...
		2nd Grade Middle School, Sironcha	40	...	...	...	...
		10 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,340	...	...	80	105
	Seoni	1st Grade Middle School, Seoni	83	...	13	...	...
		Mission School, Seoni	46	...	2	...	...
		4 Vernacular Middle Schools	384	...	...	44	43
	Chhindwara	1st Grade Middle School, Chhindwara	132	...	9	...	...
		8 Vernacular Middle Schools	941	...	...	85	130
	Betul	1st Grade Middle School, Badnur	115	...	12	...	...
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools	616	...	...	65	89
	EASTERN CIRCLE.	Raipur	High School, Raipur	251	6	25	...
2nd Grade Middle School, Dhamtari			45	...	2	...	...
Mission School, Raipur			26	...	...	...	...
Middle School, Raj-Nandgaon			89	...	3	...	...
Do., Dongargarh			36	...	...	...	...
Do., Khairagarh				...	...	...	...
23 Vernacular Middle Schools			3,335	...	...	260	353
Sambalpur		High School, Sambalpur	123	3	9	...	...
		2nd Grade Middle School, Bolangir	25	...	...	...	...
		Do. do., Bhowani-Patna	14	...	...	...	...
	14 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,420	...	...	133	154	
Bilaspur	1st Grade Middle School, Bilaspur	109	...	10	...	...	
	10 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,299	...	...	73	128	

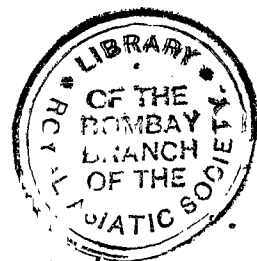
List of Primary Schools for Boys and Girls in the Central Provinces for the year 1894-95.

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Appendix G.—(Concl.)

Circle.	District.	Kind of School.	DEPARTMENTAL.				BOARD.				AIDED.				UNAIDED.				FUNDATORY.				Remarks.
			Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.—(Concl.)	Narsinghpur	{ Boys	...	...	...	...	40	2,686	247	309	42	2,005	45	171	3	176	5	8	...	...	...	...	
		{ Girls	...	...	...	...	9	443	8	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hoshangabad	{ Boys	1	62	3	7	61	3,476	393	423	47	1,909	72	120	6	301	24	24	...	...	...	...	
		{ Girls	...	...	...	...	3	102	...	9	5	114	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
EASTERN CIRCLE.	Nimar	{ Boys	...	...	...	...	32	2,241	198	279	57	2,011	...	94	20	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Girls	...	...	...	...	2	105	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Raipur	{ Boys	...	...	...	...	132	11,896	676	994	56	4,874	24	232	5	325	...	12	28	2,113	44	...	
		{ Girls	...	...	...	...	2	100	...	...	3	133	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	39	...	...	
	Bilaspur	{ Boys	...	...	...	...	47	4,392	203	381	87	5,501	31	96	...	...	...	...	19	1,118	22	63	
		{ Girls	...	...	...	...	3	183	9	11	4	217	3	3	1	42	...	...	1	39	...	2	
	Sambalpur	{ Boys	1	23	...	...	41	2,345	150	212	85	4,765	200	312	9	419	...	3	81	4,361	236	336	
		{ Girls	...	...	...	...	3	169	12	13	6	261	11	18	...	...	...	...	3	120	5	11	

REPORT
ON
EDUCATION
IN THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
FOR THE YEAR
1895-96.



Agpur:
PRINTED AT THE SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1896.

[PRICE ONE RUPEE.]

Extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the General Department, No. 7784, dated the 16th November 1896.

READ—

The Report on Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1895-96, submitted with the Inspector-General's letter No. D-3266, dated the 23rd July 1896.

READ ALSO—

The Circle and District Reports.

RESOLUTION.

The statistics of the year show for British territory an increase of 17 schools and 146 scholars as compared with the preceding year. The average attendance has increased by 445 and fee receipts by Rs. 5,675. In comparison with the progress made in recent years these increases are slight, and the effects of scarcity are manifest in this as in all other Departments. In the Feudatory States there has been an increase of 17 schools and 797 scholars. The figures for these should in future be kept separate throughout the Report from those for schools in the *khalsa*. Ten of the Chhattisgarh States have combined for a separate Inspector of their schools under the general control of the Political Agent. This arrangement promises excellent results. Two other States are inspected by the officers of the Department, and one, Bamra, has its own department of public instruction.

2. Of the general features of the year's work, the Inspector-General refers to the development of the hostel system as the most striking. The Chief Commissioner concurs in his estimate of the importance of this measure, and notices with much satisfaction the progress made in carrying it out. Mr. Lyall lately presided at the opening of the hostels attached to the Morris and Hislop Colleges in Nagpur—buildings which will do lasting credit to the public spirit and liberality of the subscribers. There are now hostels in all districts but two, which the Chief Commissioner understands to be Narsinghpur and Wardha. In the latter place the provision of a hostel has to yield to a more urgent necessity in the provision of a water supply, but Narsinghpur has long been honourably conspicuous for private liberality towards education, and the Chief Commissioner hopes that some action in this direction will soon be taken. In Nagpur it still remains to provide the High Schools with hostels as suitable as those which have been attached to the Colleges.

3. The College and graduate scholarships tenable at Rurki or any other Engineering College have been re-organized since the close of the year under report. Their value was found insufficient to meet the expenses of a course of training at Rurki, and consequently they were not taken up. Their number has now been reduced and their value raised in proportion to a figure which, it is hoped, will encourage students to enter for the engineering profession.

4. The question of agricultural education in the Central Provinces was considered at a Conference held under the presidency of Sir E. Buck at Jubbulpore in March last. The steps recommended by that Conference, which are now in process of adoption, are the introduction of object lessons in connection with agriculture in rural primary schools, the introduction of Natural History science in the fifth class of primary schools and in the corresponding first class of middle schools, the instruction of all normal school students, instead of some only, in giving practical lessons in agriculture, and the improvement of higher agricultural education in the manner noticed in paragraph 14 below.

5. The Inspector-General refers to the increased attention paid to physical training and the encouragement given to native gymnastics. The Chief

Commissioner in the course of his tours observed with much pleasure the attention given to this subject, and the generally excellent performances of the schoolboys in drill and gymnastics. Mr. Lyall looks on this as one of the most important branches of educational work, and the Central Provinces take a very high place among Indian Provinces in regard to it.

6. The work of supplying good literature to hostels and to vernacular middle and primary schools has the Chief Commissioner's hearty support, and that of obtaining good buildings for primary schools is also to be greatly commended.

7. As regards the general statistics of schools and scholars, the adverse influence of scarcity has already been mentioned. The three districts which have suffered most—Jubbulpore, Saugor and Damoh—show the largest decreases in the number of scholars on the rolls, while there is also an appreciable falling off in Narsinghpur, Wardha, Balaghat, Bhandara and Bilaspur. On the other hand, Hoshangabad, Sambalpur, Chhindwara, Nagpur, Seoni, Nimar, Raipur and Mandla show an increase. The progress made in the Feudatory States has already been referred to. In the tables in paragraphs 4 and 5 these States in Chhattisgarh, except Bastar, are grouped under the three districts of the Division, but this arrangement has now no meaning, and the States should be treated separately in a group of their own. The Chief Commissioner observes that in most cases where there is a decrease in the number of scholars, the standard of education has nevertheless been maintained, as evidenced by the fact, shown in paragraph 16 of the Report, that the number of passes at the annual examination has increased. The conclusion is evident that the children who have been withdrawn belong to those classes which respond least to the stimulus of education.

8. The following figures taken from paragraph 5 of the Report show the position of the different districts in the order of the percentage of children of school-going age under instruction :—

Nimar	...	15.54	Betul	..	7.55
Nagpur	...	14.67	Seoni	...	7.54
Narsinghpur	...	12.94	Sambalpur	...	7.52
Jubbulpore	...	10.94	Bhandara	...	6.89
Wardha	...	10.53	Chanda	...	6.59
Hoshangabad	...	10.08	Bilaspur	...	6.58
Raipur	...	8.82	Balaghat	...	6.41
Saugor	...	8.72	Mandla	...	5.88
Damoh	...	7.80	Chhindwara	...	4.93

Central Provinces as a whole ... 7.8

The best instructed parts of the Provinces are the four districts of the Nerbudda valley and the plains country of Nagpur; the Vindhyan districts and the plains of Chhattisgarh come next, while the Satpuras and the forest districts of the south and east hold the lowest place. The figures given relate almost exclusively to boys, of whom 15 per cent., against 67 per cent. of girls, are under instruction.

9. The statistics given in paragraph 8 of the Report as to the wealth of parents are obviously faulty, partly, no doubt, from the tendency to understate income noticed by the Inspector-General. A decrease in attendance due to bad times should naturally affect most the children of the poorer classes, but the decline among these is only 5 per cent. while in the middle classes it is 10 per cent. Again, in the middle classes the decrease is, contrary to what would have been expected, less among the trading and landed classes and greater among professional men and those in Government and private service. The matter is one which calls for explanation.

10. The total expenditure on education has increased from Rs. 9,72,999 to Rs. 10,00,679, or by Rs. 27,680. Provincial Funds still bear the greater single share of the cost, about 36 per cent. Of the remainder, 22 per cent. comes from local rates and cesses, 18 per cent. from "other sources," for the most part private liberality, 13 per cent. from fees, and 10 per cent. from Municipal Funds.

The latter proportion, as the Inspector-General remarks, seems small, and the Chief Commissioner is now considering the question of calling upon Municipal Committees to devote a larger share of their income to primary education. Only 37 per cent. of the Municipal expenditure on education is spent on primary schools. The educational income from private sources grows steadily, but slowly. The figures, however, do not by any means represent the total of private liberality towards education, for gifts in kind, such as prizes, books, apparatus, materials for gymnastics and games, as well as buildings are not included. The Chief Commissioner understands that many, if not most, of the combined schools are housed at private expense, and generally that private liberality in aid of education is forthcoming in a very creditable degree. This should everywhere be encouraged and recognised as far as possible.

11. Examination results are generally good, except under the head of matriculation, for which the number of passes fell from 183 to 149. It is explained that this occurred chiefly in the Calcutta University examination. It was suggested last year that the standard of this examination is not always uniform.

12. The Chief Commissioner does not think it necessary to examine in detail the accounts of the local and district educational administration. He desires to acknowledge the excellent work done by every one of the Inspectors, and his thanks are due to the Deputy Inspectors mentioned at the end of paragraph 19. He is pleased to find that District Councils have, as a rule, worked in thorough harmony with the Department and always been ready to carry out its suggestions. The suggestion that Local Board members should have definite duties assigned to them is one that has previously been enjoined; it is commended to the notice of Deputy Commissioners. The work of Municipal Committees in regard to education is also well reported of and their co-operation acknowledged. The work of Tahsildars in the matter of education is stated to be very unequal, some officers showing great interest in the subject and doing excellent work, while others are conspicuously indifferent. The former are named in paragraph 41, and this commendation is noted by the Chief Commissioner with approval. In Chanda and other districts where the work of Tahsildars has not been satisfactory, the Chief Commissioner looks to Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners to secure greater energy.

13. The training schools have all done good work, particularly the Nagpur Institution. There has been a falling off both in numbers and passes at the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore. The training classes attached to vernacular middle schools have been more successful in the matter of passes, though the Inspector-General considers them still very defective.

14. The decline in the Agricultural School, Nagpur, is greatly to be regretted, but the Chief Commissioner looks for a revival when better prospects are opened to its students. This matter has been under consideration in connection with the recent Conference on agricultural education held under Sir E. Buck at Jubbulpore. The Government of Bombay have been addressed with a view to connecting the course of instruction in the school with that at the Poona College, and steps are in contemplation to open better prospects in the Government service to students who have completed this course.

The Chief Commissioner is gratified to observe the progress of the Engineering Class attached to the Jubbulpore College. He is entirely at one with the remarks of Mr. Woodburn, quoted in paragraph 3 of the Report, as to the value and extent of the field offered by these Provinces for young men adopting the engineering profession.

15. The number of girls' schools has increased from 153 to 158, of which 144 are primary and 14 secondary. The number of scholars has increased by 261, and the average daily attendance by 94. These results however barely balance the decline last year, and female education makes very slow progress. The Inspector-General complains that female education is not supported as it should be by native officials and other influential persons, who might be expected to set an

example by sending their own girls to school. The great need of female education in the Central Provinces is the provision of good teachers, and the Chief Commissioner regrets to learn that in the Maratha districts it is found impossible to obtain mistresses on the salaries offered. He will be glad to hear how it is proposed to meet the want of qualified Maratha teachers. The zenana missions at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Nagpur, especially the first-named, have done excellent work, and earned the thanks of the Administration.

16. There has been no change in the number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians, and a very small increase in the numbers and attendance, while examination passes have slightly fallen off. The management of these schools is excellent, and the instruction generally good. The St. Francis de Sales School at Nagpur, the largest in the Provinces, is especially well reported on, and the three convent schools at Nagpur, Kamptee and Jubbulpore, and the Christ Church Girls' Schools at Jubbulpore, have also done very well.

17. The Chief Commissioner notes with satisfaction the progress made by the Rajkumar College at Raipur under Mr. Oswell. The college is in every respect worthy of its objects and supporters, and it is only to be regretted that it is not more largely availed of by the Chhattisgarh Chiefs and leading zamindars.

18. The Chief Commissioner desires that his thanks be conveyed to the societies and the ladies and gentlemen whose names are mentioned in Chapter X of the Report for their good work in the cause of education. His acknowledgments are also due to Mr. Monro for his full and clear Report, and to him and Mr. Thompson for their able and successful management of the Department during the year.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department; also that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces, for information and guidance; and that it be published in the *Central Provinces' Gazette*.

[True Extract.]

A. L. SAUNDERS,

Second Secretary.

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No. D-3266.

FROM

A. MONRO, Esq., M. A.,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION,

Central Provinces,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

Central Provinces.

Dated Nagpur, the 23rd July 1896.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the state and progress of Education in the Central Provinces for the year 1895-96.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

2. The statistics of all classes of educational institutions in the Central Provinces for the last two years are compared below :—
General statistics.

Class of institution.			1894-95.			1895-96.				
			Institu- tions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.	Institu- tions.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils per school.		
Colleges	...	...	3	337	112	3	341	113		
Secondary.	{	High Schools...	...	13	845	65	16	740	46	
		Middle Schools	{ English	...	66	6,076	93	69	6,011	87
			{ Vernacular	...	200	24,034	120	150	19,156	127
Primary	{	English	...	6	355	59	7	386	55	
		Vernacular (Upper and Lower)...		1,947	111,866	58	2,063	119,975	58	
Special	{	English and Vernacular Schools for males.		10	499	50	10	468	47	
		Vernacular Schools for females...		1	26	26	1	20	20	
Females	{	Secondary Schools.	{ English	...	7	158	22	8	166	21
			{ Vernacular	...	7	411	59	6	387	65
		Primary Schools	{ English	...	7	428	61	6	407	68
			{ Vernacular	...	132	5,746	43	138	6,044	43
Total			...	2,399	150,781	63	2,477	154,101	62	

From this it would appear that there had been an increase of 78 in schools and 3,320 in scholars. It should, however, be noted that the schools in certain Feudatory States (Bastar, Rairakhol and Sonpur) find a place in the general returns, for the first time. The figures of these States being excluded, for the sake of comparison, the net result will be an increase of 17 in schools and 146 in scholars. Average attendance has increased by 445, and fee receipts have risen from Rs. 1,27,597 to Rs. 1,33,272, or by Rs. 5,675. The year has been an unfavourable one, characterised as it has been by agricultural distress and epidemics of disease, following on two successive seasons of scarcity. Educational progress has thus received a check. Considering these facts, the increase, small as it is, may be regarded as not unsatisfactory. The strength of Colleges remains much the same; but there has been a decline of 105 in that of High Schools. English Middle Schools show an increase of 3 in institutions, but a decline of 65 in strength. The decrease under Vernacular Middle Schools is merely nominal, being due to the reduction of certain schools of this class to the Primary status. The gain in Primary Schools is, also, for the same reason, merely one of classification. It is satisfactory to note that the strength of Primary Schools for girls has increased from 5,746 to 6,044.

3. The year has been marked by no important changes. The attention of the Department has been directed more to the consolidation and improvement of existing schools than to the initiation of changes of policy or the establishment of new schools:

- (1) The most striking feature of the year's work, in point of discipline and moral training, has been the development of the hostel system. All the districts of the Provinces, with two exceptions only, are now provided with hostels, either completed or in course of erection, at the Head-quarters Middle School. Those at Bhandara and Bilaspur are approaching completion, and the hostels in connection with the Hislop and Morris Colleges will be finished shortly after the close of the year. The establishment of these hostels will, doubtless, tend to obviate the evils of a purely one-sided development, and will enable teachers to do something more than merely train the intellect.
- (2) As regards technical instruction, attention has, again, been directed, and it is hoped not in vain, to the importance of diverting the energies of our students from purely literary studies to studies of a more practical kind, such as Mechanics and Engineering. The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Woodburn, in his speech at the opening of the Jubbulpore College new buildings, made the following pregnant remarks:—

I said just now that, possibly, the study of literature was considered more paying than that of science. I wish, in view of this opinion, to impress on all the great opening for lads thoroughly grounded in a scientific curriculum which is now presented. The opening of the Katni-Saugor line is about to take place, yet not a single lad from the Central Provinces will be employed upon it; because none are fit for employment. The same is the case as to extensions about to take place in the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. There are three other important lines of communication which will be opened up, some day. First, the connection between Raipur and the East Coast; secondly, that between Jubbulpore and Nagpur; and thirdly, that between Nagpur and Hyderabad. Are we prepared with young men to take share in these undertakings? * * *

Mr. Woodburn, then, advertg to the dearth of young men in these Provinces competent to take up posts in the Provincial Service of the Department, Public Works, remarked:—

When will the day come when we shall be able to fill up vacancies occurring in responsible posts of the Provincial Service of the Department, Public Works, from students of the Central Provinces, as we have, for years, done for those occurring in the Executive Service? When can we say to the outsiders—There is no room for you: we have our own men?

In pursuance of Mr. Woodburn's views, two scholarships tenable in the Roorki College were sanctioned by the Administration. The Engineering class attached to the Jubbulpore College, which trains students for service in the lower subordinate service of the Department, Public Works, for employment under local bodies, wards estates, and the like, affords an excellent field for the energies of matriculated students and some few men of the F. A. standard. It is hoped that the institution of these scholarships will encourage graduates to join the Roorki College, and thus enable them, as desired by Mr. Woodburn, to take a greater share in the development of the material resources of the Provinces than they have hitherto done.

- (3) The question of agricultural education was discussed at a conference held at Jubbulpore in March last, Sir E. Buck presiding. Proposals for placing the Agricultural School on a sounder footing and for extending the field of usefulness of the Normal Agricultural class were submitted. The orders of the Administration on these proposals have not yet been received.
- (4) The rate of fees in the Jubbulpore College, in Aided Colleges and in the Law Classes was raised.
- (5) Physical training has received increased attention during the year. A highly successful inter-school tournament was held in Jubbulpore, and contests in games and sports took place in connection with the annual district conferences of schoolmasters. Gymnastics in villages have been rendered more attractive by the recognition, as supplementary to English games, of "Deshi Kasarat", a series of exercises on the native system which have the advantage over gymnastics on the English system of costing nothing and being more popular with the people. There should, therefore, be no excuses, in future, for the neglect of physical exercises in rural schools.
- (6) The scheme for supplying the hostels of High and Middle Schools with useful and wholesome literature has been successfully carried out. Most of the hostels have now small libraries, which, it is hoped, will foster a taste for good books and tend to the elimination of the literary trash which often finds its way into our schools. Efforts have also been made to supply the more important Vernacular Primary and Middle Schools with the nucleus of small libraries.
- (7) The work of supplying schools aided on the combined and result systems with suitable buildings has been pushed on.
- (8) The scheme by which municipal bodies surrendered to the Education Department the power of appointment and transfer of masters has worked well during the year. All the municipalities except Hatta, Khurai and Warora have joined the scheme. A municipal service has been formed, and opportunity has been taken, on the occurrence of vacancies, to create a gradual flow of promotion from one municipality to another. This has materially improved the position and prospects of masters in municipal service, and should raise the tone of instruction in municipal schools. A scheme for making service under local bodies pensionable has been submitted, and is still under the consideration of the Administration.
- (9) The arrangements for the inspection of schools in the Feudatory States has been much improved by the scheme under which ten of these States have agreed together to place their schools under the supervision of a separate Agency Inspector.

4. The increase and decrease of schools and scholars in each district and circle are shown in the following table:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Popul-ation.	1894-95.		1895-96.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.		
			Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Jubbulpore ...	3,948	748,146	193	12,600	196	12,274	3	...	...	326
	Saugor ...	4,007	591,743	134	8,180	133	7,740	...	...	1	440
	Damoh ...	2,831	325,613	82	4,127	81	3,809	...	...	1	318
	Mandla ...	5,056	339,373	60	2,941	62	2,994	2	53	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	4,749	548,494	143	7,627	139	8,292	...	665	4	...
	Narsinghpur ...	1,916	367,026	111	7,272	109	7,122	...	...	2	150
	Nimar ...	3,357	253,486	122	5,728	121	5,909	...	181	1	...
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.	Nagpur ...	3,843	757,862	222	16,428	228	16,653	6	225	...	...
	Chhindwara ...	4,630	407,494	42	2,613	51	3,012	9	392	...	...
	Seoni ...	3,198	370,767	65	4,067	71	4,195	6	128	...	...
	Betul ...	3,824	323,196	69	3,681	68	3,662	...	...	1	19
	Chanda ...	10,749	697,610	133	6,932	131	6,893	...	...	2	39
	Wardha ...	2,428	400,854	128	6,474	121	6,329	...	...	7	145
	Balaghat ...	3,139	383,331	66	3,996	67	3,786	1	...	...	210
Bhandara ...	3,968	742,850	148	7,823	151	7,682	3	...	...	141	
EASTERN CIRCLE.	Raipur ...	11,724	1,584,427	227	20,907	231	20,967	4	60	...	...
	Do. Feudatory States ...	3,385	483,717	33	2,403	39	2,655	6	252	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	4,948	796,413	146	8,490	152	8,983	6	543	...	...
	Do. Feudatory States ...	11,897	1,230,174	101	5,565	118	6,412	17	847	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	8,341	1,164,158	153	11,626	148	11,495	...	...	5	131
	Do. Feudatory States ...	936	117,187	21	1,301	21	1,220	...	...	...	81
	Bastar ...	13,062	310,884	...	...	39	2,017	39	2,017	...	...
Total ...		115,936	12,944,805	2,399	150,781	2,477	154,101	78	3,320	...	...

In the Northern Circle, there is a net decrease of 4 schools, and 335 pupils. Three districts only show an increase in number, *viz.*, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Mandla. The largest decrease is in the districts most affected by the unfavourable season, *viz.*, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Damoh. In the Southern Circle, there is a net increase of 15 schools and 198 pupils. The increase in schools and scholars is confined to the Nagpur, Seoni and Chhindwara districts, the latter taking the first place. The greatest decline is in the Balaghat district.

In the Eastern Circle (the figures for Bastar, Sonpur and Rairakhol being excluded, for the reasons given in paragraph 2 above) there has been a net increase of six schools and 283 pupils. Raipur and Sambalpur show increased numbers, whilst there has been a slight decline in the Bilaspur district.

Percentage of children under instruction, compared with those of school-going age.

5. The percentage of children of school going-age under instruction in each district is shown as follows:—

District.	Children of school-going age.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER INSTRUCTION.		PERCENTAGE.	
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Jubbulpore ...	112,221	12,600	12,274	11'22	10'94
Saugor ...	88,761	8,180	7,740	9'21	8'72
Damoh ...	48,842	4,127	3,809	8'44	7'80
Mandla ...	50,906	2,941	2,994	5'77	5'88
Hoshangabad ...	82,274	7,627	8,292	9'26	10'08
Narsinghpur ...	55,054	7,272	7,122	13'20	12'94
Nimar ...	38,023	5,728	5,909	15'06	15'54
Nagpur ...	113,679	16,428	16,653	14'45	14'67
Chhindwara ...	61,124	2,613	3,012	4'27	4'93
Seoni ...	55,615	4,067	4,195	7'31	7'54
Betul ...	48,479	3,681	3,662	7'59	7'55
Chanda ...	1,04,641	6,932	6,893	6'62	6'59
Wardha ...	60,128	6,474	6,329	10'76	10'53
Balaghat ...	57,499	3,996	3,786	6'94	6'41
Bhandara ...	111,427	7,823	7,682	7'02	6'89
Raipur ...	237,664	20,907	20,967	8'79	8'82
Sambalpur ...	119,462	8,490	8,983	7'09	7'52
Bilaspur ...	174,624	11,626	11,495	6'66	6'58
Raipur Feudatory States ...	119,190	2,403	4,672	2'01	3'98
Sambalpur do. ...	184,526	5,565	6,412	3'02	3'47
Bilaspur do. ...	17,581	1,301	1,220	7'40	6'94
Total ...	1,988,352	150,781	1,54,101	7'8	7'9

As observed in previous reports, the small percentage under instruction of children who might be at school, is due to the backwardness of female education and the large population of indigenous tribes who, constituting about 21 per cent. of the total population, are still practically outside the pale of education.

Nimar stands first, with a percentage of 15'54, which is nearly equalled by Nagpur, with 14'67. Narsinghpur, which stands next, has lost ground, as also Jubbulpore. Hoshangabad has gained; whilst Wardha remains much in the same position. Of the districts in the Southern Circle, Chhindwara, with only 4'93 per cent. of children at school, stands lowest. Education in the districts constituting the Eastern Circle is still very backward, the Bilaspur district having the lowest percentage, *viz.*, 6'58. In the last five years, the percentage of children under instruction in these Provinces has risen from 6'03 to 7'9. In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, the percentages in the year 1895 were 4'20 and 8'26 respectively.

6. The information called for by the Government of India (Home Department letter purpose of this table, the Central Provinces are divided into tracts the districts of which

Group.	District.	Popula- tion.	No. of children of school- going age.	1892-93.					1893-	
				Total number of children under instruc- tion.	No. of students in colleges and special schools.	No. of boys in secondary stage.	No. of boys in primary stage.	No. of girls under instruc- tion.	Total number of children under instruc- tion.	No. of students in colleges and special schools.
I. THE NERBUDDA VALLEY.	Saugor ...	591,743	88,761	7,179	...	650	5,545	984	8,056	...
	Damoh ...	325,613	48,842	4,280	...	321	3,749	210	4,525	...
	Jubbulpore ...	748,146	112,221	11,141	239	979	8,728	1,195	12,290	262
	Narsinghpur ...	367,026	55,054	6,811	...	419	5,758	634	7,013	...
	Hoshangabad ...	548,494	82,274	5,995	...	556	5,135	304	7,222	...
	Total ...	2,581,022	387,152	35,406	239	2,925	28,915	3,327	39,106	262
	Percentage ...	...	...	9'1	...	1'5	14'9	1'7	10'1	...
II. THE SATPURA RANGE.	Nimar ...	253,486	38,023	6,036	...	378	5,451	207	5,997	...
	Betul ...	323,196	48,479	3,603	...	179	3,388	36	3,648	...
	Chhindwara ...	407,494	61,124	2,555	...	210	2,317	28	2,584	...
	Seoni ...	370,767	55,615	3,015	...	179	2,597	239	3,554	...
	Balaghat ...	383,331	57,499	3,484	...	163	3,255	66	3,874	...
	Mandla ...	339,373	50,903	1,727	...	151	1,405	171	2,785	...
	Total ...	2,077,647	311,646	30,420	...	1,260	18,413	747	22,442	...
	Percentage ...	...	...	6'5	...	'8	11'8	'5	7'2	...
III. THE MARATHA COUNTRY.	Wardha ...	400,854	60,128	6,197	101	610	5,350	136	6,413	107
	Nagpur ...	757,862	113,679	13,762	312	1,988	10,505	957	15,225	403
	Bhandara ...	742,850	111,427	8,811	...	286	8,157	368	9,409	...
	Chanda ...	697,610	104,641	6,360	...	381	5,885	94	7,082	...
	Total ...	2,599,176	389,875	35,130	413	3,265	29,897	1,555	38,129	510
	Percentage ...	...	...	9'0	...	1'7	15'3	'8	9'8	...
IV. CHHATISGARH COUNTRY.	Raipur ...	2,379,028	356,854	20,635	48	710	18,107	1,770	22,914	45
	Bilaspur ...	1,281,345	192,205	10,595	...	218	10,065	312	13,338	...
	Sambalpur ...	2,026,587	303,988	13,039	10	286	11,823	720	13,903	10
	Total ...	5,686,960	853,047	44,269	58	1,414	39,995	2,802	50,155	55
	Percentage ...	...	...	5'1	...	'33	9'3	'6	5'8	...
GRAND TOTAL ...		12,944,805	1,941,720	135,225	710	8,864	117,220	8,431	149,832	827
Percentage ...		...	...	7'0	...	'9	12'7	'9	7'7	...

No. 7 Education—191, dated the 28th March 1895) is furnished in the following table. For the resemble one another in population, natural features and educational progress.

94.				1894-95.				1895-96.				
No. of boys in secondary stage.	No. of boys in primary stage.	No. of girls under instruction.	Total number of children under instruction.	No. of students in colleges and special schools.	No. of boys in secondary stage.	No. of boys in primary stage.	No. of girls under instruction.	Total number of children under instruction.	No. of students in colleges and special schools.	No. of boys in secondary stage.	No. of boys in primary stage.	No. of girls under instruction.
704	6,190	1,162	8,180	...	686	6,237	1,257	7,740	...	682	5,866	1,192
306	3,997	222	4,127	...	287	3,606	234	3,809	...	263	3,324	222
936	9,871	1,221	12,600	285	980	10,144	1,191	12,274	289	882	9,803	1,300
459	5,958	596	7,272	...	469	6,202	601	7,122	...	413	6,097	612
656	6,307	259	7,627	...	740	6,628	259	8,292	...	724	7,318	250
3,061	32,323	3,460	39,806	285	3,162	32,817	3,542	39,237	289	2,964	32,408	3,576
1'6	16'7	1'75	10'3	...	1'66	16'9	1'8	10'1	...	1'53	16'7	1'8
386	5,490	121	5,728	...	408	5,188	132	5,909	...	386	5,420	103
169	3,446	33	3,681	...	182	3,459	40	3,662	..	152	3,473	37
191	2,362	31	2,613	...	227	2,355	31	3,012	...	225	2,725	62
165	3,140	249	4,067	...	174	3,668	225	4,195	...	184	3,785	226
174	3,633	67	3,996	...	140	3,795	61	3,786	...	142	3,558	86
138	2,463	184	2,941	...	158	2,578	205	2,994	...	151	2,608	235
1,223	20,534	685	23,026	...	1,289	21,043	694	23,558	...	1,240	21,569	749
'79	13'1	'4	7'4	...	'82	13'5	'4	7'5	...	'80	13'8	'5
567	5,610	129	6,474	111	561	5,684	118	6,329	113	572	5,479	165
2,164	11,639	1,019	16,428	409	2,351	12,751	917	16,653	366	2,257	13,090	940
358	8,655	396	7,823	...	401	7,211	211	7,682	...	244	7,234	204
392	6,585	105	6,932	...	461	6,349	122	6,893	...	413	6,368	112
3,481	32,489	1,649	37,657	520	3,774	31,995	1,368	37,557	479	3,486	32,171	1,421
1'8	16'6	'84	9'7	...	1'9	16'4	'70	9'6	...	1'7	16'5	'72
735	20,084	2,050	23,310	47	758	20,315	2,195	25,639	51	610	22,559	2,419
390	12,526	422	12,927	...	245	12,183	499	12,715	...	210	11,976	529
439	12,550	904	14,055	10	472	12,714	859	15,395	10	487	13,757	1,141
1,564	45,160	3,376	50,292	57	1,475	45,207	3,553	53,749	61	1,307	48,292	4,089
'37	10'6	'8	5'9	...	'34	10'6	'85	6'3	...	'30	11'3	9'5
9,329	130,506	9,170	150,781	862	9,700	131,062	9,157	154,101	829	8,997	134,440	9835
'96	13'4	'94	7'8	...	1'0	13'5	'94	7'9	...	'92	13'8	1'01

7. The following table shows the race and caste of pupils under instruction :—

Distribution of pupils according to caste and race.		Col- leges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Tech- nical schools.	Total.	Number of children of school- going age.	Percentage of children of school- going age.
Males.	Native Christians	4	208	289	1	502	490	...
	Hindus	387	22,248	101,016	359	1,24,010	792,746	15.8
	Mahomedans	15	2,476	7,635	37	10,163	23,859	42.6
	Parsis	2	15	19	...	36	...	...
	Gonds, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Others	...	739	11,013	1	11,753	155,155	7.6
Total		408	25,686	1,19,972	398	1,46,464	9,72,250	15.06
Females.	Native Christians	...	87	277	...	364	450	80.9
	Hindus	...	257	5,319	20	5,596	788,036	7
	Mahomedans	...	56	371	...	427	22,562	1.9
	Parsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gonds, &c.	...	2	13	...	15	157,348	.05
	Others	...	2	64	...	66	...	...
Total		...	404	6,044	20	6,468	968,436	.67
GRAND TOTAL		408	26,090	1,26,016	418	1,52,932	1,940,686	7.8

The percentage of boys of all castes or races under instruction (*viz.* 15) as compared with the percentage of girls (.67) and of boys under "Gonds and others" (7.6) bears out the remark made in paragraph 5 above regarding the low general percentage of children at school in these Provinces. The comparatively high percentage of Muhammadan boys, which has increased from 40.7 to 42.6, and of Muhammadan girls 1.9 is, I think, due partly to the activity of the Anjuman Islamia and partly to the fact that Muhammadans are, mainly, inhabitants of towns, where education is more advanced. The percentage of Muhammadan girls was incorrectly entered in the last report as .1. It should have been 1.4. It is satisfactory to note that the number of "Gonds and others" at school has increased from 10,342 to 11,753.

* Classification of pupils according to wealth and occupation.

8. The classification of pupils according to the wealth and occupation of their parents is shown thus :—

Classification of pupils.				1894-95.	1895-96.
Richer classes	...	...	...	607	605
Middle classes	Government service	...	...	3,421	3,192
	Private service	...	...	3,265	2,765
	Estates	...	...	6,939	6,140
	Professions	...	...	4,226	3,700
	Trades	...	...	4,487	4,320
Total				22,338	20,117
Poorer classes	Government service	...	...	4,602	5,983
	Private service	...	...	9,368	9,744
	Agriculture	...	...	57,457	53,530
	Trades	...	...	16,545	13,856
	Skilled labour	...	...	12,332	12,019
	Common labour	...	...	17,312	16,416
	Miscellaneous	...	...	10,220	9,806
Total				1,27,836	1,21,354
GRAND TOTAL				1,50,781	1,42,076 + 12,025* = 1,54,101

* Children in schools under the Agency Inspector of Schools.

It is difficult to compare the figures in this table with those of last year, as the necessary information regarding the schools of the ten States under the Agency Inspector has not been given. The return, in any case, is not altogether reliable, as parents are apt to understate their income in order to come within the lower scale of fees.

As observed in last year's report, it is very doubtful whether the figure 605 represents correctly the number of the richer classes, *viz.*, those whose income exceeds Rs. 5,000. As regards the poorer classes, it is noticeable that, whilst the number of those in Government and private service has increased, there is a decline in the agricultural, trading and labouring classes, who were, doubtless, more affected by the failure of crops.

9. The distribution of pupils according to languages studied is as follows:—

Distribution of pupils.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.		1894-95.														1895-96.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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	English.	Latin.			Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	French.	Hindi.	Marathi.	Urdu.	Tamil.	Telegu.	Urdu.	Gujarathi.	Bengali.			English.	Latin.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	French.	Hindi.	Marathi.	Urdu.	Tamil.	Telegu.	Urdu.	Gujarathi.	Bengali.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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There has been a slight decrease in the number of pupils learning English, which is due to the falling off in the strength of English High Schools and in the Law Classes. The number of pupils studying the principal vernaculars of the Provinces shows an increase, under each language. Pupils studying Sanskrit have declined from 1,090 to 818, which is attributed to the decrease of the strength of High Schools.

10. The expenditure on education according to Departmental returns is as under:—

Colleges and Schools.			1894-95.			1895-96.		
			Total expenditure.	Receipts from all local sources.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenue.	Total expenditure.	Receipts from all local sources.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenue.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	{ Government	...	17,454	6,710	10,744	17,979	7,974	10,005
	{ Aided	...	28,059	24,078	3,981	27,134	23,296	3,838
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>								
For Boys	{ Government	...	43,989	19,507	24,482	40,503	20,294	20,209
	{ Local Fund and Municipal...	...	1,39,295	1,12,641	26,654	1,31,899	1,08,798	23,101
	{ Native States	...	8,177	8,177	...	10,426	10,426	...
	{ Aided	...	66,911	46,881	20,030	72,304	51,476	20,828
	{ Unaided	...	11,021	11,021	...	19,235	19,235	...
For Girls	{ Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Local Fund and Municipal...	...	591	591	...	592	581	11
	{ Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Aided	...	12,606	7,971	4,635	12,166	7,860	4,306
	{ Unaided	...	837	837	...	...	...	...
<i>Primary Schools.</i>								
For Boys	{ Government	...	7,557	1,149	6,408	7,495	1,056	6,439
	{ Local Fund and Municipal...	...	1,64,628	1,45,732	18,896	1,72,891	1,58,186	14,705
	{ Native States	...	14,755	14,755	...	24,339	24,339	...
	{ Aided	...	1,15,366	69,772	45,594	1,16,564	53,447	53,117
	{ Unaided	...	4,141	4,141	...	4,955	4,955	...
For Girls	{ Government	...	1,197	247	950	737	70	667
	{ Local Fund and Municipal...	...	14,962	13,316	1,646	15,363	13,107	2,256
	{ Native States	...	816	816	...	1,251	1,251	...
	{ Aided	...	39,174	26,934	12,240	39,043	26,904	12,139
	{ Unaided	...	1,176	1,176	...	366	366	...
Training Schools for Masters		...	25,790	15	25,775	29,706	...	29,706
Do. for Mistresses		...	7,790	...	7,790	6,895	...	6,895
Agricultural School		...	3,321	...	3,321	3,389	...	3,389
Practical Engineering School		...	2,811	...	2,811	2,814	...	2,814
Drawing Schools		...	300	120	180	300	132	168
Law Classes		...	3,494	3,368	126	3,286	3,232	54
Buildings		...	71,476	51,540	19,936	66,822	58,506	8,316
Furniture		...	19,877	11,795	8,082	15,284	12,357	2,927
Direction		...	30,483	...	30,483	29,916	...	29,916
Inspection		...	81,773	3,280	78,493	89,781	7,837	81,944
Scholarships		...	27,246	13,261	13,985	31,074	14,716	16,358
Miscellaneous		...	5,926	86	5,840	6,170	862	5,308
Total		...	9,72,999	5,99,917	3,73,082	10,00,679	6,41,263	3,59,416

The total expenditure has increased from Rs. 9,72,999 to Rs. 10,00,679 or by 27,680. There is a decrease in the expenditure from Provincial revenues of Rs. 13,666 which is due mainly to smaller amounts being spent on buildings and furniture, whilst the expenditure from other sources has increased from Rs. 5,99,917 to Rs. 6,41,263, or by Rs. 41,346. The latter is explained partly by the increased general expenditure on Local Fund and Municipal Schools, and the inclusion in the returns of the figures of certain native states; and partly by an enhancement in the amount spent from Local Funds on buildings and furniture for schools aided on the combined and results systems. The increase in the cost of training schools is explained in paragraph 65 below. The expenditure on scholarships has increased from Rs. 27,246 to Rs. 31,074, which is attributable to the fact that more scholarships were taken up than in the previous year.

Sources of expenditure.

11. The sources from which the total expenditure set forth in the above table is met are as follows:—

Sources:			1894-95.	1895-96.
			Rs.	Rs.
(1) Provincial	...	...	3,73,082	3,59,330
(2) Local Rates and Cesses	...	...	2,17,032	2,24,846
(3) Municipal Funds	...	...	88,231	1,00,568
(4) Fees	...	...	1,27,597	1,33,272
(5) All other sources	...	...	1,67,057	1,82,663
Total			9,72,999	10,00,679

Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 3,59,330, or nearly 36 per cent. of the total expenditure. Rs. 2,24,846, or over 22 per cent., were met from local rates and cesses. Municipal Funds supplied Rs. 1,00,568, or nearly 10 per cent., whilst Rs. 1,82,663, or about 18 per cent., are debited to other sources. Fee receipts contributed Rs. 1,33,272, or over 13 per cent. of the total expenditure.

Distribution of direct expenditure on various classes of institutions.

12. The direct expenditure on education is shown in the following table:—

Kind of Institution.	Provincial Revenue.		Local Rates and Cesses.		Municipal Funds.		Other sources.		Total.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	14,851	13,897	...	...	1,500	1,500	32,656	33,002	49,007	48,399
Secondary Schools..	75,801	68,369	53,383	48,876	48,682	53,437	1,05,561	1,16,443	2,83,427	2,87,125
Primary Schools ..	85,734	89,323	1,29,458	1,41,255	30,950	32,090	1,17,630	1,20,336	3,63,772	3,83,004
Schools for special Instruction.	39,877	42,972	...	...	120	132	15	...	40,012	43,104
Total	2,16,263	2,14,561	1,82,841	1,90,131	81,252	87,159	2,55,862	2,69,781	7,36,218	7,61,632

In the above table, the expenditure on direction, inspection and scholarships is excluded.

The total direct expenditure has increased from Rs. 7,36,218 to Rs. 7,61,632, or by Rs. 25,414. The increase is mainly under local funds and other sources, the expenditure from Provincial revenues having declined.

The expenditure on collegiate education remains almost the same, *viz.*, nearly 7 per cent. of the total.

The cost of Secondary education shows little variation, being roughly 38 per cent. of the total, whilst the balance, *viz.*, 55 per cent., is spent on Primary education, on Training schools and on the Agricultural Class.

The expenditure from Municipal Funds has increased by Rs. 5,907 *viz.*, Rs. 4,755 under secondary Schools and Rs. 1,140 under Primary Schools. I quite agree with the remark made in last year's annual report as to the inadequacy of the amount spent from Municipal Funds on Primary education. Primary Schools are a first charge on Municipal Funds, and yet the grants of results aided schools in municipalities, except in Jubbulpore, amounting to Rs. 9,334, are paid from Provincial Revenues. This is not as it should be.

13. The statement showing the cost of educating each pupil is given below :—

Class of Institution.			Number of schools.	Average number of scholars enrolled.	Average daily attendance.	AVERAGE COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		
						Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
<i>Under Public Management.</i>						Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	
Arts Colleges	...	...	1	112	90	160 8 5	89 5 3	
Secondary Schools for Boys.	{ Government ... Local Fund and Municipal ... Native States ...	...	15	1,623	1,271	25 1 3	12 7 2	
		...	147	18,184	13,293	7 4 0	1 4 4	
		...	17	1,387	1,005	7 7 1	...	
Secondary Schools for Girls.	{ Government ... Municipal ... Native States ...	...	...	...	...	6 12 10	0 2 0	
		...	1	87	69	...	...	
		...	...	...	...	...		
Primary Schools for Boys.	{ Government ... Local Fund and Municipal ... Native States ...	...	30	1,736	1,218	4 5 1	3 11 4	
		...	763	54,098	36,508	3 3 1	0 4 4	
		...	192	10,190	6,472	2 6 2	...	
Primary Schools for Girls.	{ Government ... Local Fund and Municipal ... Native States ...	...	3	147	84	5 0 2	4 8 7	
		...	63	2,751	1,853	5 9 4	0 13 1	
		...	8	356	210	3 8 2	...	
Special Schools	{ For Masters ... For Mistress ...	...	4	206	189	144 3 3	144 3 3	
		...	1	24	20	286 0 8	286 0 8	
Practical Engineering School	...	...	1	22	20	127 14 6	127 14 6	
Agricultural Schools	...	...	2	47	41	72 1 0	72 1 0	
Law Classes	...	...	2	110	83	29 13 11	0 7 10	
<i>Under Private Management.</i>								
Colleges, Aided	...	...	2	235	219	115 7 5	16 5 3	
Secondary Schools for Boys.	{ Aided ... Unaided ...	...	49	4,239	3,469	17 10 0	4 14 7	
		...	7	278	206	69 3 0	...	
Secondary Schools for Girls.	{ Aided ... Unaided ...	...	13	435	363	27 15 5	9 14 4	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Primary Schools for Boys.	{ Aided ... Unaided ...	...	985	46,437	29,361	2 8 2	1 2 2	
		...	100	4,100	2,892	1 3 4	...	
Primary Schools for Girls.	{ Aided ... Unaided ...	...	67	2,924	1,807	13 5 9	4 2 9	
		...	3	61	37	6 0 0	...	
Total			...	2,476	1,49,789	1,00,780	5 1 4	1 6 10

The cost to Government of educating each pupil in the Government College, Jubbulpore, has declined from Rs. 118 to Rs. 89-8-3, owing to the increased strength of that institution. The other figures call for no special remarks. The total average cost of educating each pupil in all classes of institutions has declined from Rs. 1-7-6 to Rs. 1-6-10.

Fee receipts.

14. The statement of fee receipts is as follows :—

Class of Institution.				1894-95.	1895-96.	
<i>For Boys.</i>				Rs.	Rs.	
Colleges	{	Government	... ..	3,306	4,570	
		Aided	... ..	5,916	5,636	
Secondary Schools .	{	Government	... ..	11,987	11,550	
		Local Fund and Municipal	... ..	24,068	21,068	
		Native States	... ..	427	438	
		Aided	... ..	16,248	19,089	
		Unaided	... ..	4,290	8,861	
Primary Schools	{	Government	... ..	632	685	
		Local Fund and Municipal	... ..	21,452	20,509	
		Native States	... ..	581	943	
		Aided	... ..	24,532	19,501	
		Unaided	... ..	1,344	2,189	
Law Classes		...	...	3,368	3,232	
			Total	...	1,18,151	1,18,271
<i>For Girls.</i>						
Secondary Schools	{	Aided	... ..	2,956	3,523	
		Unaided	... ..	288	..	
Primary Schools	{	Aided	... ..	4,747	4,766	
		Unaided	... ..	404	...	
			Total	...	8,395	8,289
Fees spent on Furniture, Buildings, &c., in Boys' and Girls' Schools			...	1,051	6,712	
GRAND TOTAL			...	1,27,597	1,33,272	

The total increase in the fee receipts which meet 13 per cent. of the total expenditure, is Rs. 5675, or rather more than 4 per cent. Government Colleges show a considerable increase, but Aided Colleges, a decrease. The decline under Local Fund and Municipal Secondary Schools must be due to the fact that those bodies fail to insist upon the levy of fees at the sanctioned rates. Under Local Fund and Municipal Primary Schools there is a falling-off of Rs. 943, which is due to a large reduction of the fees in Rural Schools rendered necessary by the prevailing distress. The increase under Unaided Secondary Schools is in the Rajkumar School, Raipur. The figures under Secondary and Primary Schools for Girls, which have increased, represent the receipts of European schools. Fees are not levied in schools for native girls.

Expenditure as audited by the Comptroller.

15. The expenditure from Provincial Funds under the educational budget is as follows :—

	Rs.
Direction	29,916
Inspection	81,944
Government Colleges—General	18,052
Do. Schools — do.	78,108
Do. do. —Special	43,604
Grants-in-aid	58,993
Payments by results	9,782
Scholarships	16,358
Miscellaneous	5,308
Refunds	177
Total	3,42,242

The total expenditure was Rs 3,42,242, as against Rs. 3,60,839 in the previous year. The budget was for Rs. 3,66,000, so that there has been a saving of Rs. 23,758. The budget estimate was not exceeded under any of the heads of expenditure.

16. The results of the Examinations, for which students of these Provinces appeared, are contrasted below :—

Examination.	1894-95.	1895-96.	REMARKS.
M. A. Passes	1	3	
B. A. Passes	22	23	
F. A. Passes	45	83	
Matriculation Passes	183	149	
School Final Examination including High Standard of European Schools	10	17	
Middle School Passes	568	560	
Upper Primary Passes	7,758	7,915	
Lower Primary Passes	11,819	13,113	
School of Art Passes	93	97	
L. M. and S. (Surgery)	...	4*	* Central Provinces students passed from the Grant Medical College, Bombay.
L. L. B. and B. L. Passes	6	6	
Law Certificate Examination	1	1	
Teacher's Certificates	268	276	

Of the students who passed the M. A. Examination, one appeared from the Presidency College, Calcutta, and two as private students. Passes in the B. A. Examination have increased by one, whilst there has been a marked increase in the number of passes by the F. A. Standard, *viz.*, from 45 to 83. The results of the Matriculation Examination were less satisfactory, 149 candidates passing as against 183. The failure was mainly in the schools that send up candidates for the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University. The most gratifying feature in the general results of the year is the increase in the number of School Final passes from 5 to 9. The growing popularity of that examination will, it is hoped, give a more scientific bent to the course of study in our High Schools. Middle School passes show little variation, but Upper and Lower Primary passes, steady improvement. The results of the Bombay School of Art Examination are rather better, 97 candidates obtaining certificates as against 93 in the previous year. Two hundred and nineteen candidates, however, passed in one or other of the subjects of the test, *viz.*, free-hand, geometrical, and model drawing, and linear perspective.

CHAPTER II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

17. The Department was administered by Mr. Thompson from the beginning of the year until the 25th November, when I took charge from him. Mr. Thompson travelled 3,014 miles (2,809 by rail and 205 by road) and inspected 87 schools. Starting into camp on the 9th December, I travelled through the Nagpur and Seoni Districts to Jubbulpore. Starting thence through the Murwara tahsil, I visited the districts of Damoh, Saugor, Narsinghpur and part of Hoshangabad. My tour was, to some extent, interfered with by the necessity of attendance at the Conference on Agricultural Education, which was held at Jubbulpore early in March. I travelled in all 1,269 miles, and inspected 124 schools.

18. The work done by the Inspectors of Schools is as under :—

Name of Officer.	Circle.	MILES TRAVELLED.		No. of days on tour.	No. of schools inspected.
		By rail.	By road.		
Mr. H. L. Indurkar, M. A., Officiating Inspector of Schools.	Southern	406	507	76	73
" George Thompson, B. A., Inspector of Schools.	Do.	201	1,028	122	192
" C. H. Browning, B. A., do. ...	Northern	2,655	1,203	208	322
" A. P. Mitchell do. ...	Eastern	3,471	801	169	206
" H. L. Indurkar, Offg. do. ...	Do.	...	136	27	27
" Hira Lal, B. A., Agency Inspector.	Do.	705	475	51	47

Mr. Indurkar was in charge of the Southern Circle until the 25th November, when Mr. Thompson took charge from him. During Mr. Mitchell's absence on privilege leave from the 1st March 1896, Mr. Indurkar acted for him. In the Southern Circle Messrs. Thompson and Indurkar travelled, between them, 2,142 miles, and inspected 265 schools. Mr. Browning in the Northern Circle travelled 3,858 miles, inspecting 322 schools. In the Eastern Circle the Inspector of Schools is also Inspector of European schools, and his duties involve a considerable amount of travelling outside his own circle. Hence the number of miles travelled was 4,408, the number of inspections being 233.

The work of the Inspectors of Schools was highly satisfactory, and deserves the acknowledgment of the Administration.

19 The statement showing the work of Deputy Inspectors, Joint Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors is contained in Appendix A.

The duties of these officers are arduous; they are only allowed to spend 12 days in the month at head-quarters and, in addition to inspection work, they have a considerable amount of correspondence.

Their work during the year has been, on the whole, satisfactory. I fully endorse what Mr. Thompson says of Deputy Inspectors, in the annual report, *viz.*, that they are a very deserving body of public servants, hardworking, zealous and intelligent. In some cases, however, inspections seem to have been somewhat hurried and perfunctory. To check this, orders were issued that a Deputy Inspector shall not, except under special circumstances, inspect more than one school per diem. The strengthening of the inspecting agency adverted to in last year's annual report has lightened the work in some districts, but Saugor and Wardha are very much in need of Joint Deputies, and I trust that, with the advent of more favourable seasons, funds will be available for the appointment of additional officers in those districts. The Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the Southern Circle were 2,796 days on tour as against 2,440 in the previous year. Mr. Thompson notes that Mr. Nago Yadao Rao, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Nagpur, in spite of repeated admonitions, spent too long a time at head-quarters, *viz.*, 155 days. The work of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chanda, Mr. Gopal Sitaram, was unsatisfactory. He was punished by the refusal of promotion, to which he otherwise would have been entitled. The work of the other Deputies in the Southern Circle call for no special comment.

In the Northern Circle the Deputy Inspectors and Joint Deputy Inspectors were 2,306 days on tour, as compared with 2,332 in the previous year.

Mr. Browning expresses himself as satisfied with the quantity of the work done, but cannot give such high praise to the quality. The work of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Jubbulpore, Mr. Jayadeo Dixit, who, unfortunately, was ill for some months and consequently obliged to spend a long time at head-quarters, is most favourably reported on, as also the work of Mr. Gopal Parmanand, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Saugor. With the work of Mr. Rahmat Ali, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Damoh, and Mr. Lal Muhammad, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Mandla, I was not satisfied. The work of the Deputies of the Narsinghpur and the Nimar districts is favourably reported on.

As regards the Eastern Circle, the average number of days spent on tour by each Deputy was 258, as against 247 in the previous year, the number of inspections being 1,518 as against 2,012. The falling off in the number of inspections is merely nominal, being due to the transfer of certain Feudatory Schools to the Agency Inspector. The Inspector of Schools reports most favourably on the work of the Deputies in his circle, with the exception of Mr. Trilochan Misra, who was transferred to a less responsible post, for neglect of duty. The following officers deserve special mention :—

Mr. Kripa Shanker, Narsinghpur.
 „ Jayadeo Dixit, Jubbulpore.
 „ Gopal Parmanand, Saugor.
 „ Hira Lal, late of Saugor.
 „ Govind Raghunath, Nimar.

Mr. Amrit Lal, Seoni.
 „ Ganpat Lal Chaube, Bilaspur.
 „ Hanuman Prasad, Sambalpur.
 „ Kesheo Ramchandra, Raipur.
 „ Govind Rao Bobde, Bhāndara.

20. The extra-departmental controlling agencies usually mentioned are the following :—
 Extra-departmental controlling agencies.

- (1) District Councils and Local Boards.
- (2) Municipal Committees.
- (3) Tahsildars.
- (4) School Committees.

In last year's annual report, it was remarked that the agency to which the department is most indebted, *viz.*, the District Officer, was omitted from the list. I have much pleasure in endorsing what was said of Deputy Commissioners, in that report. They have given the Department the greatest assistance during the year, and have never failed to use their influence for the promotion of education.

21. There is little to add to the report of the previous year on the work of District Councils. They have, as a rule, worked in thorough harmony with the Department, and have always been ready to carry out its suggestions. The work of Local Boards is less satisfactory. Their failure is attributed to the fact that they have no power and no responsibility. Their influence does not ordinarily extend beyond their own village, outside of which they rarely travel. The Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, suggests that "in order to enhance their usefulness, Tahsildars "should assign them some definite work, such as monthly reports on schools and "school committees, the supervision of school repairs, the provision of furniture "and apparatus, books, &c." The suggestion seems a useful one. The progress of the schools under the management of each District Council is noted in paragraphs 22 to 39 below :—

22. *Nagpur*.—The district report is very favourably reviewed by the President of the District Council and the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner considers the progress as "distinctly satisfactory". Schools have increased from 163 to 164, pupils from 11,265 to 11,410, and attendance has still further improved, being 72 per cent. Instruction also shows improvement, as is evidenced by an increase of 13 in Upper Primary and 38 in Lower Primary passes. The progress is shared by all classes of schools, especially by those aided on the combined system, which exhibit steady growth. The accommodation in combined system schools is still inadequate, but the Council has made an allotment of Rs. 50 each for four new school buildings, which, it is hoped, will be supplemented by local subscriptions. As remarked by the Inspector of Schools, the stability of these schools will be more assured when they are provided with suitable accommodation. A remark made by the President of the Council is worthy of note: "One special feature that impressed the Council was the fact that "the value of the work done is being appreciated by the classes for whom it is "intended". The relations between the Council and the Department were cordial, business being promptly despatched. The President of the Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, the Secretary and the members take a keen and intelligent interest in education, and readily support the recommendations of the Department.

23. *Wardha*.—The statistics in this district show a slight decrease. Schools have declined by seven (six unaided and one aided) and pupils by 191. The decrease is confined mainly to the Hinganghat tahsil, which suffered most from the unfavourable season. The average attendance has declined slightly, the percentage being 68, and fees have also decreased. The falling-off in the latter is mainly due to the reduction in the fee rates in combined system schools. Upper and Lower Primary passes have, however, improved, the former having increased from 195 to 216, and the latter from 434 to 446. School-houses in board schools are in good repair, and appliances in fair order. As regards schools aided on the combined system, there is an increase of one school, but no attempt seems to have been made to provide them with suitable accommodation.* The District Council allotted Rs. 1,059 for combined system schools in the budget, but I regret to say that none of the money was spent during the year. It is hoped that, in the current year, efforts will be made to raise local subscriptions, which, supplemented by grants from local funds, will suffice to provide these schools with suitable buildings. The relations of the Council with the Department are reported to have somewhat improved.

24. *Chanda*.—In point of statistics this district seems to have fairly maintained its position, there being a decrease of only two schools and 22 scholars, the average attendance being 66 per cent. There was a slight increase in Upper Primary and a slight decrease in Lower Primary passes. The Inspector of Schools, however, reports, unfavourably of the condition of the schools in the district: He writes as follows :—"I made a long tour in this district in December, during which "I inspected 43 schools and I found them generally in an unsatisfactory state. "While the District Council has done everything that is expected of it, Local Board "members, with unimportant exceptions, have done nothing. The greatest obstacle "to progress is the indifference of committees. They, generally speaking, take no "pride in their schools, they have no desire to see their children educated, they are "futile in excuses for bad attendance and falling numbers, they will not hold regular "meetings and they are utterly illiberal." The efficiency or the reverse of school committees is, to a great extent, determined by the attitude of the Civil authorities, and in this district I regret to say that the Tahsildars have, as a rule, done little or nothing to further education.

25. *Bhandara*.—It is satisfactory to note that the temporary check to the progress of education in this district caused by the collapse last year of some thirty schools has come to an end. There is an increase of three schools, whilst numbers and average attendance remain almost the same. Attendance is still unsatisfactory, being only 61 per cent. Fees have declined by Rs. 404, owing to the reductions made in consequence of the failure of crops. The standard of instruction has, however, been maintained, as is evidenced by an increase of five in Upper Primary and of 80 in Lower Primary passes. The Inspector of Schools reports that board schools are in fair order :—"Combined system schools, now "increased from 56 to 66, by putting on the combined system such moribund "schools as could not be expected to flourish on the result system in backward "rural tracts, have been placed on a more stable footing, and though they "are far from good, they are hopeful." The Council are to be congratulated on having provided 18 new buildings for these schools at a cost of Rs. 1,650 (Rs. 900 from Local Funds and Rs. 750 from private subscriptions). The educational work of the Council was good. Routine work is promptly done, but Local Board members have done nothing. The same remark applies generally to the work of Tahsildars. The Commissioner, Nagpur Division remarks :—"The most "regrettable feature of the report is the failure of Tahsildars to do their duty."

26. *Chhindwara*.—Education in this district has made fair progress during the year. Schools have increased from 40 to 49, pupils from 2,305 to 2,750 and average attendance from 2,207 to 2,622. The results of the Upper Primary and Lower Primary examinations were also satisfactory, the passes being 209 and 286 respectively, against 169 and 269 in the previous year. Schools aided on the combined system have increased from 11 to 15, with an increase of 135 pupils, and it is gratifying to note that the Council has provided 11 of these schools with buildings. The conduct of business by the Council was good, and Local Board members are favourably reported on. School Committees are also said to take an interest in their schools.

27. *Balaghat*.—The prevalence of scarcity seems to have checked the progress of education in this district. Schools, it is true, have increased by one, but numbers have decreased from 3,764 to 3,546, and attendance, in a greater degree; *viz.*, from 2,337 to 1,887. The average attendance is only 53 per cent. With such attendance, it is impossible to expect good results, and Upper Primary passes have, consequently, declined from 133 to 93 and Lower Primary passes from 283 to 243. Migration has also something to do with the decline, as many as 252 names having been, it is reported, removed from the rolls for this reason. The Inspector of Schools reports that, in his opinion, "Masters and committees "have taken advantage of the alleged scarcity to slacken their efforts and excuse "shortcomings. The District Council does all it can, but Local Board members "are powerless and School Committees, with few exceptions are passive." There are 25 schools aided on the combined system in the district, of which a few are reported to be making progress, but several are very backward. Fifteen of these are provided with suitable buildings. Nothing was done during the year to provide buildings for the remaining ten. In a backward district such as this, in which the people are rude, illiterate and averse to education, the assistance of the

Civil authorities is indispensable to progress. The Commissioner, Nagpur Division, writes :—"The Tahsildars must push education here, for it is very backward." This, I regret to say, they have failed to do.

28. *Seoni*.—It is satisfactory to note that, in spite of a succession of bad harvests, this district has not lost ground. Schools have increased from 60 to 66, pupils from 3,618 to 3,962. Upper Primary passes show an increase of 20 and Lower Primary passes an increase of 29, but average attendance has fallen from 2,559 to 2,468. Schools aided on the combined system are badly provided with buildings. Five only have suitable buildings of their own. The remainder occupy temporary sheds lent by the malguzars, generally unsuitable and often insanitary. The District Council is reported to have done good work, but Local Board members, as in other districts, appear to be useless.

29. *Betul*.—The district report shows that the result of the year's educational work has been favourable. There has been a decline of one school and six pupils, whilst average attendance has fallen off by 36. This, considering the bad harvests and the prevalence of cholera, may be regarded as satisfactory. The standard of instruction, judged by the Upper and Lower Primary passes, which have increased, was well maintained. The number of schools aided on the combined system remains the same, *viz.*, 20. Eleven are provided with suitable buildings, of which three were built during the year at a cost of Rs. 211 from local subscriptions. A grant of Rs. 500 from Provincial Funds was sanctioned for the erection of ten new school buildings, but the money was not spent before the end of the year. The work of the District Council under the President, Mr. Ram Bhau, continues to deserve the praise bestowed upon it in previous years, but Local Board members and School Committees are reported to be indifferent and inefficient.

30. *Jubbulpore*.—As might be expected from the scarcity which seems to have prevailed in an acute form in this district, the figures exhibit a decline. The number of schools remains the same, but the strength has decreased from 6,587 to 6,232 and the average attendance from 4,613 to 4,421. Fee receipts, owing to large remissions, have fallen from Rs. 3,327 to Rs. 1,962. The standard of instruction has, however, been maintained, Upper and Lower Primary passes having increased by 42 and 95, respectively. The Council manages its schools through the agency of an Educational Sub-Committee. The Inspector of Schools complains of the "extraordinary delay which characterises all their actions, or "rather want of action, and the too ready credence which they give to complaints "against the Deputy Inspector, thereby weakening his authority."

31. *Damoh*.—This district also, as being one of those most severely affected by the unfavourable season, has lost ground. Schools have decreased from 54 to 52, scholars by 309 and average attendance by 115. Fee collections, however, show an increase of Rs. 129, which is singular when compared with the large decrease in the Jubbulpore district. The District authorities, apparently, have not thought fit to avail themselves, to the same extent as those of Jubbulpore, of the permission to remit fees granted by the Officiating Inspector-General of Education. The Inspector of Schools reports unfavourably on the condition of the schools in the district. He writes as follows :—"I mention five chief defects which "render the schools of the district worse than those of any other in my circle, *viz.*, "small numbers, bad attendance, bad tuitions, neglect of physical instruction, and "hence lack of order and discipline." For this the Deputy Inspector is to a great extent to blame. Combined system schoolmasters suffer for want of adequate pay. Under the rules, the masters of these schools should receive fixed salaries at the rates of Rs. 4, Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 according to their qualifications, but owing to lack of funds they are all paid at the uniform rate of Rs. 4. The District Council was only able to allot Rs. 1,000 for combined system schools, whereas the expenses thereof came to Rs. 1,500, the balance being drawn from the allotment for results aided schools, which consequently suffered. The annual conference of masters had to be given up, owing to the pressure of want. Khan Bahadur Imdad Ali, Secretary, Local Board, Damoh, and Mr. Bindrabhan Chaube, Local Board Member, Patera, deserve mention for the active assistance they gave to the schools in their jurisdiction.

32. *Saugor*.—The district report shows that, though the number of schools has remained stationary, the strength has declined by 344, attendance by 475 and fee receipts by Rs. 15. In view of the fact that this is one of the districts most affected by the prevailing distress, these results may be considered not unsatisfactory. It is also gratifying to note that, in spite of the decline in strength, the standard of instruction has not suffered, as is evidenced by the number of Upper and Lower Primary passes, which have increased by 51 and 93, respectively. The Inspector of Schools reports unfavourably on the management of the schools by the District Council. He writes as follows:—

My chief criticisms of the Council made in the district report were—

- (1) The exceedingly bad state of repairs in which they keep many of their school-houses, especially those of the Saugor tahsil.
- (2) The deliberate way in which they deprive the schools of their hardly-earned fees, in order to provide for repairs which they ought to execute themselves.
- (3) The dilatoriness of their proceedings, which involves very unreasonable delay in the payment of their masters' salaries, many being two months in arrears.
- (4) Their failure to redeem their obligations. I hear, in certain cases, money was borrowed from members of School Committees for repairs, and has never been repaid.

33. *Narsinghpur*.—Education in this district has made satisfactory progress. There has been a slight decrease in numbers, but in other respects the figures are encouraging. Average attendance has increased by 62 and fee receipts by Rs. 91. Passes by the Upper and Lower Primary examinations also show an increase. The work of the District Council and Local Board is eulogised in the district report as follows:—"The attitude of Local Board and District Council members is very encouraging, and I beg to acknowledge the cordial response my proposals for the improvement of the schools met with from the District Council."

Attention was directed in last year's report to the liberality of the people in making donations for school purposes. As a result of this liberality, all but five schools aided on the combined system have been provided with suitable accommodation. The satisfactory condition of the schools in the district is largely due to the active interest in education taken by the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Phillips, whose sympathetic attitude is most helpful to educational officers. The usual conference of schoolmasters was held at Birmhan, under the auspices of the Deputy Commissioner.

34. *Hoshangabad*.—Reference was made in last year's annual report to the action of the District Council in entrusting the construction and repairs of school buildings to contractors, without adequate supervision, the result being great waste of money. This year I regret to say that, owing to the prevailing distress, no progress was made in providing new buildings for the combined system schools in the district, 40 in number. They are therefore still in the same condition as regards accommodation that they were last year, *viz.*, they are housed in mud huts, malguzar's verandahs and cattle-sheds. The statistics of schools and scholars show fair progress. The number of schools has decreased by six, but pupils have increased by 751. Attendance and fee receipts show a slight decrease. Passes by the Upper Primary standard decreased by 96, but Lower Primary passes increased by 59. The relations between the Council and the Department are more harmonious, since the transfer of the former Deputy Inspector. The Council have entrusted the management of their educational affairs to a School Board. I trust that this body will succeed in remedying the complaints of delay made by the Inspector of Schools. Judging from the analogy of other similar bodies, the Inspector of Schools considers this doubtful. The district is, however, the Deputy Commissioner, and, under Mr. Crump, who is a warm supporter of education, I have every confidence that the new school board will justify its existence. There is a gratifying increase in the activity of Local Board members, whose visits to schools this year reach the total of 167, against 57 in the previous year.

35. *Nimar*.—Progress in this district, thanks to the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, whose well-known energy in the other departments of district work extends to education, is satisfactory. Pupils have increased by 138 and fee

receipts by Rs. 34, whilst the standard of instruction has been well maintained, as is shown by the increase in the number of Upper and Lower Primary passes. The district report highly commends the work of the District Council, especially of Mr. Chatterji, the President, and Mr. K. M. Anderson, the Secretary, the latter an efficient member, whose position as Extra-Assistant Commissioner enabled him, in the cold weather, to visit all the schools in the Burhanpur tahsil. A very successful conference of masters and boys was held in Burhanpur.

36. *Mandla*.—There is no District Council in this district, the schools being managed by the Department through the Deputy Commissioner. The number of schools is stationary, but scholars have decreased by 43 and average attendance by 23. Fee receipts have risen by Rs. 57. Upper and Lower Primary passes show a slight increase. Steps have been taken during the year to improve the accommodation of combined system schools, but much remains to be done.

37. *Raipur*.—From the district report it would appear that there has been a decrease in the number and strength of schools. This is, however, merely nominal, being due to the exclusion from the returns of certain schools in Feudatory States which were transferred during the year to the supervision of the Agency Inspector of Schools. As a matter of fact, there has been a slight increase in both schools and scholars, and the average attendance has risen, being 66·2 per cent. Upper Primary passes have declined by 90, but these have been to some extent counterbalanced by an increase of 64 in Lower Primary passes. Fee receipts have declined by Rs. 188. There were formerly two Sub-Inspectors in the district, but certain Feudatory schools having been placed under separate management, one of the Sub-Inspectors was transferred to Sambalpur. School buildings are reported to be more or less in a dilapidated condition, but, owing to lack of funds, the District Council has not been able to do more than ordinary repairs. The Deputy Commissioner, however, reports that this will be remedied in the current year. The District Council has been entrusted with the management of schools in Zamindaris, and a scheme for the payment of the masters thereof is now under its consideration. The attendance of girls in boys' schools, which is one of the peculiar features of the district, is an indication of progress, and it is gratifying to note that numbers have risen from 1,876 to 2,014. The Inspector of Schools reports that girls hold their own with boys, especially in the higher classes. The establishment of separate girls' schools is an expensive and often difficult matter, and the attendance of girls in boys' schools is, probably, one of the best available means of spreading female education. Regarding the attendance of Muhammadans the Deputy Commissioner writes: "The number of Muhammadan boys under instruction appears, at first sight, low, *viz.*, 330 only, but as the Muhammadans are in a proportion of about one to ninety of Hindus in this district, the number is not low compared with that of Hindus, 13,826." The Council has sanctioned my proposal to offer rewards for the best school gardens. The Secretary to the District Council writes: "There will be some difficulty in watering the gardens, but attempts are now being made to have wells dug in school compounds, and the people seem to like the idea, and in some places have willingly contributed their aid in this behalf." The Council under the President, Rai Bahadur Taradas Banarji, has worked in harmony with the Department, and the despatch of educational business has been prompt; but Local Board members are reported by the Deputy Commissioner to be indifferent on the subject of education and the management of the schools in their circles.

38. *Bilaspur*.—The statistics of this district also exhibit a nominal decrease, which is attributable to the exclusion from the returns of the Kawardha Feudatory schools, recently transferred to the supervision of the Agency Inspector of Schools. The net decrease is, in fact, inappreciable, being only one school and nine scholars. The Inspector of Schools explains that the efforts of the educational officers of the district have been directed not so much to the expansion of education as to the improvement in instruction, the removal of the defects noticed in the last annual report and the consolidation of combined system schools. The percentage of average attendance stands at 66, being an increase of three over that of last year. Fee receipts have increased from Rs. 5,358 to Rs. 8,401, and the number of Upper Primary passes has risen from 300 to 408, whilst Lower Primary passes have

increased from 634 to 921. This indicates considerable improvement in the standard of instruction. The work of providing suitable buildings for Primary Schools has received attention. Of the 51 schools aided on the combined system, 35 have their own buildings, and houses for 12 are under construction; whilst four only are, as yet, unprovided with buildings. Results aided schools have also not been neglected in the matter of buildings, and the equipment of schools has not been overlooked, a sum of Rs. 6,549, against 2,233 in the previous year, having been spent on furniture and appliances. All this reflects much credit on the District Council and the Deputy Inspector of Schools. Special pains have been taken in improving physical training, the unsatisfactory state of which was remarked on, last year, by Mr. Thompson, 94 schools having got the necessary gymnastic apparatus, against 72 last year. The Inspector of Schools writes as follows:—"A most pleasing point I noticed in the schools in the Deputy Inspector's range is the extension of Deshi Kasrat taught in graded exercises." The work of the Council is commended for "the assiduous attention and the indefatigable zeal of the President, Mr. N. N. De, and Secretary, Mr. Ganpat Rao Shrikhande." Local Board members are, as usual, reported to have done little or nothing, though their visits to schools reached the number of 138.

39. *Sambalpur*.—Education in this district is reported to have suffered from the failure of crops and the prevailing epidemics of disease. There has been a nominal increase of 23 schools and 1,378 scholars, which is mainly due to the transfer to the management of the Council of 21 schools in the Zamindaris of Borasambar and Phuljhar. The actual increase in schools and scholars is inconsiderable. The standard of instruction has, I regret to say, deteriorated, Upper Primary passes having declined from 465 to 235, which is hardly counterbalanced by a slight increase in Lower Primary passes. The Inspector of Schools attributes this to the neglect and inefficiency of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Mr. Trilochan Misra, who has been transferred. He writes as follows:—

Though I find the instruction unsatisfactory in more than half the schools I saw, I am none the less convinced that the lowest point has been reached, and that matters are gradually mending.

Some improvement will, doubtless, result from the strengthening of the Inspecting Agency, *viz.*, the appointment of a Sub-Inspector. The provision of suitable houses for schools aided on the combined system has received the attention of the Council, the expenditure under buildings having risen from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,372. It is also satisfactory to note that, in respect of the attendance of girls in boys' schools, the district is following the example of Raipur, the number of girls reading in such schools having increased from 37 to 264. The benefits of education have been extended to the aboriginal tribes and the lower castes, there being an increase in numbers, under both these classes. Since the introduction of Hindi as the Court language of the district, active steps have been taken to diffuse a knowledge of that language amongst the Uriyas. The officials of Sambalpur and Bargarh have been taught Hindi; 106 Police employes and 89 Patwaris have also been instructed in the language. The bonuses offered to schoolmasters by the District Council have been earned, and 8 masters have been trained in the Normal School, Raipur. The despatch of educational business by the Council under the Secretary, Mr. Vinayak Rao Kelker, has been prompt and satisfactory, but Local Board members are reported to have been conspicuous for apathy.

40. The progress of education in the different municipalities has not been set forth with sufficient detail in previous reports. Municipal Committees. I have accordingly obtained from each municipality figures showing the population, the number of children of school-going age, &c. The information is given in Appendix B.

The total population of the municipal towns in the Central Provinces is 695,661, and the number of children of school-going age 104,349, of whom 30·7 per cent. are at school, or 52·3 per cent. under boys, and 7·8 under girls. Taken by Circles of Inspectors of Schools, in the Southern Circle, 31·4 per cent. are under instruction, as against 29·9 in the Northern Circle, and 30·5 per cent. in the

Eastern Circle. As regards individual municipalities, in the Southern Circle, Nagpur has 43·7 per cent. of children at school. Wardha with 37·1 per cent. stands highest, whilst Burha with 36·6 per cent., and Bhandara with 34·4 per cent. come next. As regards the Northern Circle, the percentage of children under instruction in Jubbulpore and Saugor stands at 36·9 and 28·3 respectively. Mandla stands first with 58 per cent. under instruction, Hoshangabad with 39·2 per cent., Narsinghpur with 28·7 per cent, Damoh with 28 per cent, Harda with 24·7 and Sohagpur with 29, stand well. In the Eastern Circle, all the municipalities have over 20 per cent. of children under instruction, Bilaspur with 48·6 per cent. standing first. The relations of the Department with Municipal Committees during the year have been harmonious. They have always lent a ready ear to suggestions from educational officers, and have generally carried them out.

41. The work of Tahsildars is shown in Appendix C. The total number of schools in the Khalsa is 2,244. Of these, 2,388 inspections were made by Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars jointly, 1,466 inspections are credited to the Tahsildars, or about 28 schools per Tahsildar per annum. The Naib-Tahsildars inspected 913 schools. The return is, however, deficient in one important respect, *viz.*, that it does not show the schools, the number of which is considerable, that were visited neither by Tahsildars nor their Naibs. As regards individual officers, the work is unequal. Some Tahsildars take an active interest in education and do their best to promote it by stimulating the *vis inertia* of committees, securing attendance and seeing to the repairs of buildings and the like. Others have been conspicuous for their neglect; *e. g.*, one Tahsildar is said to have visited a village and reported the school house to be in an excellent state of repair, whilst the Inspector of Schools, who visited the school shortly afterwards, found one of the walls collapsing, though the condition of the building was the same as when the Tahsildar visited it. One Naib-Tahsildar is reported to have written an elaborate report on a school, at a distance of six miles from the school itself. Another Tahsildar is said to be in the habit of visiting the same school twice or thrice in one day, describing in his diary these visits as inspections of separate schools. This officer is one of the old school, whose morals have not been sophisticated by modern education, a fact which, probably, accounts for the sweet simplicity of his methods of work. The Tahsildars of Chanda are reported to have been too partial in the distribution of their neglect, having concentrated it on the Education Department. This is all the more to be regretted, for, as pointed out in paragraph 24 above, the schools in this district are specially in need of visits from the civil authorities. The Inspector of Schools attributes the backward state of education in Chanda to the neglect of the Tahsildars. The cases of neglect above detailed have, however, been more than counterbalanced by examples of excellent work done by Tahsildars. Those who deserve mention are the following:—

Mr. Waman Rao, Nagpur.
 „ Zulfikar Ali, Umrer.
 „ Dhundiraj Janardhan, Arvi.
 „ Laxman Rao, Baiher.
 „ Muz-har-ul Hussain, Lakhnadon.
 „ Mukund Rao, Saosar.
 „ Bhagwan Das, Betul.
 „ Moreshwar Atmaram, Multai.
 „ Sundar Lal, Narsinghpur.
 „ Raghunath Rao, Gadawara.

Mr. Amarnath Bose, Naib-Tahsildar, Gadawara.
 „ Abdul Azim, Rehli.
 „ Narain Rao Deo, Khurai.
 „ Kazi Alimuddin, Murwara.
 „ Gangadhar Sitaram, Drug.
 „ Ganpat Rao, Dhamtari.
 „ Akbar Khan, Bilaspur.
 „ T. Gundia, Seorinarain, Janjgir.

42. The importance of School Committees in our system of Local Self-Government has been touched upon in previous reports. As a rule, they take a pride and interest in their schools, a fact which makes for their own intellectual advancement as well as that of their schools. They are best in districts where they are most intelligent and educated, and where the malguzar or Local Board member is a man of light and influence. Hence, in such backward districts as Chanda, Betul, Balaghat and Mandla they

are apathetic, and their schools make little progress. The Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, writes that the Committees in Hoshangabad are disappointing, and rarely do good work. He attributes this to friction with the Council. The Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, ascribes the inefficiency of some school committees in his circle to ignorance of their powers and duties. He has, accordingly, formed a set of rules for their guidance and has directed the Deputy Inspectors to instruct them therein.

CHAPTER III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Colleges. 43. The statistics of Colleges are shown below :—

Colleges.	Number of colleges.	Number of students.	Average attendance.	EXPENDITURE.					COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		Number passed in B. A.	Number passed in F. A.
				Pro- vin- cial.	Muni- cipal.	Fees.	Other sour- ces.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Government ...	1	108	90	10,005	...	4,570	3,404	17,979	160 8 5	89 5 3	6	25
Aided ...	2	233	219	3,838	1,500	5,636	16,160	27,134	115 7 5	16 5 3	16	53
Total ...	3	341	309	13,843	1,500	10,206	19,564	45,113	130 0 1	39 14 3	22	78

Numbers have slightly risen, *viz.*, from 337 to 341, the average attendance being 309. Fee receipts show a satisfactory increase, *viz.*, from Rs. 9,222 to Rs. 10,206. The proportion borne by fees to the total expenditure, *viz.*, rather over 22 per cent., is small, compared with that of other Provinces. The rates were, however, raised during the year, from 18 per term in the Government College, Jubbulpore, to Rs. 30 per term, and, in aided Colleges, from Rs. 12 per term to Rs. 24 per term in the B. A. (to be raised to Rs. 27 per term from the 1st July 1897) and Rs. 24 per term in the F. A. classes. In future, therefore, a larger share of the cost of Collegiate Education will, as recommended by the Education Commission, be borne by those who benefit by it. The cost to Government of educating each pupil has declined from Rs. 42-7-0 to Rs. 39-14-3, owing to a decrease in the expenditure and an increase in the strength. B. A. passes have increased by one, whilst there is a gratifying increase in the number of those who passed the F. A., *viz.*, from 45 to 83. Whether this is due to fluctuation in standard, as surmised by Mr. Thompson in last year's report, or to improvement in instruction, I am unable to say. Possibly, the failure in last year's examination may have stimulated professors and pupils to greater exertions. The arrangements made to provide colleges with hostels have been mentioned in paragraph 3 (i) above.

Jubbulpore College.

44. The progress of the College is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Number on rolls on 31st March	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Per- cent- age of attend- ance.	*EXPENDITURE.				COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		Num- ber passed in B. A.	Num- ber passed in F. A.
					Pro- vin- cial.	En- dow- ments.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1894-95 ...	96	91	84	92	10,744	3,404	3,306	17,454	191 11 1	118 1 1	4	16
1895-96 ...	108	112	90	80	10,005	3,404	4,570	17,979	160 8 5	89 5 3	6	25

The strength has risen from 96 to 108, and fee receipts, owing to a more stringent method of collection, from Rs. 3,306 to Rs. 4,570. The increase in numbers and fee receipts have lowered the cost to Government of educating

each pupil, from Rs. 191 to Rs. 160. The decline in the percentage of attendance is attributed to the unusual amount of sickness that prevailed amongst the students, during the autumn and winter months. The results of the B. A. and Intermediate examinations were a marked improvement on those of the previous year. Nine students appeared for the former, of whom six passed, against four out of 11 last year, and of 49 candidates for the Intermediate examination 25 were successful, as compared with 52 examinees and 16 passes in 1894-95. One of the successful candidates in the Intermediate examination stood fourth in the University, in order of merit. In point of general average of success in the B. A. examination, the Jubbulpore College was bracketed first amongst all the Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad. An M. A. class (in English) was opened during the year, and is attended by four students. Owing to a hitch in the question of affiliation up to the M. A. standard, these students may have to appear as private candidates. I hope, however, that the matter will be satisfactorily arranged at an early date. The College was removed during the year from its old quarters at the further end of the city, to a more suitable set of buildings formerly occupied by the Rajkumar College. The new buildings are an improvement in every respect on the old ones. The situation is healthier and more convenient, the class rooms are large and well ventilated, and the proximity of the hostel to the Principal's house enables him to exercise a closer supervision over the students than in former years. Provision has been made in the budget of the Public Works Department for the removal of the unsightly wall and row of cook houses which constitute, at present, the façade of the institution. The College is well equipped with science apparatus. An indent has been sent to England for a further set of apparatus for practical instruction in physical science, and the arrangements for teaching chemistry have been improved, the Government having sanctioned the appointment of a separate Professor of that science. When these exigencies have been met, it is hoped that the College will be affiliated in the Bachelor of Science course, for which one student is, already, reading. The new boarding-house, which is in every respect excellent, has been satisfactorily worked during the year, and the Principal reports that the discipline, the state of which was animadverted on in last year's report, has much improved. The Principal has been at great pains to encourage a taste for out-door games and athletics among the students, with the view of counteracting the effects of over-study. It would be well if his efforts in this direction received more support from the Professors. A cricket ground and tennis court have been made in the precincts of the new building, and athletic clubs have been formed. A very successful inter-school tournament was held in January last, which, it is hoped, will be an annual affair. A team was also taken to Allahabad to compete in the University inter-College sports. A gymnasium is a desideratum, which, it is expected, will be provided next year. Much credit is due to the Principal, Mr. Sharp, for his successful management of the institution during the year, especially on the side of moral and physical training. He remarks regarding the staff as follows :—

“ The staff, while conscientiously performing their routine duties, do not give me that aid which I could desire in bringing wholesome influence to bear upon students in places other than the lecture room.”

Hislop College.

45. The statistics of this institution are as under :—

Year.	Num- ber on rolls on 31st March	Aver- age num- ber on rolls.	Aver- age daily attend- ance.	Per- cent- age of attend- ance.	EXPENDITURE.				COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		Num- ber passed in B. A.	Num- ber passed in F. A.	
					Pro- vin- cial.	En- dow- ments.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.			
1894-95	...	118	128	111	87	Rs. 3,381	Rs. 9,721	Rs. 2,810	Rs. 15,912	Rs. 124 5 0	Rs. 26 7 7	11	15
1895-96	...	118	122	106	87	Rs. 3,238	Rs. 9,601	Rs. 2,396	Rs. 15,235	Rs. 124 14 0	Rs. 26 8 8	12	23

The figures show little variation. Fee receipts have declined from Rs. 2,810 to Rs. 2,396. They meet about 15 per cent. of the total expenditure. The results of the University examinations are an improvement on those of last year, 12 students against 11 passing the B. A. examination, and 23 against 15, the F. A. The general management of the institution is satisfactory, but it is to be regretted that more attention is not paid to physical training. The establishment of a hostel will, however, as remarked in paragraph 57 below, doubtless tend to remedy this defect.

Morris College.

46. The progress of the Morris College is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	EXPENDITURE.				COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		Number passed in B. A.	Number passed in F. A.
					Provincial.	Endowments.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.		
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1894-95	123	128	113	88	600	*8,441	3,106	12,147	94 14 4	4 11 0	7	14
1895-96	115	113	113	100	600	*8,059	3,240	11,899	105 4 9	5 4 11	4	30

* Includes Rs 1,500 from Municipal Funds.

The strength has declined from 123 to 115, but the percentage of average attendance has improved. Fee receipts have risen from Rs. 3,106 to Rs. 3,240, the proportion which they bear on the total cost being roughly 27 per cent. In the B. A. examination the results are not so satisfactory as those of last year, 4 students passing as against 7, but the number of successful candidates in the F. A. examination has more than doubled, being 30 as compared with 14. The Principal points out that, out of 18 students for the B. A. examination, nearly one-third took the B. course. This is satisfactory as indicating the growing popularity of the scientific side of that examination. Physical exercises do not, I regret to say, receive adequate attention. The College is supplied with a gymnasium, but, owing to the want of a play-ground, games cannot be played. The tone and discipline are as satisfactory as can be expected, in the absence of boarding arrangements. The establishment, however, of the hostel, now approaching completion will, doubtless, bring the Professors into closer relationship with their students and enable them to exercise more influence over their lives outside the lecture room.

CHAPTER IV.—SCHOOL EDUCATION.—GENERAL.

SECTION A.—Secondary Schools—(Boys).

Statistics of Secondary Schools.

47. The statistics of Secondary Schools are shown in the following statement:—

Secondary Schools.		1894-95.		Passed Entrance or Middle School Examination.	1895-96.		Passed Entrance or Middle School Examination.
		Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.	
<i>Upper Secondary Departments of High Schools.</i>							
Government	...	5	305	60	5	205	52
Aided	...	6	481	106	9	480	90
Unaided	...	2	59	12	2	55	10
Total		13*	845	178 + 10 Private and 5 High standard = 193.	16	740	152 + 6 Private and 8 High standard = 166

Secondary Schools.			1894-95.		Passed Entrance or Middle School Examination.	1895-96.		Passed Entrance or Middle School Examination.
			Schools.	Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.	
<i>Lower Secondary Departments of High Schools and Middle Schools.</i>								
Government	{ English	...	6	1,078	102	6	1,085	93
	{ Vernacular	...	6	527	...	4	385	...
Local Fund	{ English	...	30	3,195	250	30	3,117	220
Municipal	{ Vernacular	...	162	19,889	...	117	15,274	...
Native States	{ English	...	5	113	3	7	134	9
	{ Vernacular	...	8	947	...	10	1,268	...
Aided	{ English	...	21	1,484	164	21	1,474	146
	{ Vernacular	...	24	2,671	...	19	2,229	...
Unaided	{ English	...	4	206	22	5	201	7
	{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Middle Schools	{ English	...	66	6,076	526	69	6,011	475
	{ Vernacular	...	200	24,034	...	150	19,156	...
GRAND TOTAL			279	30,955	...	235	25,907	...

High Schools have increased by 3, which is due to the opening of High School Departments in certain European schools. The decrease of 105 in the strength of High Schools is explained, mainly, by the closure of the High School Department of the Jubbulpore College. The results of the Matriculation examination were not so satisfactory as in the previous year, 149 passing as against 183 in the previous year.

In the School Final examination 9 passed, as compared with 5 in the previous year. The five Government High Schools and three Aided Schools, *viz.*, the Hitkarni Sabha, the Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore, and the Mission High School, Hoshangabad, have opened classes for the preparation of students for this examination.

As regards Middle Schools, the number of Anglo-Vernacular institutions has increased by three, owing to the opening of two new schools in the Feudatory States and the inclusion of the Rajkumar School, Raipur, in the returns for the first time, but the strength has declined.

The falling-off in schools and scholars under Vernacular Middle Schools is, as explained above, due to a change of classification, a number of these institutions having been reduced during the year to the Primary grade. The results of the Middle School examination were not so satisfactory as in the previous year, the total number of passes being 475 as against 526.

The progress made in the hostel movement has been adverted to in paragraph 3 (1) above.

48. The list of Secondary Schools, as required in paragraph 10 of the Review on the Education Report for 1891-92, is given in Appendix D.

High School Department of the Jubbulpore College.

49. The statistics are shown below :—

Year.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	EXPENDITURE.			COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		Number passed in Matriculation.
					Provincial Revenue.	Fees.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost to Government.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1894-95	144	145	110	76	5,021	2,772	7,793	53 15 11	34 10 0	27
1895-96	48	54	40	74	3,943	1,690	5,633	104 5 0	73 0 3	* 17

* Includes 4 students who passed in the School Final examination.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Education Commission that Government should withdraw from the direct management of Secondary Schools, in favour of schools on the grant-in-aid system, where such schools are found to meet adequately the wants of any particular locality, it was decided to close the High School Department of the Government College, Jubbulpore. The preparatory class was accordingly abolished in 1895, as a preliminary step to the closure of the whole High School. This accounts for the large fall in numbers. The Entrance and School Final classes ceased to exist from the 31st March.

For the Entrance examination, 33 candidates appeared, of whom 13 passed, and for the School Final examination there were 9 candidates with 4 passes.

Government High School,
Saugor.

50. The progress of this school is shown in the following table:—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.		REMARKS.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
					Rs.	Rs.			
High School ...	55	50	55	51	1,344	1,293	* 12	* 13	* One School Final.
Middle School ...	338	335	257	257	1,541	1,620	36	27	
Primary School..	647	582	548	496	499	474	93	90 U. P.	
							128	136 L. P.	
Total ...	1,040	967	860	804	3,384	3,387	...	...	

The great want of this school is a good hostel. The present so-called boarding-house is unsuitable and insanitary. The Committee have, however, taken steps to have a proper house erected, and I hope to see it finished before the end of the year 1896. Numbers have declined by 73, the decrease being almost entirely confined to the Primary department. Attendance has fallen off by 56, but fee collections show a slight increase. In the Entrance examination 13 candidates appeared, and 12 passed, a highly creditable result, whilst in the Middle School examination, out of 51 examinees, 27 passed. In the School Final examination, one passed out of two presented. The results of the Bombay School of Art examination are a marked improvement on those of last year. Of four candidates sent up for the 2nd grade, three obtained certificates, whilst the fourth passed in geometrical drawing. Fifteen appeared for the 1st grade, of whom seven obtained certificates, whilst two were successful in free-hand, one in model, and five in geometrical drawing. The Drawing Master is, therefore, entitled to the bonus of Rs. 150 prescribed in Article 240 of the Education Manual. The results are very creditable to him. Accommodation, owing to the smallness of the rooms and the size of the classes, is inadequate. Every room is overcrowded, while the lower classes meet in the verandahs. The hostel library contains useless books transferred to it from the school library, but important additions will shortly be made to it from the donation of Rs. 70 received from the Saraswati Club. Physical training receives a very fair amount of attention. Gymnastics are good, but drill is capable of improvement. Cricket, tennis and football are played, though the accommodation for games is limited. The tone and discipline are satisfactory. The general management of the institution reflects credit on the Head Master, Mr. Nanak Chand, and his Assistants. The Committee also take a keen interest in the school.

Government High School,
Hoshangabad.

51. The comparative statistics are as follows:—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.		REMARKS.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
High School ...	44	59	46	54	Rs. 1,048	Rs. 1,375	* 10	† 7	* 4 School Final.
Middle School...	178	164	127	115	832	808	20	18	† 2 do. do.
Primary School..	266	266	216	221	190	210 {	35 49	48 U. P. 70 L. P.	
Total ...	488	489	389	390	2,070	2,393	...	...	

This, as observed by the Inspector of Schools, though the youngest of the High Schools in the Provinces, is already the largest and, I may add, is fast becoming the most successful. It is, at the same time, the cheapest of our High Schools, the emoluments of the teachers being considerably lower than those of other similar institutions. The figures show satisfactory progress, numbers, attendance and fees having increased. In the Entrance examination, 5 passed out of 14 candidates, and in the Middle School examination, out of 24 candidates 18 were successful. In the School Final examination, 6 candidates appeared, of whom 2 were successful. The popularity of this examination is a feature of the school. The results of the Bombay School of Art examination were fair. Three candidates appeared for the 2nd grade but none passed, while for the 1st grade 24 candidates were sent up; of whom 8 obtained certificates, besides 3 who passed in free-hand and 5 in model and geometrical drawing. The recognition of Hoshangabad by the Allahabad University authorities as a centre for the University examinations will doubtless give a stimulus to the High School Department. The new school building is in every respect an excellent one, and there is ample space for games. Drill and gymnastics are only moderately good, but cricket and football are regularly played, and steps are being taken to introduce badminton. Temporary arrangements have been made for a hostel. It is proposed to convert the present hospital into a permanent hostel, as soon as the Bowie Hospital is finished. The members of the Committee, especially Mr. Waman Rao, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Rai Bahadur Kalidas Chaudhri and Pandit Jagannath Prasad take an enlightened interest in the school, and are most liberal. The liberality of the second-named gentleman, in providing board and lodging for all the matriculation candidates at the last examination, and in heading the list of subscribers for the entertainment of the competitors at the inter-school sports in November last, deserves special mention. The tone and discipline of the school were well maintained by Mr. Muhammad Khan, the Head Master, and his assistants, to whom the general progress of the school is highly creditable.

Government High School,
Raipur.

52. The statistics of this school are as under:—

Department.	Number on roll.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.		REMARKS.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
High School ...	42	32	36	44	Rs. 937	Rs. 1,245	8	* 10	* 2 School Final.
Middle School...	209	222	182	203	1,400	1,484	25	26	
Primary School..	656	680	531	532	497	481 {	68 89	73 U. P. 106 L. P.	
Total ...	907	934	749	779	2,834	3,210	...	...	

Numbers have risen from 907 to 934, the increase being in the Middle and Primary departments. Average attendance has improved, and fee receipts have risen from Rs. 2,834 to Rs. 3,210. A temporary boarding-house has been provided, but it is hardly adequate. I trust that, in the ensuing year, the committee, who have always taken a keen interest in the school, will endeavour to raise subscriptions towards the erection of a more suitable hostel. In the Entrance and School Final examinations, 8 and 2 candidates passed out of 9 and 2 examinees, respectively. In the Middle School examination, 26 out of 39 candidates were successful. In the Bombay School of Art examination, 14 candidates were sent up for the 1st grade, of whom 5 obtained certificates, besides 3 who passed in model and geometrical drawing, and 2 in geometrical drawing only. There was also one candidate who passed in both free-hand and geometrical drawing. The excellence of physical training continues to be a feature of the school. The general management of the institution reflects credit on the Head Master, Mr. Waman Rao Oke, and his assistants.

Government High School,
Sambalpur.

53. The progress of this school is shown below :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School ...	20	16	16	14	383	345	3	5
Middle School ...	103	102	79	79	562	512	9	8
Primary School ...	297	221	222	226	162	167	{ 27 48	44 U. P. 43 L. P.
Total ...	420	339	317	319	1,107	1,024	...	...

There is a slight falling off in numbers, which is mainly confined to the Primary department. Fee receipts show a decrease of Rs. 83. The increase in Upper Primary passes show that the standard of instruction in the Primary department has been maintained. The Drawing Master has hardly justified his comparatively large salary of Rs. 50, none of his pupils having obtained a certificate in the Bombay School of Art examination. The results of the Entrance examination are an improvement on those of last year, 5 candidates having passed out of 7 examinees, whilst in the Middle School examination, 8 out of 21 candidates were successful. The school, on the whole, cannot be regarded as in a satisfactory condition, having regard to the high qualifications of the staff. This is attributed, in last year's report, to the weakness of the Head Master. Mr. Mujumdar has, however, taken leave, with, I understand, a view of retirement from the service, and I hope that the new Head Master will be able to bring the school to a greater state of efficiency. The hostel attached to the school is good, but it needs repairs. Drill and gymnastics receive attention, and cricket and football are encouraged.

Hitkarni Sabha High School,
Jubbulpore.

54. The comparative statistics are as follows :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School ...	48	70	38	57	784	1,049	2	17
Middle School ...	158	152	123	131	959	960	24	26
Primary School ...	289	287	198	216	436	413	{ 39 47	39 U. P. 49 L. P.
Total ...	495	509	359	404	2,179	2,422	...	...

Numbers have increased by 14, attendance by 45, and fee collections by Rs. 243. For the Entrance examination 24 candidates appeared, of whom 17 passed, and for the Middle School examination, out of 37 examinees, 26 were successful. A class for the School Final, *i. e.*, modern side of the Entrance examination, was opened during the year. In the Bombay School of Art examination, 11 candidates appeared for the 1st grade, of whom 2 only were successful, but 2 passed in free-hand, 1 in model and 4 in geometrical drawing. The old school-house having collapsed, temporary accommodation has been secured in a rented municipal building. The society propose rebuilding their school-house on its old site, and the work has been commenced. There is no hostel or hostel library. The staff has been strengthened by the addition of a graduate, but until the society are in a position to offer a higher rate of pay, the staff will continue to be below the standard of other High Schools, in respect of qualifications. The tone and discipline of the school are satisfactory.

Church Mission High School,
Jubbulpore.

55. The comparative statistics are thus :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
					Rs..	Rs.		
High School ...	20	54	24	36	471	636	6	5
Middle School ...	108	110	89	86	591	574	13	12
Primary School ...	777	623	590	467	602	427	{ 54 83	43 U. P. 75 L. P.
Total ...	905	787	703	589	1,664	1,637	...	...

The Inspector of Schools reports :—

"This school is very distinctly better both in mental and physical instruction than any other aided school in my circle, and great credit is due to the Revd. Messrs. Gill and Warren, the Superintendents, and to the Head Master, Mr. Basu."

The strength has decreased by 118, the falling off being mainly in the Primary department, and the average attendance has also declined. Fee receipts show little variation. In the Entrance and Middle School examinations, there were 5 passes out of 9 examinees and 12 out of 15, respectively, against 6 and 13 passes in the previous year. In the Bombay School of Art examinations, the school failed completely, 5 candidates only appearing, of whom none passed. A change of instructors in drawing is probably desirable. Class accommodation has been greatly improved by the erection of an additional building, and the provision for boarders has been increased by the addition of a hired house near the school building. Last year the hostel accommodation was described as good, as far as it went, but insufficient. The school is conspicuous for its excellence in drill and gymnastics, to which much attention is paid. Every boy in the school, not physically incapacitated, takes part in the exercises, and the usual games are played. The boys of the school distinguished themselves in the inter-school tournament held in January 1896.

Anjuman Islamia High
School, Jubbulpore.

56. The statistics of the institution 'are' shown below :—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examinations.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School ...	23	12	19	14	465	315	3	1
Middle School ...	54	52	42	46	321	364	1	5
Primary School ...	117	117	93	88	178	157	{ 29 34	33 U. P. 28 L. P.
Total ...	194	181	154	148	964	836	...	...

The figures show a decline in every respect, scholars have decreased by 13, attendance by 6, and fee collections by 128. For the Entrance examination, 5 candidates appeared, of whom only 1 passed. In the Middle School examination, 5 passed out of 8 examinees. Seven boys were sent up for the Bombay School of Art examination, of whom one only obtained a certificate, though two passed in free-hand and geometrical drawing. These results are not satisfactory. Class accommodation has been improved, and arrangements have been made for a hostel and a school library. The committee of management under Khan Bahadur Ali Ahmad continue to do good work. The tone and discipline are satisfactory, and attention is paid to physical training.

High School Department of
the Hislop College.

57. The following statement shows the statistics of
this school:—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examination.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School ...	137	137	154	150	2,171	2,171	36	20
Middle School ...	170	182	102	130	624	796	9	21
Primary School ...	271	328	227	240	217	231	59	38 U. P.
							46	50 L. P.
Total ...	578	647	483	520	3,012	3,198	...	...

The figures show satisfactory progress. Numbers have risen from 578 to 647, the increase being confined to the Middle and Primary departments. Average attendance and fee receipts have also increased. The decline in the number of Entrance passes from 36 to 20 is attributed by the Inspector of Schools to a fluctuation in the standard of examination. He adds that the arrangements for instruction and the staff of the High School were more satisfactory in the past year than usual, and the results should have been better. The falling off in the number of successful candidates in the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University appears to be general in all the High Schools of the Southern Circle. In the Bombay School of Art examination, out of 19 candidates sent up for the first grade, one only obtained a certificate, and of 4 candidates for the 2nd grade, the same result was attained. Physical training is not as popular in this school as in some others, but it is hoped that the establishment of the hostel, now being built, will enable the staff to use more influence than has hitherto been possible in removing the aversion to out-door games which at present characterises the students.

Neill City High School,
Nagpur.

58. The progress of this school is as follows:—

Department.	Number on rolls.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Passed by prescribed examination.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
					Rs.	Rs.		
High School ...	233	170	211	196	2,574	2,999	52	41
Middle School ...	264	234	226	251	1,799	1,689	41	43
Primary School ...	526	488	448	393	1,076	1,071	62	57 U. P.
							80	92 L. P.
Total ...	1,023	892	885	840	5,449	5,759	...	...

The figures show a decrease in all the departments, High, Middle and Primary. The decline in the High School department is attributed to the smaller number of Middle School passes in the year 1895. There is a satisfactory increase in the fee receipts. Entrance passes have declined from 52 to 41, which may, perhaps, be attributed to a fluctuation in standard. In the Bombay School of Art examination, 9 obtained 1st grade certificates out of 42 presented, and 5 appeared for the 2nd grade, but all failed. Notwithstanding, however, the decline in numbers, the instruction and the general management of the institution are sound, and more attention than hitherto is paid to discipline and physical training. The accommodation of the branch schools in the city is unsatisfactory, and I trust that the committee will soon be in a position to improve it.

R. R. and B. High School,
Nagpur.

59. The statistics of the High School are shown below :—

School.	Number enrolled.		Average attendance.		Fees.		Matriculation.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
					Rs.	Rs.		
Unaided High School, Nagpur ...	33	26	39	27	462	394	9	5
Total ...	33	26	39	27	462	394	9	5

The institution is unaided. Numbers, average attendance and fees show a decrease, and only 5 students passed the Entrance examination out of 15 sent up. The Inspector of Schools remarks "I do not think the statistics of this school warrant its continuance, and, with a limited income and a fluctuating staff poorly paid and not highly-qualified, the manager would be well advised to close it."

60. This is an unaided institution. The figures show a slight decline. Numbers have decreased by 4, attendance by 9, and fee collections by Rs. 260. The results of the Entrance and Middle School examinations were more satisfactory than hitherto in this institution. Five, out of 21 candidates, passed the Entrance examination, and one, out of 8, the Middle School. Four students appeared for the examination of the Bombay School of Art, 1st grade, but none were successful in obtaining full certificates, though 4 passed in free-hand and geometrical drawing. Accommodation is excellent, and physical training now receives adequate attention. The staff is weak in point of qualifications, but I understand that the Mission are obtaining the services of an English graduate as Head Master. On his arrival, I have no doubt that better results will be secured.

Friends' Mission High
School, Hoshangabad.

Results of the Middle School
examination in Anglo-Verna-
cular Middle Schools.

61. The progress of Anglo-vernacular Middle Schools is, perhaps, best gauged by the results of the Middle School examination which are shown in the following statement :—

Name of School.		1894-95.		1895-96.		REMARKS.
		Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.						
NORTHERN CIRCLE.						
Middle School, Murwara	...	9	8	9	6	
Do., Narsinghpur	...	19	9	19	2	
Do., Gadawara	...	16	11	11	6	
Do., Sohagpur	...	14	10	9	6	
Do., Harda	...	19	10	17	15	
Do., Seoni-Malwa	...	7	6	14	4	

Name of School.	1894-95.		1895-96.		REMARKS.
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.—(Concl'd.)					
NORTHERN CIRCLE.—(Concl'd.)					
Middle School, Damoh	21	11	21	9	
Do., Hatta	12	4	11	7	
Do., Khurai	7	2	3	...	
Do., Khandwa	31	15	31	13	
Do., Burhanpur	9	4	6	4	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.					
Middle School, Badnur	16	12	17	9	
Do., Kamptee	31	12	27	7	
Do., Umrer	16	10	16	12	
Do., Ramtek	11	9	8	6	
Do., Wardha	24	20	21	18	
Do., Hinganghat	12	9	13	9	
Do., Arvi	6	6	11	11	
Do., Ashti	7	4	7	6	
Do., Chanda	19	16	17	14	
Do., Warora	10	9	9	6	
Do., Katol	5	3	5	3	
Do., Bhandara	26	14	33	19	
Do., Chhindwara	17	9	14	7	
Do., Seoni-Chhapara	16	13	11	8	
Do., Burha	11	7	12	8	
Do., Saoner	7	4	3	2	
Do., Khapa	2	...	2	1	
Do., Kalmeshwar	4	3	5	2	
Do., Sironcha	...	...	7	7	
EASTERN CIRCLE.					
Middle School, Bilaspur	12	10	12	7	
Do., Dhamtari	7	2	11	...	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.					
NORTHERN CIRCLE.					
Jagannath Middle School, Mandla	9	5	10	6	
R. G. Mahajani School, Jubbulpore	7	3	6	2	
Sadar Bazar Church Mission School, Jubbulpore	7	6	4	2	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.					
St. Francis de Sales School, Nagpur	7	6	4	1	
Sitabaldi Aided School, do.	14	9	11	6	
Andhra Sabha School, do.	11	3	6	2	
Native Institution, do.	21	6	18	5	
New English School, do.	11	4	9	2	
Bhonsla School, do.	34	8	15	2	
Anjumani-Hami-e-Islam M. A. O. School, Nagpur	8	4	9	9	
Catholic School, Kamptee	2	2	...	...	
Mission School, Seoni-Chhapara	4	2	10	6	

Name of School.	1894-95.		1895-96.		REMARKS.
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.—(Concl'd.)					
EASTERN CIRCLE.					
Middle School, Raj-Nandgaon	3	2	6	5	
Rajkumar School, Bamra	3	...	...	...	
Mission School, Raipur	2	...	6	1	
Middle School, Khairagarh	1	1	4	...	
Do., Sonapur	...	...	5	2	
Rajkumar College, Raipur	...	...	2	1	
Do. School, Khariyar	...	...	3	3	
Middle School, Bolangir	...	...	5	2	

I regret to say that a practice prevails in many schools of sending up for the examination selected candidates only, the object being to increase the proportion of passes to those presented. This encourages "cram," as masters are apt to devote their exclusive attention to the cleverer boys, neglecting the less promising. It is opposed to Article 169 of the Manual, which runs as follows :—

***. The practice of selecting the best boys to go up for the public examinations and forbidding the rest is wrong in principle, and shall be discontinued. The soundness of the work done in any class will be judged not by the proportion of pupils who pass to those sent up, but by the proportion they bear to the number in the class.

Some masters, in spite of orders to the contrary, continue to make a selection of candidates, whilst others observe the rules. The results are accordingly misleading. In future the rule will be strictly observed, and an additional column will be added to the above table showing the average number on the rolls in each school during the year, and the success of a school will be gauged by the proportion of passes to that number and not to the number sent up.

As regards Middle Schools in the Northern Circle, the Harda School with 15 passes out of 17 examinees heads the list. Sohagpur, as in the previous year, with 6 passes out of 9, has done well, as also Murwara and Hatta. Khandwa has lost ground, whilst Damoh and Gadarwara have done fairly. Narsinghpur has again done very indifferently, passing 2 candidates only out of 19 presented; while Burhanpur sent up 6 candidates, of whom 4 passed. In Narsinghpur, a change of Head Masters is probably desirable.

In the Southern Circle, Arvi and Sironcha stand first, with cent. per cent. of successful candidates. Wardha, again, stands high with 18 passes out of 21 candidates. It is a well-managed school under a capable Head Master. Chanda follows next with 14 out of 17 passes. This is also a good school under a popular and successful Head Master. The success of these schools bears out Mr. Thompson's remark that "schools which excel in physical training and in which the strictest discipline is maintained also excel on the intellectual side." Bhandara, Ramtek and Ashti deserve mention, whilst Umrer, Hinganghat, Burha, Badnur, Seoni-Chhapara and Warora may be said to have done fairly. Kamptee should have done better.

In the Eastern Circle, Bilaspur passed 7 out of 12 candidates, whilst Dhamtari failed altogether.

Amongst schools under private management, the Anjumani-Hami-e-Islam M. A. O. School, Nagpur, passed all the candidates sent up, a very creditable result. The Mission School, Seoni-Chhapara, passed 6 out of 10 examinees, the Sitabaldi Aided School 6 out of 11, and the Jagannath Middle School, Mandla, 6 out of 10. The Andhra Sabha School, the Native Institution, the New English School and the Bhonsla School, all in Nagpur, and the Mahajani School, Jubbulpore, did badly.

Amongst Feudatory States, the Khariar School and the Rajnandgaon School deserve mention, the former having passed all the candidates sent up, and the latter 5 out of 6.

Speaking generally, I may say that Anglo-vernacular Middle Schools are in good order and are generally well managed. The majority of them are under municipal management, and I anticipate still better results when the benefits of the scheme by which the appointment and transfer of masters in those schools are vested in the Department are more fully appreciated.

SECTION B.—Primary Education (Boys).

Primary education.

62. The following table shows the comparative statistics of Primary Education:—

1894-95.																							1895-96.																						
Primary Schools for boys only.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.					COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.					COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.																										
				Provincial.	Cess.	Roes.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Provincial.	Cess.	Roes.	Subscriptions and other sources.	Total.	Total cost.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.																							
Under Public Management.	29	1,605	1,129	6,408	...	632	517	7,557	Rs. 4 10 8	Rs. a. p. 3 15 9	30	1,715	1,219	6,439	...	685	371	7,495	Rs. 4 6 1	Rs. a. p. 3 11 4	Total cost.	Cost to Government.																							
Local and Muni- cipal ...	719	51,453	34,647	18,898	1,01,494	21,452	22,788	1,64,928	Rs. 3 3 7	Rs. a. p. 0 5 11	763	50,793	30,508	14,705	1,16,365	20,509	21,313	1,72,691	Rs. 3 3 1	Rs. a. p. 0 4 4	Total cost.	Cost to Government.																							
Native States ...	128	7,692	4,610	...	...	561	14,174	14,755	Rs. 1 15 7	...	192	10,540	6,472	...	...	943	23,386	24,329	Rs. 2 6 2	...	Total cost.	Cost to Government.																							
Under Private Management.	877	47,760	30,808	45,504	21,024	24,532	24,216	1,15,983	Rs. 2 7 9	Rs. a. p. 0 15 6	985	47,660	29,831	53,117	18,639	19,591	25,407	1,16,504	Rs. 2 8 1	Rs. a. p. 1 3 3	Total cost.	Cost to Government.																							
Unaided ...	101	3,921	2,393	...	...	1,944	2,797	4,141	Rs. 1 2 11	...	100	4,293	2,892	...	...	2,189	2,768	4,956	Rs. 1 3 4	...	Total cost.	Cost to Government.																							
Total ...	1,063	1,13,321	73,235	70,898	1,22,518	48,541	64,490	3,06,447	Rs. 3 12 7	Rs. a. p. 0 10 4	2,070	1,20,351	76,451	74,231	1,34,904	43,827	73,253	3,26,244	Rs. 2 13 10	Rs. a. p. 0 10 3	Total cost.	Cost to Government.																							

The figures show an increase of 117 schools and 8,140 scholars, which, however, as pointed out above, is merely nominal, being due to the reduction of certain inefficient Vernacular Middle Schools to the Primary grade. The exact increase or decrease cannot be ascertained, as figures for individual schools are not shown in the returns submitted to this office. I think, however, that numbers are stationary.

Board Schools continue to be well-managed and are in good order. They are also well-found, the buildings being generally adequate and the furniture and appliances sufficient. Their main defect is that they are so few, which is due to the fact that they are too costly to be established in sufficient numbers to meet the requirements of the Provinces in respect of Primary education. It is to the cheaper results and combined system school or "hedge school" that the Department must look to for the expansion of Primary instruction. The efforts of the Department have been directed, during the year, to the placing of these schools on a better footing in respect of—

- (1) the supply of trained teachers ;
- (2) the provision of suitable buildings.

To meet the first requirement, the scheme of training teachers adverted to in paragraph 70 below, was sanctioned in the year 1893. The students trained under this system are, ordinarily, too young for the post of master, but there is no reason why they should not be appointed as monitors, with the prospect of gradually rising to the position of master. The process of supplying competent teachers must necessarily be a slow one, but I think some progress has been made during the year, and the standard of instruction shows improvement. The Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, writes:—"Speaking generally, I think "combined system schools have been successful." Mr. Browning considers the progress satisfactory. He writes:—"The chief purpose of these village schools is, "I take it, to provide a sound ground-work, from which a boy may, afterwards, if "he pleases, extend his knowledge by studying in a Middle School. If a boy "afterwards extends the knowledge acquired in the village school by studying "elsewhere, so much the better, and, if not, though he may soon forget much of "what he has learnt, he has at least acquired methods of industry and application "which should stand him in good stead in the struggle of life, and a knowledge "which should, at least, place him above the clutches of the village bania." As regards buildings, much has been done, especially in the Southern Circle. In that circle, out of 277 combined system schools, 97 had suitable accommodation at the beginning of the year, 27 new houses were built during the year, so that 124 schools are provided with suitable accommodation. The Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, reports that almost all the combined system schools in his circle have suitable buildings. No separate details have been given for the Northern Circle, but, in that circle, private liberality has been checked by the prevailing distress to a greater extent than in other parts of the Provinces. The rural school curriculum under which the subjects were curtailed and the hours of study shortened, has been introduced into the rural schools of the Provinces. The scheme was sanctioned in the year 1894, and the present would, *prima facie*, seem a favourable opportunity of judging whether it has produced the effect anticipated, *viz.*, the making education more popular. Numbers not having increased, it would appear as if the rural population would not have education at any price, but the present unfavourable season is abnormal, and until the Provinces return to their former state of prosperity, it would be premature to pronounce an opinion on the results of the scheme. The Inspectors of Schools are, however, of opinion that it will ultimately prove successful in popularising education, and in this I agree.

The provision of libraries for primary schools has received attention. Schoolmasters in rural tracts rarely read, mainly because they have nothing to read. The Inspector of Schools, Southern Circle, writes:—"Nor is it altogether "their fault that they do not study. Neither masters nor boys, on leaving school, "have access to book or newspaper, and the utter absence of newspapers in whole "tracts of country would hardly be credited by those who derive their knowledge "of the social and economic condition of the people from current literature. For "instance in a large municipal town like Saoner and for miles around, only one

"newspaper is received. Hence, one finds profound ignorance in our schools of "current events. In December last I made a point of asking what was known "about the recent war between China and Japan. Generally, nothing had been "heard of it. Regarding the magnitude and importance of the British Empire "there is still profound ignorance amongst masters and pupils." I am not sure whether it is advisable to encourage village schoolmasters to have their views of public events distorted by some of the newspapers that circulate in these Provinces, though, perhaps, a distorted view is better than no view at all, but there can be no question as to the desirability of giving masters and pupils an opportunity to study. To this end steps have been taken to raise subscriptions, which, supplemented by fee receipts, have been sufficient to provide the more important village schools with the nucleus of small libraries. The ignorance of the British Empire to which Mr. Thompson alludes is, I fear, only too common. In American schools it is, I understand, one of the first duties of the teacher to inculcate lessons in patriotism, by enlarging on the magnitude and importance of the Republic. It would scarcely be desirable to add patriotism to the subjects of study in our schools, but there is no reason why inspecting officers should not insist, in the geography lessons, upon a more accurate knowledge of the component parts of the British Empire.

School conferences associated with games or sports have been held at the head-quarters of most districts and at some of the centres for the Upper Primary examination. The value of these conferences, in stimulating the intelligence of the schoolmasters, by bringing them together and enabling them to compare their own with other schools, in encouraging a spirit of wholesome competition between school and school, and in promoting physical training, has been touched on in previous reports. The best conferences were those held at Birmhan, Raipur and Hoshangabad. School gardens, the object of which is, mainly, to provide masters and boys with useful occupation out of school hours, are to be found in a large number of schools. During my last tour I came across some excellent gardens, well-stocked with flowers and with native and European vegetables. With the view of encouraging the establishment of gardens, I have asked District Councils to offer small rewards, annually, for the best gardens. The Raipur District Council have sanctioned my proposal. From the other District Councils I have, as yet, received no reply.

63. The statement showing the Primary Schools for boys and girls will be found in Appendix E.

The results of the Upper and Lower Primary examinations, arranged according to Circles of Inspectors of Schools, were as follows :—

Upper Primary Passes.

		1894-95.	1895-96.
Northern Circle	...	2,866	2,949
Southern Circle	...	2,655	2,757
Eastern Circle	...	2,095	1,643
Total	...	<u>7,616</u>	<u>7,349</u>

Lower Primary Passes.

		1894-95.	1895-96.
Northern Circle	..	4,239	4,654
Southern Circle	...	4,122	4,258
Eastern Circle	...	3,342	3,261
Total	...	<u>11,703</u>	<u>12,173</u>

The progress made in drawing, common objects and agriculture in Primary Schools, is contrasted below :—

		1894-95.	1895-96.
Number passed in Drawing	...	2,304	1,771
Do. in Common Objects..	...	4,206	3,503
Do. in Agriculture	...	5,165	4,584

Education in Feudatory States.

64. The statistics of education in the Feudatory States are shown below :—

Name of State.	Area.	Population.	Schools.		Scholars.		Increase.		Decrease.	
			1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Raigarh ...	Acres. 1,486	168,525	17	15	1,086	1,023	...	...	2	63
Sarangarh ...	540	83,210	18	19	1,164	1,220	1	56	...	...
Patna ...	2,399	332,197	27	27	1,589	1,560	...	...	...	29
Kalahandi ...	3,745	326,295	35	35	1,461	1,452	...	...	...	9
Kawardha ...	798	91,813	16	16	951	941	...	...	...	10
Khairagarh ...	931	181,184	11	14	725	852	3	127	...	...
Rajnandgaon ...	871	183,866	23	25	1,763	1,803	2	40	...	...
Rairakhhol ...	833	20,335	5	6	272	286	1	14	...	...
Sonpur ...	906	195,245	14	16	813	871	2	58	...	...
Bastar ...	13,062	310,884	31	39	1,477	2,017	8	540	...	...
Total ...	25,571	1,893,554	197	212	11,301	12,025	15	724	...	...
Sakti ...	138	25,374	5	5	306	279	...	...	...	27
Total ...	25,709	1,918,928	202	217	11,607	12,304	15	697	...	...
Chhuikhadan ...	154	36,288	2	2	162	217	...	55	...	...
Bamra ...	1,988	104,367	15	17	393	474	2	81	...	...
Kanker ...	1,429	82,379	13	13	931	895	..	..	...	36
Total ...	3,571	223,034	30	32	1,486	1,586	2	100	..	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	29,280	2,141,962	232	249	13,093	13,890	17	797	...	...

The figures show an increase of 17 schools and 797 pupils. The scheme by which 10 Feudatory States (Raigarh, Sarangarh, Patna, Kawardha, Kalahandi, Khairagarh, Rajnandgaon, Rairakhhol, Sonpur and Bastar,) agreed to place the inspection of their schools under a separate officer known as an Agency Inspector, has been adverted to in paragraph 3 (9) above. The department has been relieved of all responsibility in connection with the management and control of the schools in these States. From the annual report forwarded by the Political Agent, it seems that the scheme has worked satisfactorily, schools having increased by 12, scholars by 644, and average attendance by 411. Considering that the arrangement only came into operation in October, the results reflect credit on Mr. Hira Lal, the Agency Inspector. As regards the other States, Bamra has its own department of public instruction, whilst Sakti and Chhuikhadan are still inspected by the Department. The arrangements or rather the absence of arrangements for inspection in Kanker are most unsatisfactory. The subordinate inspecting agency of the States under the new scheme has been strengthened, and is now fairly satisfactory. Bastar, which has a separate Deputy Inspector of Schools, has made much progress, the percentage of children of school-going age being 4·3, which is equal to that of the district of Chhindwara. Rajnandgaon, which has recently appointed a competent Deputy Inspector, has maintained its position, its English Middle School being the best of the kind in the Native States. Khairagarh and Kawardha have improved their arrangements for inspection, having agreed to appoint a joint Deputy Inspector. Sarangarh and Raigarh retain a joint Deputy Inspector, and are reported to be making good progress. Patna and Sonpur, each of which has its own Deputy, are reported favourably upon. Rairakhhol has no separate inspecting officer, but I understand that arrangements are to be made for such. Efforts were made to secure a Deputy Inspector for Kalahandi, and two officers were successively nominated by the Inspector-General of Education. They got as far as Raipur on their journey to Kalahandi, but, alarmed apparently by the accounts they received of the Kalahandi climate, they threw up their appointments.

CHAPTER V.—SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.

SECTION A.—Training Institutions for Teachers.

65. The statistics of Training Institutions are as follows :—

Names.	Number of students at the close of the year.		Students certified or promoted.		Average daily attendance.		Total cost.		Cost of educating each pupil.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
For Secondary School Teachers	15	17	10	10	11	13	Rs. 2,590	Rs. 1,087	Rs. a. p. 199 3 8	Rs. a. p. 72 7 5
Normal Schools for men.	Nagpur ...	37	42	35	31	34	7,283	12,221	196 13 3	321 9 8
	Jubbulpore ...	97	94	52	57	79	10,147	10,411	118 0 0	111 15 2
	Raipur ...	47	51	37	39	40	5,226	5,945	111 3 1	106 14 4
	Sambalpur ...	10	10	7	7	10	544	642	54 6 5	64 3 2
Total ...	206	214	141	144	174	189	25,790	29,706	.....	.....
For women.	Jubbulpore ...	25	20	3	2	20	7,765	6,835	352 10 6	284 12 8
GRAND TOTAL ...	232	234	144	146	194	209	33,555	36,541	.....	.....

The number of teachers under training and of passes in the teachers' certificate examination has increased by 2 in each case. The increase of Rs. 2,986 in the expenditure is due partly to the fact that the Superintendent of the Nagpur Training Institution was absent on deputation in the previous year, and partly to annual increments in the salaries of the staff. Speaking generally, I consider all the training schools to be in thoroughly good order.

66. This institution contains two departments, *viz.*, a department for the training of masters for service in Colleges and Secondary Schools, and a department for the training of masters of Primary Schools. It has been well managed by Mr. Spence, who has been in charge of it throughout the year. The strength has increased by 7. The results of the examination for Teachers' Certificates reflect credit on the teaching staff. In the Collegiate and Secondary grades 13 candidates appeared, of whom 10 passed, and for the Primary grade, out of 33 candidates 31 were successful. In the Bombay School of Art examination 5 obtained certificates. Drill and gymnastics are regularly practised, and there has been no case of severe illness in the excellent hostel which forms part of the institution.

67. In this school, masters are trained for service in Hindi Primary schools. It was removed during the year to the building formerly occupied by the Government College. The accommodation is now all that could be desired, especially as regards the boarding arrangements, which are much more convenient and sanitary than in the old school-house. Numbers have declined by 3, owing to a diminution in the number of the husbands of the students studying in the Female Normal School; whilst attendance has improved by 6. Fifty-seven out of 86 candidates passed the Teachers' Certificate examination against 52 last year. For the Bombay School of Art examination 18 candidates appeared, of whom 4 obtained certificates of the 1st grade, whilst 5 passed in free-hand and 4 in geometrical drawing. Model drawing appears to be neglected, as none passed in that subject except the 4 who gained certificates. The practising school has much improved, in point both of instruction and strength. The Inspector of Schools reports that, in his opinion, it is "quite up to the standard, and a good Municipal school." During the year, 19 masters from district schools attended for short periods to receive instruction in drill, gymnastics and methods of teaching. Physical training, for which the large compound with its covered gymnasium afford facilities, continues excellent, and the tone and discipline are most satisfactory. The general management of the institution reflects credit on Mr. Vinayak Rao, the Superintendent, and his assistants.

68. The improvement in this institution, as noticed in last year's annual report, has continued, and the results are highly creditable to the Head Master, Mr. Rajaram. The strength remains unaltered. The results of the Teachers' Certificate examination were very satisfactory, 39 candidates out of 47 passing the Primary Teachers' Certificate examination. Nine Uriya students sent for training in the institution, under the scheme sanctioned in Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 237, dated the 15th January 1895, passed the Primary grade, 3rd class, examination in Hindi. Drill and gymnastics are good, and the tone and discipline of the school are satisfactory. The boarding arrangements, though not equal to those of the Nagpur and Jubbulpore training schools, are fairly adequate.

69. The Sambalpur district has no special Normal School for the training of Uriya masters. There are 10 pupil teachers' scholarships of Rs. 5 each, of which 5 are attached to the Bargarh and 5 to the Remenda Middle Schools. The results of the Teachers' Certificate examination were the same as in the previous year.

70. In addition to the Normal Schools, there are 62 Vernacular Middle Schools which have been recognised as competent to train students for the Teachers' Certificate examination, under the bonus system (Articles 280 to 284 of the Manual). Attention was directed in last year's annual report to the unsatisfactory condition of these schools. It was pointed out that, out of 148 candidates, 36 only were successful. The results in the current year are more satisfactory, 76 out of 191 candidates having passed the Teachers' Certificate examination. These results indicate improvement, but much remains to be done to place the classes on a thoroughly satisfactory footing. The main defects are neglect of proper methods of teaching and of suitable arrangements for practical instruction. The removal of these defects in a great measure rests with the Deputy Inspectors, who have hitherto not paid sufficient attention to the training classes in their ranges. As a matter of fact, most of them are untrained men, and are innocent of any knowledge of normal methods of teaching. It is often a case of the blind leading the blind.

71. There has been a decline of 6 in the strength of this institution. Of the 10 candidates sent up for the Teachers' Certificate examination, 2 passed as against 3 out of 6 in the previous year. Five pupils appeared for the Bombay School of Art examination, but none obtained certificates, or passed in any one of the subjects. These results are discouraging, but, as regards the failure in the certificate examination, it should be noted that the Lady Superintendent was, for a part of the year, working without her native assistant. In addition to those under training as school mistresses, there are others who receive scholarships to enable them to undergo a course of instruction for two years, with the view of their ultimately joining the Agra Medical School. The practising department, which has taken the place of a Municipal Girls' School, remains the same in point of numbers, *viz.*, 66. It is a popular and well-taught institution. The majority of the Normal students live with their husbands in the city, while the widows live in the boarding-house, under the care of the Lady Superintendent. The school building, though conveniently situated, is inadequate, and I hope that, when better times arrive, funds will be available for the erection of a new and more suitable building. Miss Ross, the Lady Superintendent, continues, as hitherto, to be devoted to her work.

SECTION B.—Institutions for Technical Instruction.

72. There were 14 students on the rolls at the end of the year, of whom 6 were in the senior division and 8 in the junior. Six of them have passed the Matriculation examination, and 8 the Middle School. The expediency of allowing Middle School students to enter upon the study of a technical subject for which their low general educational attainments manifestly unfit them is doubtful, but, it has been found impossible to fully recruit the class with candidates who have passed a higher standard.

The total expenditure was Rs. 2,682 against Rs. 2,154 in the previous year. The course of instruction, which is thoroughly practical as well as theoretical, has been discussed in previous reports, and need not be repeated here. Of the 6 senior students, 5 passed the final examination. The result of the annual examination of the junior class was less satisfactory. Five students were prevented by sickness and other causes from appearing for it, and of the three that appeared, one only passed. That student will constitute the senior class of the current year. This seems to indicate that the class is dying a natural death, though no efforts have been spared, by the offer of scholarships and otherwise, to popularise it. The Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture writes :—

The popularity of the class, which was never very great, is, I regret to say, declining, and I have no great hopes of obtaining better results until more appointments of a higher order in the Revenue and other departments are opened to the students.

The whole question however of agricultural education was discussed at a conference held at Jubbulpore, and the orders of the Administration are awaited. I have no doubt that, when better prospects are offered to the students, the popularity of the school will be increased. In the meanwhile it may be regarded as in a state of suspended animation.

73. This class is attached to the Agricultural School, and is intended for the training of schoolmasters in the proper methods of teaching the agricultural lessons which have been incorporated in the vernacular reading books. It is one of the most successful and popular institutions in the Provinces. The Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture writes :—

The Agricultural Class is, I venture to say, doing good work ; and during my recent tour I came across several satisfactory indications of an awaking of interest in the subject on the part of agriculturists, which I attribute solely to the instruction given to their sons by the village schoolmasters who have passed through this class.

From observation during my recent tour, I am able to endorse Mr. Carey's remarks.

Two batches of 33 masters, selected from the whole Province, attend for 6 months each. An examination was held at the end of each course. In the first examination, 31 students appeared and all passed. In the second examination, out of 33 candidates, 32 were successful. The results reflect much credit on the instructor Mr. Ramchandra Shridhar Joshi. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 1,221, and the cost to Government of training each master was Rs. 19-4-9. During my recent tour, I received requests from schoolmasters, who had been trained in the class, to be supplied with simple apparatus for practical experiments, in order to enable them to illustrate the lessons they teach. To meet this want, the Superintendent, Agricultural School, Mr. Joshi, prepared the following list of apparatus, which may be commended for its economy and simplicity :—

List No. I.

No.	Name of experiment.	Apparatus.	Approximate price.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Bottle culture	2 bottles	0	3	0
2.	"	Magnifying glass	1	0	0
3.	Osmose	A tube	0	2	0
4.	Transpiration	A glass	0	4	0
5.	Evolution of oxygen gas from plants	A big bottle	0	4	0
6.	Lime water and formation of chalk	A tube	0	1	0
		Total	1	14	0

Additional apparatus desirable, but not absolutely essential.

List No. II.

Name of experiment.	Apparatus.	Approximate price.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1 Preparation of carbonic acid gas ...	A wide-mouthed bottle, with two tubes, funnel, &c. ...	1	0	0
	Two beakers ...	0	8	0
	A basin ...	0	8	0
2 Preparation of hydrogen gas ...	Acid sulphuric ...	0	4	0
	„ hydrochloric ...	0	4	0
	Zinc ...	0	4	0
	Total ...	2	12	0

This will be supplied to all schools which have agriculturally-trained masters, and should admit of instruction in agriculture being given more practically than at present.

Engineering Class attached to the Jubbulpore College.

74. The progress of this class is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Number on rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Number of candidates for certificates.	Number of candidates passed.	Expenditure.	Cost of educating each pupil.
						Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1894-95 ...	17	19	17	11	5	2,811	147 15 8
1895-96 ...	24	22	20	11	11	2,814	127 14 6

The number of pupils has risen from 17 to 24, and the average attendance has also improved. The expenditure shows little variation, but the cost to Government of educating each pupil has decreased from Rs. 147 to Rs. 127 owing to the increase in numbers. The results of the final examination were most satisfactory, all the candidates who appeared for it, 11 in number, being successful. In the annual examination 10 passed out of 13 candidates. This reflects much credit on the Superintendent, Mr. Datay. Most of the students, who passed the final examination in 1895 have obtained employment. Two of the successful students of the final examination of 1896 have already been employed, one as Overseer in the Nimar district and the other as Assistant Superintendent in the class itself. Efforts have been made to make the existence of the class more generally known in neighbouring States, with the view of opening out a wider field of employment for the students.

75. There were 45 students in this class as against 51 last year. The slight falling off is attributed mainly to greater regularity in the collection of fees, which has weeded some half-hearted students out of the rolls. Fee receipts have increased from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,400, more than covering the cost of the institution. The percentage of attendance has declined from 80 to 71, owing to the prevalence of sickness. Of 5 candidates who appeared for the L. L. B. of the Allahabad University, 2 were successful, *viz.*, the same number as in the previous year.

Law Class attached to the Jubbulpore College.

76. A grant of Rs. 100⁰ a month from Provincial funds is made towards the maintenance of this class, and half the fee receipts are credited to Government. The average number of pupils was 63, as against 73 in the previous year. The decrease is doubtless due to greater stringency in the collection of fees. Four out of 6 candidates passed the last B. L. examination, and one student passed the Local Law Certificate examination. The fee income amounted to Rs. 2,385.

77. The record of instruction of a purely technical character is not a very encouraging one. Six technical studentships, 4 for Natives and 2 for Eurasians, are offered annually and are tenable in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Workshops, Jubbulpore, in the Pottery Works of Messrs. Burn and Co., or in the Warora and Umaria Collieries. One stipendiary student whose scholarship expired in December 1895 is still working in the pipe department of the Pottery Works on a salary of Rs. 8 per mensem. The report of the Manager of the Pottery Works on his progress is not encouraging. He remarks:—

We would prefer having students who would be more inclined to work with their own hands in modeling, &c. The student's parents seem to be well-to-do people, and he is therefore more inclined for clerk's work, which is a mistake, as there are better prospects in the modeling department. His prospects, however, depend entirely on himself.

Students who object to manual labour are hardly fit subjects for instruction in an industrial institution. It is, in fact, difficult to obtain students of the right sort, *viz.*, those who belong to the artizan class, as artizans do not readily send their children to school, and if they do, their children generally leave after they have passed the Upper Primary standard, and revert to their ancestral occupations. Two Eurasian lads with stipends were admitted to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Workshops, Jubbulpore, in 1894. The Locomotive Superintendent's report on their progress is satisfactory.

Two stipendiary students, *viz.*, Trimbak Moreshwar Pardhi, F. A. and Ganesh Balkrishna Chepe, F. A., are studying in the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, the latter having joined in November 1895. The Principal speaks very highly of the former, reporting that he gained the "full Technological Certificate of the first class, first in order of merit, with the title of Licentiate of Mechanical Engineering." His scholarship was extended for a further period of one year and six months in December last, with the view of enabling him to qualify for the degree of "Licentiate of Textile Manufactures."

78. Four stipendiary students, one B. A. and three F. A., are studying in the Grant Medical College, Bombay. Two have passed the second examination in medicine, and two the first. They are all favourably reported on by the Principal. Ten scholarships tenable in the Patna Medical School for three years are awarded annually to matriculated students. There are now 29 students in that institution preparing for hospital assistantships, 10 in the first year, 9 in the second and 10 in the third. Besides these, one student is studying in the Lahore Medical College in the second year of the Assistant Surgeon's class. There are also three women studying in the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore, with the view of ultimately joining the Agra Medical School and qualifying as female medical practitioners under the Countess of Dufferin's Fund scheme.

79. In the absence of a separate School of Art, our students appear for the examinations of the Bombay School of Art. One student is studying for the 3rd grade in the Bombay School of Art, holding a Government scholarship. There was also another student holding the art studentship of the Browning Memorial Fund in the Bombay School of Art, who unfortunately died. Arrangements are being made to fill up the vacancy.

CHAPTER VI.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

80. The statistics of Girls' Schools are shown below :—

Class of Schools.	Schools.		Scholars.		Average daily attendance.		EXPENDITURE.					
							Provincial.		Cess and other sources.		Total.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...	14	14	569	553	455	432	4,035	4,317	9,390	8,441	14,034	13,758
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—												
Government Schools, Vernacular.	4	3	215	151	128	84	950	667	247	70	1,197	737
Local Fund and Municipal Schools.	62	63	2,819	2,794	1,787	1,853	1,048	2,256	13,316	13,107	14,962	15,363
Native States	5	8	198	362	131	210	...	...	816	1,251	816	1,251
Aided ... { English ...	6	6	400	407	281	275	7,682	6,828	10,534	8,798	18,210	15,636
{ Vernacular ...	59	61	2,445	2,676	1,483	1,532	4,558	5,311	18,400	18,106	20,958	23,417
Unaided... { English ...	1	...	28	...	15	...	...	...	404	...	404	...
{ Vernacular ...	2	3	69	61	49	37	...	...	772	366	772	366
Total ...	139	144	6,174	6,451	3,874	3,991	14,836	15,062	42,489	41,698	57,325	56,760
GRAND TOTAL ...	153	158	6,743	7,004	4,329	4,423	19,471	19,379	51,888	50,139	71,359	69,518

The number of schools has increased by 5 and of scholars by 261, whilst the average daily attendance has risen by 94. The figures indicate, if little progress, at least no retrogression, which is, probably, as much as can be expected, in the present attitude of the people towards female education.

In the Northern Circle, the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore, does excellent work in training candidates for employment in the schools of the Hindi-speaking districts. There is no separate training school for the districts in which Marathi is spoken. It being impossible to obtain mistresses from Bombay on the salaries offered, there has been no other alternative but to employ, as teachers in the girls' schools of these districts, effete octogenarian masters who are past the work of teaching boys, or incompetent mistresses. It is absurd to expect improvement under such conditions, and it is no wonder that Maratha parents have no desire to send their girls to these schools, seeing that the one thing they most wish them to learn, *viz.*, needlework, is, ordinarily, not taught at all, or badly taught. In spite, however, of the fact that the Northern Circle has the advantage of a training school, the schools in that circle show little improvement. This, as pointed out by the Inspector of Schools, is, in a measure, due to the attitude of the native officials. In such large towns as Saugor and Harda, Girls' Schools are maintained, but they receive little or no support or countenance from the public, because the leaders of the people make no attempt to send their own girls to school. If native officials would only act up to the enlightened opinions they profess, and patronise the schools which have been planted in their midst, female education would soon be aroused from its present state of stagnation. In the Eastern Circle, there has been a decrease in numbers of 170, to counterbalance which there is an increase of 100 girls in boys' schools.

81. The satisfactory result of the work done by this and other Zenana Missions is a bright page in the somewhat disappointing record of female education. The Mission has 11 schools under its management, of which 3 are Middle Schools. A new school has been opened at Bareilla. The number enrolled is 741, with an average attendance of 484. These figures include instruction imparted to 265 women, in their homes. Buildings and accommodation, especially at Garha, Panagarh and Bareilla, are

adequate and the instruction is sound. It is difficult to over-praise the zeal, energy and self-denial of the ladies of the Mission, in the matter of female education.

82. Similar work, though on a smaller scale, is carried on by the ladies of the Friends' Mission, Hoshangabad District. The orphanage is a well managed institution, and the other girls' schools under the Mission are in good order.

83. The schools under the management of the Free Church Zenana Mission, Nagpur, continue to make satisfactory progress. The small experimental class for the training of mistresses for Marathi schools has been maintained, but, as yet, no women have qualified as mistresses.

CHAPTER VII.

SECTION—A EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

84. The statistics of schools for Europeans and Eurasians are given in the following statement :—

Name of School.	PUPILS.			Average monthly number enrolled	Average daily attendance.	PASSES.				Monthly grant.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			Matriculation.	Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	
										Rs.
St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur	235	...	235	237	184	...	12	20	16	400
Bishop's School, do.	76	87	133	128	94	...	3	3	15	270
Convent of St. Joseph do.	29	117	146	143	96	* 1	...	9	10	175
Do. do. Kamptee	13	126	139	135	100	† 3	3	4	6	210
St. Aloysius' School, Jubbulpore	142	...	142	118	107	* 3	5	21	16	175
Christ Church Boys' School, do.	33	...	33	36	30	* 1	2	2	7	130
Do. Girls' do. do.	12	73	85	64	44	...	...	6	6	185
Convent of St. Joseph do. do.	14	122	136	138	113	...	4	5	15	270
Joint Railway School, Khandwa	13	3	16	32	24	* 1	2	2	4	50
St. Mathew's School, Harda	16	13	29	32	24	...	...	...	1	30
Railway School, Bilaspur	4	19	23	20	16	...	...	2	3	25
Do. do. Dongargarh	9	8	17	23	14	...	...	...	1	25
Lorette Convent, Sangor	7	20	27	28	21	...	...	5	...	35
Total	603	558	1,161	1,132	867	9	31	79	100	1,950

* All High Standard. † Two do.

The number of schools remains the same, *viz.*, 13, whilst the strength has risen from 1,109 to 1,132 and the average daily attendance from 861 to 867. One student passed the Matriculation examination and 8 the Final standard for High Schools, as against 7 and 5 in the previous year. Passes by the Middle standard have declined by 4, and those for the Upper and Lower Primary standards have also fallen off, the former by 25 and the latter by 15. I have nothing to add to what was said in last year's report regarding the excellence of the management and accommodation of these schools. The instruction is generally good,

and much attention is paid to physical training, musical drill and calisthenics being quite a feature in some of the schools. The elder boys of the boys' schools belong to the Volunteer Cadet Corps, and earn special capitation grants. The following are extracts from the report of the Inspector of European Schools on the condition of each school.

85. The results of the Middle School examination are much more favourable than in the previous year, and statistics indicate a return to the normal state of progress of the school. The annual examination of the school showed careful work, steady progress and favourable results. All the arrangements of the school reflect credit on the staff. Drill to the music of the band is a very interesting and attractive performance, with which the late Chief Commissioner on the occasion of his visit to the school expressed himself as highly pleased.

St. Francis de Sales' School, Nagpur.

86. Numbers have increased by 19, and attendance is more regular than in the previous year, but the record of passes by the various standards shows considerable decline. The annual examination, however, gave very satisfactory results, the infant school being specially selected for commendation. A boarding department was opened during the year, and now contains 10 children.

Bishop's School, Nagpur.

87. The school has made great progress during the year. Pupils have increased from 107 to 142, and the results of the various public tests are very satisfactory. Three passed the final standard for High Schools and 5 the Middle School examination; the results for the Upper and Lower Primary standards are also very good. Instruction is good, all classes did well at the annual examination, though the Inspector had reason to remark on the rather low tone of the school, the boys not being above prompting each other and copying. It is to be regretted that the manager has displaced Hindi, and that Latin has now been substituted for it. This is distinctly a retrograde step.

St. Aloysius' School, Jubbulpore.

88. The number of pupils in this school has fallen from 38 to 33, for whose instruction a strong and expensive staff is maintained. The boys are well taught, and the results of the various examinations are moderately fair. It is a pity the new and expensive buildings have not attracted more pupils. There is now a boarding establishment attached to this school with three boarders. A covered play-ground and gymnasium were erected during the year. This has given an impetus to physical exercises.

Christ Church School for boys, Jubbulpore.

89. This school is excellently managed and taught, the infant school deserving special commendation. Numbers have again increased, but being a day school the attendance is not regular, being only 67 per cent. The results of the public written tests are not so good as in the previous year; but at the oral annual examination the girls satisfied the Inspector in all respects.

Convent School, Nagpur.

90. One girl recently passed the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, and two passed the Final standard for High Schools. These are very creditable results. The Middle School results are fair, but the Primary indifferent. Still the Inspector at the annual examination was satisfied that the instruction was sound and thorough in all classes, the arrangement of the infant school being very good.

Convent School, Kamptee.

91. Numbers have increased from 128 to 136. This continues to be a popular school, well managed and well taught, the restraints of school life setting lightly on the children. The air of freedom and vivacity that pervade the school without a particle of license or laxity of discipline, is one of its most pleasing features. Instruction is good, and the progress of the children satisfactory.

Convent School, Jubbulpore.

92. Numbers have increased from 60 to 85. A boarding establishment has been added, which now contains 6 girls; and the accommodation has been extended and improved during the year. The class rooms are now excellent. No candidates appeared for the High or Middle standard, and the results of the Primary examinations are satisfactory. The school is well taught and reflects credit on the staff.

Christ Church Girls' School,
Jubbulpore.

93. There is a further decline in the Khandwa school, but instruction is good; one girl has passed by the High School standard. The accommodation of the Harda school was improved during the year, and the children are carefully taught. The Bilaspur school has improved, it is well taught, and progress is satisfactory. The school at Dongargarh is well reported on. The Loretto Convent School, Saugor, has been admitted to a grant. This school is well organised, and instruction is generally good. A new building is under construction, which will afford accommodation for a number of boarders.

SECTION B.—MAHOMEDANS AND ABORIGINES.

94. The number of Mahomedans at school has increased from 10,030 to 10,590 *viz.*, 467 under boys, and 93 under girls. In view of the unfavourable season, the increase, which is in Primary schools, may be considered satisfactory, and is creditable to the educational propagandism of the Anjuman Islamia. It is noticeable that 24 per cent. of Mahomedans at school are in the Secondary stage of instruction, as against about 17 per cent. of Hindus, which bears out the remark made in last year's annual report that Mahomedans living in towns are keen to appreciate the advantages of education. The number of Gonds and other aboriginal tribes at school has declined by 1,381, but this is merely nominal, being due to the fact that the Agency Inspector has included Gonds under the head of "Others" (Dhers, Mahars, &c.). The figures under the latter head, consequently, show an increase of 2,803.

SECTION C.—NATIVE CHIEFS.

95. This is an unaided institution, supported partly by the fee income and partly by an endowment, the funds of which were subscribed by the Chiefs of the Chhattisgarh Feudatory States. The total amount subscribed was Rs. 2,02,204. The governing body consists of the Commissioner of the Division as President, and 17 official and unofficial members, of whom seven are Chiefs of the States concerned. The building and the building arrangements are all that could be desired. The income amounted to Rs. 11,391, of which Rs. 7,920 were met from fees; and the direct expenditure to Rs. 1,13,564. There are 23 students on the rolls, representing the Feudatory States of Bastar, Patna, Kawardha and Raigarh, and Zamindaris of the districts of Bilaspur, Sambalpur, Narsinghpur, Raipur and Chanda. The school made very satisfactory progress during the year under Mr. Oswell, the Principal. One student passed the Middle School examination. Much attention is paid to moral and physical training. The boys are practised in games and athletic exercises, and are encouraged to ride, all of them being provided with ponies. The system of training, though on modern lines, has no tendency to deorientalise the students. It is, in fact, calculated to fit them for the responsible positions in life that they will occupy when they leave school.

Rajkumar College, Raipur.

CHAPTER VIII.—PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.

96. Text-books are published by the firm of Munshi Newal Kishore, which maintains two depôts for their distribution, one at Nagpur, and the other at Jubbulpore. The work of distribution is fairly managed, but the printing is not all that could be desired. There is a Central Text-Book Committee at Nagpur to whom English and Marathi text-books are submitted for opinion, and there are Sub-Committees at Jubbulpore and Sambalpur for Hindi and Uriya books,

respectively. The following books were adopted during the year by the Text-Book Committee :—

FOR SCHOOL USE.

ANGLO-PERSIAN.

1. "Anglo Persian Grammar," by Munshi Ramkishan, Professor of Persian, Canning College, Lucknow.

FOR COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

ANGLO-SANSKRIT.

1. "Rigveda Sanhita," published by Pandit P. K. Vidyaratna, Calcutta.

FOR PRIZES AND COLLEGE AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

SANSKRIT.

1. "Hitopdesha," with notes and explanation in Hindi, by Pandit Bishwambharnath, Goomti Bazar, Lahore.
2. "Uttar Ramcharitra," by Bhatji Shashtri Ghate and Vinayak Sadasheo Patwardhan, Nagpur.

HINDI.

1. "Chanakya niti Darpana," by Rajaram Pande, Assistant Master, Queen's Collegiate School, Benares.
2. "Elements of Indian Agriculture," by P. L. Daryao Singh, late scholar, Government Agricultural College, Nagpur, and Head Master, Central College, Ratlam.
3. "Bhoo Vidya," by Munshi Amrit Lal, Teacher, Dinapur Aided School, Dinapur.

MARATHI.

1. "Balniti," in two parts, by Waman Krishna Sahasra Buddhe, Ellichpur.

The Text-Book Committee arranged for the distribution to hostel libraries of a sum of Rs. 1,000 granted for this purpose from Provincial funds. They also published and circulated lists of books suitable for libraries.

The revision of the Vernacular Text-Books has been nearly completed. The first 3 Hindi readers have issued from the Press and are being translated into Marathi and Uriya. The 4th book is in hand, and will be completed early in the year.

CHAPTER IX.—MUSEUMS AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Museums.

97. The Museum at Nagpur is not under the management of the Department. There has been a decrease of 16,233 in the number of visitors to the Raipur Museum.

Literary and Philanthropic Societies.

98. The number of Literary and Philanthropic Societies is 34 as against 33. The following Societies may be mentioned as the most important.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Native General Library, Nagpur. | 8. Teacher's Association, Hoshangabad |
| 2. Native Library, Umrer. | 9. Hit Sabha, Saugor. |
| 3. Sitabaldi Reading Room. | 10. Morris Memorial Library, Khandwa. |
| 4. Public Library, Bhandara. | 11. Anjuman Islamia, Murwara. |
| 5. Native General Library, Wardha. | 12. Do. do. Jubbulpore. |
| 6. Public Library, Burhanpur. | 13. Hitkarni Sabha, Jubbulpore. |
| 7. Public Library, Chanda. | 14. Church Mission High School Library, Jubbulpore. |

CHAPTER X.—SOCIETIES AND INDIVIDUALS THAT DESERVE NOTICE.

Societies. 99. The Societies that deserve mention for the assistance that they gave to education during the year are the following :—

1. The Society of St. Frances de Sales, Nagpur.
2. The Free Church Mission, Nagpur, and the Reverend Messrs. D. Whitton and A. Robertson.
3. The Convents of St. Joseph, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Kamptee.
4. The Free Church Zenana Mission, Nagpur, and Miss Small.
5. The Church Mission Society, Jubbulpore.
6. The Church of England Zenana Mission, Jubbulpore, and Miss Branch, the Lady Superintendent of the Mission.
7. The Friends' Mission, Hoshangabad.
8. The Anjuman Islamia, Jubbulpore.
9. Hitkarni Sabha, Jubbulpore.

Revenue Officers. 100. The following Extra-Assistant Commissioners have been conspicuous for their activity in promoting education :—

1. Mr. P. M. Greany, Harda.
2. „ K. M. Anderson, Nimar.
3. „ Gopal Rao Dongre, Chanda.
4. „ Gopal Ganesh Ranade.
5. „ Sadasheo Rao, Seoni.
6. „ Waman Rao, Hoshangabad.
7. „ Ganpat Rao Shrikhande, Bilaspur.
8. „ Vinayak Rao Kelkar, Sambalpur.
9. „ Rambhau, late of Betul.

Tahsildars. 101. The work of Tahsildars has been mentioned in paragraph 41 above.

Private persons and members of District Councils and Local Boards. 102. Amongst the private persons and members of District Councils, Municipalities and Local Boards who have distinguished themselves for liberality or active interest in education, the following may be mentioned :—

1. The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis, C. I. E., of Nagpur.
2. Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, M. A., B. L., of Nagpur.
3. The late Rai Bahadur Narainswamy of Nagpur.
4. Mr. Krishna Rao, Municipal Secretary, Mowad.
5. The Revd. I. Jacob, President, District Council, Chanda.
6. Mr. Krishna Rao Deshpande, Mul.
7. „ Ramsing, Kamdar of Palasgaon.
8. „ Akub Alli, Porla.
9. „ Byrne, Manager of Mills, Hinganghat.
10. „ Sunder Narain, Magistrate, Hinganghat.
11. „ Antaji Pant, Kamdar of Talegaon.
12. „ Pandurang Babaji of Jalgaon.
13. „ Venkat Rao Deshmukh of Karanja.
14. „ Wasudeo Krishna of Dhanodi.
15. Rao Bahadur Yadao Rao Pande of Bhandara.
16. Rao Sahib Rang Rao, Pleader, Secretary, District Council, Bhandara.
17. Mr. Gangadhar Balwant Gokhle, B. A., B. L., Pleader, Bhandara.
18. „ Ganpat Rao, Kamdar of Bhonsla Estate, Lakhandur.
19. „ Asaram of Sihora.
20. „ Ijrat Alli of Kinhi.
21. „ Kison Bapu of Lakhni.

22. Mr. Mahipat Rao, Zamindar of Hatta (Balaghat).
23. Lala Hanuman Prasad of Rohana (Chhindwara District).
24. Mr. Vishnu Pant of Lodhikhera.
25. Pandit Nilkant Rao of Mohogaon.
26. Mr. Jiwan Lal of Bakhari (Seoni District).
27. „ Sukhdin Misra of Dhuma.
28. „ Thakur Pudari Singh of Ari.
29. „ Kaliram of Chicholi.
30. „ Saheb Lal, Patel of Tikari (Betul District).
31. „ Sadoba Patel of Jhallar.
32. Raja Raghunath Rao, President, District Council, Jubbulpore.
33. Pandit Halke Ram, Local Board member, Gosulpur.
34. Panday Hanuman Prasad, Local Board member, Bijeraghogharh.
35. Pandit Mohan Lal, Katangi.
36. Pandit Govind Rao, of Deori (Saugor District).
37. Pandit Lakshman Rao of Deori (do).
38. Seth Bhimraj of Jaisinagar.
39. Rao Ramchandra Rao of Jaisinagar.
40. Seth Birdhichand of Rahatgarh.
41. Raja Khilawan Singh of Bilehra.
42. Mr. Har Prad Naik of Garhakota.
43. „ Pyare Lal Naik of Garhakota.
44. Pandit Khubchund of Kaurea (Narsinghpur District).
45. Pandit Raghunath Rao of Bhatara.
46. Mr. Permanand Chaudhri of Chawarpatha.
47. Pandit Tikaram of Mekh (Narsinghpur District).
48. Chaudhri Hulkar Singh of Lutgaon.
49. Musst. Rattania Bai of Rumpura.
50. Pandit Khub Chund, District Council member, Budholia (Narsinghpur District).
51. Pandit Tikaram, Local Board member, Kuthari.
52. Chaudhri Halke Singh of Kuthari.
53. Khan Bahadur Mir Furdad Ali, Damoh.
54. Mr. Bindrabhan Chaudhary of Patera (Damoh District).
55. Rai Bahadur Kalidas Chaudhri, Hoshangabad.
56. Mr. Jagannath Prasad, pleader, Hoshangabad.
57. Seth Moti Lal of Piparia (Hoshangabad District).
58. Rai Nirbhaya Singh Mandloi of Shobhapur (Hoshangabad District).
59. Mr. Haridas Chatterji, President, District Council, Nimar.
60. The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Balwant Rao Bhuskute of Burhanpur.
61. Mr. Chatur Patel of Gowl (Nimar District).
62. „ Ramchandra Raghunath of Shahapur (Nimar District).
63. Seth Mihirwanji of Bahadarpur (Nimar District).
64. Rao Ram Singh of Bhingarh (Nimar District).
65. Thakur Shahjad Singh of Shahpur (Mandla District).
66. Musst. Rukmini Bai of Ghugri (Mandla District).
67. Mr. G. D. Oswell, M. A., President, Municipal Committee, Raipur.
68. Rai Bahadur Bhutnath De, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Raipur.
69. Pandit Banshi Lal Purohit, Secretary, District Council, Raipur.
70. Rai Bahadur Raghoba Mohadik, Honorary Magistrate, Raipur.
71. Mr. Muhammad Vazeer Khan, Secretary, School Board, Bilaspur.
72. Gautam Das Mahant of Seorinarain.
73. Mr. Bholanath, Malguzar of Themri.
74. „ Balkrishna Sahani, Manager, Borasambar and Phuljhar.
75. Rai Bahadur Harihar Singh, Zamindar of Chandrapur and Padampur.
76. Lal Nirapraj Singh, Zamindar of Barpali.
77. Bairagi Dora, Secretary, Local Board, Bargarh.

Principals, Professors and
Head Masters.

104. The Heads of Institutions, Professors and Teachers who deserve mention are the following :—

1. Mr. H. Sharp, B. A., Principal, Jubbulpore College, and the Professors.
2. The Principal and Professors, Morris College, Nagpur.
3. Mr. R. McGavin Spence, M. A., Superintendent, Training Institution, Nagpur.
4. „ Rajaram Pande, Head Master, Normal School, Raipur.
5. „ Vinayak Rao, Superintendent, Male Normal School, Jubbulpore.
6. Miss Ross, Lady Superintendent, Female Normal School, Jubbulpore.
7. Mr. Muhammad Khan, Head Master, High School, Hoshangabad.
8. „ Nanakchand, Head Master, High School, Saugor.
9. „ Waman Daji Oke, Head Master, High School, Raipur.
10. „ K. N. Basu, Head Master, Church Mission High School, Jubbulpore.
11. „ Ganpat Rao Pandhey, Head Master, Middle School, Wardha.
12. „ Madhat Rao Kher, Head Master, Middle School, Sohagpur.
13. „ Venkat Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Harda.
14. „ Keshao Rao, Head Master, Middle School, Chanda.
15. „ Balwant Rao Chitnavis, Head Master, Middle School, Umrer.
16. „ Dhondo Govind, Head Master, Middle School Arvi.
17. „ Madhao Dinker, Head Master, Middle School, Ashti.
18. „ P. Krishnaswamy, Head Master, Middle School, Sironcha.
19. „ Maroti Ganesh, Head Master, Middle School, Burha.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. MONRO,

Inspector-General of Education.

TABLES.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.
Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central Provinces at the end of the Official Year 1895-96.
 (FOR DETAILS SEE GENERAL TABLE III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.	
Total area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.	—	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.			PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
				Arts Colleges.	Pro- fes- sional Colleges.	Secun- dary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Train- ing Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public In- stitutions.	Ad- vanced.	Ele- mentary.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
115,936	Towns ... 58	Males ... 6,486,315	Institutions	3	2	235	2,070	4	4	2,318	...	...	2,318	5.18 Institutions to number of towns and vil- lages.			
	Villages ... 44,704	Females ... 6,458,490		...	...	14	144	1	...	169	...	...	159			.35	
	Total ... 44,762	Total ... 12,944,805	8	2	249	2,214	5	4	2,477	...	...	2,477	5.53				
			341	70	25,541	117,896	214	184	144,246	...	...	144,246			14.82 Male scholars to male population of school- going age †		
					...	...	919	8,916	20	...	9,855	...	...	9,855			1.01 Female scho- lars to fe- male popula- tion of school going age †
			Total	341	70	26,460	126,812	234	184	154,101	...	...	154,101	7.93			

NOTE.—For the purposes of column 1, 2 and 3 the statistics of the census of 1891 should be utilized, subject to the modifications enumerated below.
 * A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality or a cantonment, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
 † The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.
 ‡ The population of Native or Peudatory States and Political Agencies should not be shown except in the case of those Provinces where the schools of the States in question come under the super- vision and control of the Education Department; and the foot-note should specify what addition or deduction is made in this respect.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

(FOR DETAILS SEE

1	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.						
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		Total.
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions { For Males ...	45,113	3,286	2,74,367	3,26,244	29,706	6,503	6,85,219
{ For Females ...	...	...	12,758	56,760	6,895	...	76,413
Total ...	45,113	3,286	2,87,125	3,83,004	36,601	6,503	7,61,632
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction.	3·85	·01	19·03	24·86	10·19	1·77	59·71
(b) Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	...	...	21·74	62·82	...	...	84·56
(c) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	1·49	...	53·14	31·91	...	·13	86·67
(d) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	4·51	·33	28·69	38·27	3·66	·65	76·11
AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—							
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	89 5 3	0 7 10	12 7 2	3 12 4	159 2 1	40 1 1	19 8 3
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	5 1 7	0 1 7	...	0 13 3	2 1 5
Total Cost ...	189 13 10	29 13 11	24 15 3	4 5 11	159 2 1	40 14 4	27 7 6
Local Fund Schools. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 3 1	0 3 5	...	...	0 3 4
{ Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	3 2 4	2 8 11	...	...	2 13 3
Total Cost ...	...	...	4 9 4	3 2 1	...	...	3 7 0
Municipal Schools. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	3 10 8	0 11 8	...	...	1 13 5
{ Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	6 8 8	2 12 8	...	...	4 3 3
Total Cost ...	...	...	13 3 6	4 3 7	...	...	7 9 11
Institutional in Feudatory States. { Cost to Native State Revenues ...	...	...	4 3 7	1 1 4	...	...	1 7 2
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	2 15 4	1 3 4	...	...	1 6 7
Total Cost ...	...	...	7 8 1	2 6 9	...	...	3 0 3
Aided Institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	16 5 3	...	5 5 8	1 5 1	...	...	1 11 7
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	6 6 1	...	1 12 8	0 8 3	...	...	0 10 5
Total Cost ...	115 7 5	...	18 1 1	3 2 4	...	...	4 14 8
Unaided Institutions Total Cost ...	...	...	65 9 10	1 4 5	...	...	5 8 6
All Institutions. { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	39 14 3	0 7 10	2 9 8	0 11 7	159 2 1	40 1 1	1 6 10
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	4 5 2	...	3 10 7	1 6 7	...	0 13 3	1 13 7
Total Cost ...	130 0 1	29 13 11	10 15 1	3 1 10	159 2 1	40 14 4	5 1 2

TABLE II.

in the Central Provinces for the Official Year 1895-96.

GENERAL TABLE IV.)

TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	29,916	89,781	29,770	52,327	14,805	6,170	2,22,769	9,07,988	
...	...	...	1,304	14,495	479	...	16,278	92,691	
...	29,916	89,781	31,074	66,822	15,284	6,170	2,39,047	10,00,679	
...	8.38	22.81	4.55	2.31	.81	1.48	40.29	100.0	
...	...	.47	4.67	8.71	1.38	.21	15.44	100.0	
...	...	...	.17	12.24	.92	...	13.33	100.0	
...	2.99	8.97	3.11	6.68	1.53	.61	23.89	100.0	

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central

Class of Institutions.		PUBLIC							
		UNDER PUBLIC							
		Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.			
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
ARTS COLLEGES.									
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	English	1	108	112	90	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—								
	Law	2	70	110	88	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3	178	222	173	...	...	...	...
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	For Boys. { High Schools	5	205	245	203	...	...	...	...
	{ Middle { English	6	1,085	1,004	815	30	3,117	2,774	2,281
	{ Schools { Vernacular	4	385	374	253	117	15,274	15,410	11,012
	For Girls. { High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Middle { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Schools { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	85	87	69
	Total	15	1,675	1,623	1,271	148	18,476	18,271	13,362
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS								
	For Boys	30	1,715	1,736	1,218	763	56,793	54,098	36,508
	For Girls	3	151	147	84	63	2,794	2,751	1,853
Total	33	1,866	1,883	1,302	826	59,587	56,849	38,361	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Training Schools for Masters	4	214	206	189	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses	1	20	24	20	...	...	...	...
	School of Art	1	113	90	70	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	1	24	22	20	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools	2	47	47	41	...	...	...	...
	Total	9	418	389	340	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		60	4,137	4,117	3,086	974	78,063	75,120	51,723

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Central

Class of Institutions.		Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING		
				English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.
		22	23	24	25	26
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.						
ARTS COLLEGES.						
English	...	3	341	341	273	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—						
Law	...	2	70	70	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	5	411	411	273	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.						
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.						
For Boys.	{ High Schools	16	740	740	677	63
	{ Middle Schools.	69	6,011	6,011	178	5,839
	{ English Vernacular	150	19,156	8	...	19,156
For Girls.	{ High Schools	2	14	14	14	...
	{ Middle Schools.	6	152	152	120	38
	{ English Vernacular	6	387	19	...	387
Total	...	249	26,460	6,944	989	25,513
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.						
For Boys	...	2,070	126,361	386	25	119,959
For Girls	...	144	6,451	407	...	6,067
Total	...	2,214	126,812	793	25	126,026
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.						
Training Schools for Masters	...	4	214	17	...	197
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	1	20	...	...	20
School of Art	...	1	113	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	1	24	24	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	2	47	14	...	33
Total	...	9	418	55	...	250
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION						
	...	2,477	154,101	8,203	1,287	151,789
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.						
1.—Advance, Teaching—						
(a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental Class	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Elementary, teaching a	{ For Boys	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular only or mainly.	{ „ Girls	...	...	...	...	...
3.—European and Eurasian	{ „ Boys	...	...	...	...	...
Schools not conforming	{ „ Girls	...	...	...	...	...
to Departmental Standards.		...	...	...	...	...
4.—Other Schools not con-	{ „ Boys	...	...	...	...	...
forming to Departmental	{ „ Girls	...	...	...	...	...
Standards.		...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	2,477	154,101	8,203	1,287	151,789

TABLE III.—(Cqncld.)

Provinces for the Official Year 1895-96.—(Concl'd.)

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.					Number of girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of boys in Girls' Schools.	Remarks.
Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhamma- dans.	Others.			
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
3	3	323	11	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	64	4	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	4	387	15	2	...	...	
38	8	646	45	3	1	...	
183	73	4,980	747	28	15	...	
...	127	16,622	1,684	723	350	...	
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	
135	15	2	...	...	...	...	
...	72	255	56	4	...	...	
370	295	22,505	2,532	758	366	...	
389	289	101,016	7,635	11,032	2,564	...	
407	277	5,819	371	77	...	99	
796	566	106,335	8,006	11,109	2,564	99	
...	1	194	19	...	...	...	
...	...	20	...	...	...	...	
...	...	99	13	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	22	2	...	...	...	
...	...	44	3	...	...	...	
...	1	379	37	1	...	...	
1,169	866	129,606	10,590	11,870	2,930	99	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,169	866	129,606	10,590	11,870	2,930	99	

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

								PUBLIC						
								UNDER PUBLIC						
								Maintained by the Department.						
Objects of Expenditure.								Provin- cial Reve- nues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Munici- pal Funds.	Fees.	Subscrip- tions.	Endow- ments and other sources.	Total.
1								2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ARTS COLLEGES.														
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	English	..	...	...	10,005	...	...	4,570	...	3,404	17,979			
	Oriental	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.													
	Law	...	...	...	54	...	...	3,232	...	...	3,286			
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Total				...	10,059	...	...	7,802	...	3,404	21,265		
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.													
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	For Boys.	{	High Schools	English	...	8,236	...	4,106	5,948	88	73	18,451		
			Middle Schools.	English	...	10,899	...	4,073	5,376	97	17	20,462		
				Vernacular	...	1,074	...	96	226	194	...	1,590		
	For Girls.	{	High Schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
			Middle Schools.	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
				Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total				...	20,209	...	8,275	11,550	379	90	40,503		
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.													
	SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	For Boys	...	...	...	6,439	...	134	685	200	37	7,495		
		For Girls	...	...	...	667	...	60	...	10	...	737		
* Total				...	7,106	...	194	685	210	37	8,232			
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.														
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	29,706	...	...	...	...	...	29,706			
	Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	6,895	...	...	...	...	...	6,895			
	School of Arts	...	...	...	168	...	132	...	...	...	300			
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	2,814	...	...	...	...	...	2,814			
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Other Schools	...	...	...	3,389	...	...	...	...	...	3,389			
	Total				...	42,972	...	132	...	...	...	43,104		
	Buildings	...	...	...	1,761	...	76	...	5	...	1,842			
Furniture and Apparatus, (Special grants only)	...	...	...	1,865	...	...	...	...	20	1,885				
Total				...	3,626	...	76	...	5	20	3,727			
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Scholarships held in ...	{	Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION					...	83,972	...	8,677	20,037	594	3,551	1,16,831		

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

Objects of Expenditure.				PUBLIC							
				UNDER PRIVATE							
				Aided by the Department or by the District Councils or Municipal Boards.							
				Provin- cial Reven- ues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Munici- pal Funds.	Fees.	Subscrip- tions.	Endow- ments and other sources.	Total.	
				23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
ARTS COLLEGES.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	English	...	...	3,838	...	1,500	5,636	...	16,160	27,134	
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—										
	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	3,838	...	1,500	5,636	...	16,160	27,134	
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	For Boys.	High Schools	English	8,673	...	2,457	8,670	971	9,249	30,020	
		Middle Schools.	English	10,358	24	4,115	9,101	2,140	9,777	35,515	
			Vernacular	1,711	86	1,170	1,318	80	2,404	6,769	
	For Girls.	High Schools	English	1,700	...	100	1,300	...	890	3,990	
		Middle Schools.	English	2,170	...	200	2,060	120	1,299	5,849	
			Vernacular	436	...	232	163	...	1,496	2,327	
	Total	...	...	25,048	110	8,274	22,612	3,311	25,115	84,470	
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
	SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	For Boys	...	...	53,117	18,539	4,573	19,501	6,370	14,464	1,16,564
		For Girls	...	...	12,139	969	1,428	4,766	970	18,771	39,043
Total		...	...	65,256	19,508	6,001	24,267	7,340	33,235	1,55,487	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.											
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		School of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	Buildings	...	...	5,664	1,272	100	45	7,640	13,427	28,148	
	Furniture and Apparatus, (Special grants only)	...	...	1,010	279	...	3,334	50	724	5,397	
	...	...	...	6,674	1,551	100	3,379	7,690	14,151	33,545	
	University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Scholarships held in—	Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	Special Schools other than Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION				1,00,816	21,169	15,875	55,894	18,341	88,661	3,00,636	

TABLE IV.—(Concl'd.)
 Central Provinces for the Official Year 1895-96.—(Concl'd)

INSTITUTIONS.										Remarks.
MANAGEMENT.			TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM							
Unaided.										
Fees.	Subscrip- tions.	Endow- ments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	13,843	...	1,500	10,206	19,564	45,113	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	51	...	...	3,232	...	3,286	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	13,897	...	1,500	13,438	19,564	48,399	
484	10	2,578	3,072	16,909	...	6,563	15,102	12,969	51,543	
8,377	10	7,776	16,163	38,964	1,691	34,908	37,415	25,727	1,38,705	
...	...	...	...	8,179	47,185	10,853	8,489	9,413	84,119	
...	...	...	...	1,700	...	100	1,300	890	3,990	
...	...	...	...	2,170	...	200	2,060	1,419	5,849	
...	...	...	...	447	...	813	163	1,496	2,919	
8,861	20	10,854	19,235	68,369	48,876	53,437	64,529	51,914	2,87,125	
2,189	127	2,639	4,955	74,261	134,904	22,987	43,827	50,265	3,26,241	
...	84	282	366	15,062	6,351	9,103	4,766	21,478	56,760	
2,189	211	2,921	5,321	89,323	1,41,255	32,090	48,593	71,743	3,83,004	
...	...	...	...	29,706	...	...	...	...	29,706	
...	...	...	...	6,895	...	...	...	...	6,895	
...	...	...	...	168	...	132	...	...	300	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2,814	...	...	...	...	2,814	
...	...	...	...	3,389	...	...	...	...	3,389	
...	...	...	...	42,972	...	132	...	...	43,104	
...	240	20	260	8,316	19,579	12,308	170	26,449	66,822	
...	...	372	372	2,927	3,111	926	6,542	1,778	15,284	
...	240	392	632	11,243	22,690	13,234	6,712	28,227	82,106	
...	...	...	...	29,916	...	...	...	...	29,916	
...	...	...	...	81,944	1,056	...	...	6,781	89,781	
...	...	...	...	3,213	...	...	...	921	4,134	
...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	150	
...	...	...	...	10,577	8,883	115	...	2,850	22,425	
...	...	...	...	1,094	1,322	60	...	160	2,656	
...	...	...	...	1,324	298	...	...	107	1,729	
...	...	...	...	5,308	466	...	...	396	6,170	
...	...	...	...	1,33,526	12,025	175	...	11,215	1,56,941	
11,050	471	13,667	25,188	3,59,330	2,24,846	1,00,568	1,33,272	1,82,663	10,00,679	

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of the Stages of Instruction of pupils in Public Schools for General

Class of Schools.				Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.		
						Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.		
						1			2		
						Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.											
FOR BOYS ...	Departmental	{ English ...	11	1,290	205	...	205	1,085	...	1,085	
		{ Vernacular ...	4	385	...	...	...	57	...	57	
	Local Fund	{ English ...	2	151	...	...	...	151	...	151	
		{ Vernacular ...	98	12,313	...	...	...	1,453	18	1,471	
	Municipal	{ English ...	28	2,966	...	...	...	2,966	...	2,966	
		{ Vernacular ...	19	2,961	...	...	...	336	...	336	
	Native States	{ English ...	7	184	...	...	...	184	...	184	
		{ Vernacular ...	10	1,268	...	...	...	164	2	166	
	Aided	{ English ...	30	1,954	479	1	480	1,459	15	1,474	
		{ Vernacular ...	19	2,229	...	...	...	252	...	252	
Unaided	{ English ...	7	256	55	...	55	201	...	201		
	{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
* Total ...				235	25,907	739	1	740	8,258	35	8,293
FOR GIRLS...	Departmental	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Local Fund	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Municipal	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Vernacular ...	1	85	...	...	...	...	8	8	
	Native States	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aided	{ English ...	8	166	...	14	14	...	152	152	
		{ Vernacular ...	5	302	...	...	...	...	19	19	
Unaided	{ English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...				14	553	...	14	14	...	179	179
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS				249	26,460	739	15	754	8,258	214	8,472
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.											
FOR BOYS ...	Departmental	...	30	1,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Local Fund	...	687	49,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Municipal	...	76	7,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Native States	...	192	10,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aided	...	985	47,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Unaided	...	100	4,263	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total				2,070	120,361	...	...	...	...	...	
FOR GIRLS...	Departmental	...	3	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Local Fund	...	31	1,353	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Municipal	...	32	1,441	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Native States	...	8	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aided	...	67	3,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Unaided	...	3	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total				144	6,451	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS				2,214	126,812	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL				2,463	153,272	739	15	754	8,258	214	8,472

TABLE V.

Education in the Central Provinces at the end of the Official Year 1895-96.

UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,290	...	1,290
34	...	34	111	...	111	183	...	183	385	...	385
1,697	30	1,727	4,624	134	4,758	4,214	143	4,357	11,088	325	12,313
380	...	380	1,280	...	1,280	965	...	965	2,966	...	2,966
189	3	192	512	9	521	378	11	389	2,961	...	2,961
349	...	349	636	...	636	992	...	992	134	...	134
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,243	25	1,268
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,938	16	1,954
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,229	...	2,229
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	...	256
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,640	33	2,682	7,163	143	7,306	6,732	154	6,886	25,541	368	25,907
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	6	...	37	37	...	34	34	...	85	85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	28	28	...	91	91	...	164	164	...	166	166
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	302
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	34	34	...	123	128	...	198	198	...	553	553
2,649	67	2,716	7,163	271	7,434	6,732	352	7,084	25,541	919	26,460
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
203	...	203	838	...	838	584	...	584	1,715	...	1,715
7,069	152	7,221	17,927	704	18,631	22,469	828	23,297	47,465	1,684	49,149
1,456	...	1,456	3,889	1	3,890	2,298	...	2,298	7,643	1	7,644
864	14	878	4,277	97	4,374	5,140	148	5,288	10,281	259	10,540
5,157	20	5,177	19,571	157	19,728	21,707	438	22,145	46,435	615	47,050
86	...	86	1,540	1	1,541	2,632	4	2,636	4,258	5	4,263
14,925	186	15,111	48,042	960	49,002	54,830	1,418	56,248	117,797	2,564	120,361
...	8	8	...	40	40	...	103	103	...	151	151
...	116	116	...	583	583	...	654	654	...	1,353	1,353
3	85	88	...	455	455	...	898	898	3	1,438	1,441
...	10	10	1	96	97	3	252	255	4	358	362
5	262	267	57	997	1,054	30	1,732	1,762	92	2,991	3,083
...	...	...	...	17	17	...	44	44	...	61	61
8	481	489	58	2,188	2,246	33	3,683	3,716	39	6,352	6,451
14,933	667	15,600	48,100	3,148	51,248	54,863	5,101	59,964	117,896	8,916	126,812
17,582	734	18,316	55,263	3,419	58,682	61,595	5,453	67,048	143,437	9,835	153,272

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations

Nature of Examination.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.				
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	...	3	9	53	...	1	63
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. { First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ First B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ First Arts	1	2	1	4	47	102	7	1	157
{ Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. in Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
<i>Law—</i>									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	2	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	12
<i>Medicine—</i>									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. { First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. { First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
6. Preliminary Scientific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Engineering—</i>									
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Teaching—</i>									
1. Licentiate in Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation	{ Boys 5	7	2	14	76	232	36	24	368
	{ Girls ...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2
Upper Secondary Examination (a)	{ Boys 4	2	...	6	19	8	...	...	27
	{ Girls ...	3	...	3	...	7	...	...	7
Middle Schools Examination	{ Boys 36	18	11	65	544	271	64	202	1,081
	{ Girls ...	4	...	4	...	16	...	...	16
Upper Primary Examination	{ Boys 881	367	141	1,389	8,443	2,324	900	19	11,686
	{ Girls 36	31	2	69	151	157	15	...	323
Lower Primary Examination	{ Boys 910	765	187	1,862	10,414	6,233	1,619	...	18,316
	{ Girls 62	42	5	109	292	273	30	...	595
Public Service Certificate Examination	{ Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination { Upper ...	1	...	...	1	13	...	...	15	28
for Masters { Lower ...	45	1	15	61	474	...	66	8	548
2. Training School Examination { Upper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
for Mistresses { Lower ...	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10
3. School of Art Examination	39	11	2	52	408	125	6	26	555
4. Medical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	11
6. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Examination in Agriculture	2	...	...	2	69	...	...	...	69
9. Special Vernacular Examination of the Allahabad University.	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	4

(a) Includes the University School Final Examination

TABLE VI.

in the Central Provinces during the Official Year 1895-96.

NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.					Remarks.
Institu- tions under Public manage- ment.	Aided Institu- tions.	Other Institu- tions.	Private Students.	Total.	Euro- peans and Eura- sians.	Native Chris- tians.	Hindus.	Muham- madians.	Others.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	
6	16	...	1	23	...	...	21	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	53	4	1	83	2	1	74	4	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	...	...	6	...	1	5	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
48	89	10	6	148	6	...	137	5	...	
...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
9	4	...	...	13	4	...	7	2	...	
...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	
313	168	20	50	551	22	2	459	68	...	
...	9	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	
5,739	1,436	515	11	7,701	45	32	6,721	655	248	
108	91	15	...	214	34	12	161	4	3	
8,009	3,779	900	...	12,688	56	390	10,869	867	506	
231	168	26	...	425	46	15	340	23	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	...	...	5	15	...	...	12	3	...	
221	...	30	8	259	...	...	250	8	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	
74	15	1	7	97	...	...	87	10	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	...	...	...	11	...	...	10	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
68	...	...	...	68	...	...	62	6	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

and High Standard Examination of European Schools.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public

Objects of Expenditure.		EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
		IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY LOCAL FUND BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—			
		Number of Institutions.	Average number on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
ARTS COLLEGES.																
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	English ...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.															
	Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.															
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	For Boys.	High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Middle Schools { English ...	2	151	130	101	...	1,667	...	608	757	...	3,032	...	24	
		{ Vernacular ...	98	12,313	12,503	8,838	2,426	47,099	...	4,919	156	312	54,912	...	86	
		Total	100	12,464	12,633	8,939	2,426	48,766	...	5,527	913	312	57,944	...	110	
	For Girls.	High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Middle Schools { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total	100	12,464	12,633	8,939	2,426	48,766	...	5,527	913	312	57,944	...	110	
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.															
		For Boys ...	...	687	49,149	46,192	30,236	9,283	1,16,365	...	14,403	1,933	692	1,42,676	...	18,539
For Girls ...		...	31	1,353	1,366	992	900	5,382	...	...	24	...	6,306	...	989	
Total		...	718	50,502	47,558	31,228	10,183	1,21,747	...	14,403	1,957	692	1,48,982	...	19,508	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Training Schools for Masters															
	Do. do. Mistresses															
	School of Art															
	Law Schools															
	Medical Schools															
	Engineering and Surveying Schools															
	Industrial Schools															
	Other Schools															
	Total															
	Buildings ...															
Furniture and Apparatus, (Special grants only)																
Total																
Inspection ...																
Scholarships held in—	Arts Colleges															
	Professional Colleges..															
	Secondary Schools															
	Primary Schools															
	Special Schools other than Training Schools.															
Miscellaneous ...																
Total,																
GRAND TOTAL																
	818	63,966	60,191	40,167	12,609	1,91,652	...	19,930	28,70	1,004	2,28,065	...	...	21,169		

TABLE VII.

Instruction in the Central Provinces for the Official Year 1895-96.

Total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—			Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Fund grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,106	...	2,457	6,563	6,563
1,691	28	2,966	2,644	2,180	17,707	26,720	...	13,656	606	690	59,379	4,073	...	4,115	34,908	36,599
47,185	19	2,961	2,907	2,174	2,968	9,687	...	1,885	124	12	14,576	96	...	1,170	10,853	58,038
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	200
...	1	85	87	69	11	581	...	...	...	...	592	...	...	232	813	813
48,876	48	6,012	5,638	4,423	20,686	36,888	...	15,641	730	702	74,547	8,275	...	8,274	53,437	1,02,313
1,34,904	76	7,044	7,906	6,272	5,422	18,280	...	6,106	154	253	30,215	134	...	4,573	22,987	1,57,891
6,351	32	1,441	1,385	861	1,356	7,615	...	...	46	40	9,057	60	...	2,428	9,103	15,454
1,41,255	108	9,085	9,291	7,133	6,778	25,895	...	6,106	200	293	39,272	194	...	6,001	32,090	1,73,345
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	...	132	132
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	...	132	132
19,579	...	...	...	...	...	12,132	...	...	...	...	12,132	76	...	100	12,308	31,887
3,111	...	...	...	...	...	926	...	...	...	...	926	...	...	...	926	4,037
22,690	...	...	...	...	...	13,058	...	...	...	...	13,058	76	...	100	13,234	35,924
1,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,056
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	8,998
1,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	1,382
298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298
466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	466
12,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	12,200
2,24,846	156	15,097	14,929	11,556	27,464	75,841	...	21,647	930	995	1,26,877	8,676	...	15,875	1,00,568	3,25,414

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.—(FOR MALES.)

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for the Official Year 1895-96.

Classes of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	NUMBER OF--		NUMBER OF BOARDERS WHO ARE STUDENTS OF--					EXPENDITURE FROM--					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions or Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
(1) Managed by Government	12	352	34	79	...	239	Rs. 2,433	Rs. 84	Rs. 117	...	Rs. 2,634		
(2) Managed by Local or Municipal Boards	17	174	...	170	4	...	1,198	2,134	190	...	3,522		
(3) Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards	16	714	...	293	421	...	5,685	300	14,985	27,028	47,998		
(4) Unaided	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	63	...	63		

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.—(FOR FEMALES.)

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for the Official Year 1895-96.

Classes of Hostels or Boarding-houses	NUMBER OF—		NUMBER OF BOARDERS WHO ARE STUDENTS OF—					EXPENDITURE FROM—					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions or Endowments.	Fees.	Total Expenditure.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
(1) Managed by Government	1	4	...	...	...	4	Rs. 1,207	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,307		
(2) Managed by Local or Municipal Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
(3) Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards	4	200	...	82	* 118	...	998	...	1,149	6,473	8,620		
(4) Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. II.—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Abstract Return of Expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the Official Year 1895-96.

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE.					TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.				Total Expenditure.	Remarks.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			Total.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Total.			
	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Institutions { For Males	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	17,482	13,954	31,436	1,169	5,294	6,463	37,869		
...	...	9,290	15,626	24,916	562	2,695	3,257	28,173		
Total	...	26,772	29,580	56,352	1,731	7,989	9,720	66,072		
(a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure (included in columns 2 to 8) to Total Provincial Expenditure on European Institutions	...	39.66	44.97	84.63	6.06	9.31	15.67	100		
(b) Do. do. to Municipal Expenditure	...	43.05	56.95	100	...	...	...	100		
(c) Do. do. Total Expenditure	...	40.90	45.20	86.10	2.64	11.26	13.90	100		
Average annual cost of educating each pupil	...	Rs. a. p. 74 5 10	Rs. a. p. 38 5 0	Rs. a. p. 49 12 5						
Aided Institutions { Cost of Provincial Revenues	...	31 7 4	16 10 2	21 5 7						
Cost of Municipal Funds	...	3 8 5	2 2 9	2 9 8						
Total Cost	...	34 15 9	18 12 11	23 15 3						

EDUCATION--SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.--(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of Expenditure on European Institutions in the Central Provinces for the Official Year 1895-96.

Object of Expenditure.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE FROM				Remarks.
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										Provincial Revenues. Municipal Funds. Fees. All other sources.				
	Aided by the Department.					Unaided.									
	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.					
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2	3a	3b	3c	2	4a	4b	4c	4d	4
ENGLISH.															
Secondary Schools.															
For Boys	Rs. 3,600	400	1,500	600	1,700	7,800	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3,600	400	1,500	2,300	Rs. 7,800
For Boys	4,006	570	2,081	1,009	2,016	9,682	...	...	...	...	4,006	570	2,081	3,023	9,682
For Girls	1,700	100	1,300	...	890	3,990	...	...	...	...	1,700	100	1,300	890	3,990
For Girls	2,020	200	2,060	120	900	5,300	...	...	...	...	2,020	200	2,060	1,020	5,300
Total	11,326	1,270	6,941	1,779	5,506	26,772	...	...	...	...	11,326	1,270	6,941	7,235	26,772
Primary Schools.															
For Boys	6,018	1,080	2,619	1,074	3,163	13,954	...	...	...	...	6,018	1,080	2,619	4,237	13,954
For Girls	6,828	600	4,651	312	3,205	15,626	...	...	...	...	6,828	600	4,651	3,547	15,626
Total	12,846	1,680	7,270	1,416	6,368	29,580	...	...	...	...	12,846	1,680	7,270	7,784	29,580
Scholarships in Secondary Schools	976	...	...	...	...	976	...	...	...	...	976	...	...	...	976
Do. Primary do.	755	...	...	...	...	755	...	...	...	...	755	...	...	...	755
Buildings	2,613	...	...	3,988	1,388	7,989	...	...	...	...	2,613	...	...	5,376	7,989
Total	4,344	...	...	3,988	1,388	9,720	...	...	...	...	4,344	...	...	5,376	9,720
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS	28,516	2,950	14,211	7,133	13,262	66,072	...	...	...	...	28,516	2,950	14,211	20,395	66,072

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. V—(FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.)

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the European Schools of the Central Provinces for the Official Year 1895-96.

Class of School.	Num-ber of schools.	Num-ber of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						Total.
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			COMPRISING ALL PUPILS WHO HAVE NOT PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						
			1			2			3			4			5			
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Secondary Schools.	...	10	219	36	1	37	167	15	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
	For Boys {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	10	219	36	1	37	167	15	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
	For Girls {	7	149	...	14	14	...	135	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Boys {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	7	149	...	14	14	...	135	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
	TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	17	368	36	15	51	167	150	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	368
Primary Schools.	...	7	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	13	110	222	52	274	2	...	386
	For Boys {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	7	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	13	110	222	52	274	2	...	386
	For Girls {	6	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	100	105	46	183	229	28	45	407
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Boys {	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	6	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	100	105	46	183	229	28	45	407
	GRAND TOTAL	30	1,161	36	15	51	167	150	317	102	113	215	268	235	503	30	45	1,161

APPENDICES.

Appendix A.

Statement showing work done by Deputy, Joint and Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the Central Provinces for the Official Year 1895-96.

District.	Deputy, Joint and Sub-Inspectors.*	Salary.	Number of days on tour.	Number of days at Head-quarters.	Area of the district in square miles.	NUMBER OF MILES TRAVELLED.		Number of inspections.	Remarks.
						By road.	By rail.		
Nagpur	Mr. Nago Yado Rao, Deputy Inspector	Rs. a. p. 150 0 0	197	155	3,843	2,031	110	181	14 days on casual leave.
	" Babu Rao, Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	90	45		604	70	49	
	" Bhaskar Baji Rao, Offg. Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	191	40		1,536	40	114	
Bhindara	" Govind Ramchandra, Deputy Inspector	100 0 0	227	128	3,968	1,811	60	191	11 days on leave.
	" Sheoram Dadaji, Joint Deputy Inspector	60 0 0	116	23		358	472	80	3 "
	" Babu Rao, Joint Deputy Inspector	60 0 0	172	49		958	265	167	3 "
Chanda	" Gopal Sitaram, Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	276	90	107,449	2,466	...	222	
	" Sitaram Narain, Inspecting Master	30 0 0	138	52		889	...	63	42 days on leave.
	" Sadasheo Ramchandra, Inspecting Master	30 0 0	119	15		879	...	69	
Wardha	" Sadasheo Vitthal, Deputy Inspector	150 0 0	57	86	2,428	346	376	44	
	" Sheoram Dadaji, Offg. Deputy Inspector	76 3 2	183	37		1,228	375	163	3 days on leave.
	" Gopal Parmanand, Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	91	93		651	...	88	30 "
Balaghat	" Jallal, Offg. Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	100	48	3,139	861	109	108	4 "
	" Jeorakhan Lall, Deputy Inspector	125 0 0	162	62		1,499	...	152	
	" Amrit Lall, Offg. Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	96	26		832	...	91	
Chhindwara	" Sheo Prasad Pande, Offg. Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	285	60	4,630	2,136	...	198	21 days on leave.
	" Gajadhar Prashad Singh, Deputy Inspector	100 0 0	179	75		1,404	...	149	37 "
	" Kesheo Rao, Offg. Deputy Inspector	66 3 2	3	35		21	...	3	
Betul	" Kanhaiya Lal, Offg. Deputy Inspector	65 8 0	23	14	3,824	209	...	21	
	" P. Krishnaya, Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	91	275		827	...	90	* Annually.
	" Jayadeo Dixit, Deputy Inspector	125 0 0	140	166		1,001	503	168	60 days on leave.
Sironcha	" Narain Rao Agte, Offg. Deputy Inspector	80 0 0	28	32	3,948	126	71	26	
	" Shiwaji Bhawani Singh, Joint Deputy Inspector	50 0 0	321	45		2,035	990	247	

[illegible]

Appendix B.

Name of Municipality.	Population.	Boys of school-going age.	Girls of school-going age.	Number of boys and girls of school-going age.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH.		AVERAGE NUMBER ON ROLLS.		AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.		FEE COLLECTIONS.		PASSES BY DIFFERENT STANDARDS.		PERCENTAGE.				TOTAL PERCENTAGE.			
					1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Boys.		Girls.		1894-95.	1895-96.		
															1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.			1894-95.	1895-96.
Southern Circle.	{ Boys ... Girls	{ 117,014 ...	{ 9,096 ...	{ 8,456 ...	{ 17,552 ...	{ 6,940 689	{ 7,008 663	{ 6,705 712	{ 6,907 640	{ 5,569 492	{ 5,705 439	{ Rs. 26,837 2,001	{ Rs. 27,425 2,241	{ 1,033 46	{ 1,038 64	{ 76.3 ...	{ 77.04 ...	{ ... 7.5	{ ... 7.7	{ 43.1 }	{ 48.7 }	
	{ Boys ... Girls	{ 7,584 ...	{ 515 ...	{ 533 ...	{ 1,138 ...	{ 225 43	{ 277 41	{ 280 37	{ 278 38	{ 180 20	{ 222 19	{ 451 ...	{ 421 ...	{ 61 ...	{ 50 1	{ 41.2 ...	{ 50.8 ...	{ ... 7.2	{ ... 6.9	{ 23.5 }	{ 27.9 }	
Kalmeshwar	{ Boys ... Girls	{ 5,921 ...	{ 437 ...	{ 451 ...	{ 898 ...	{ 147 ...	{ 150 ...	{ 144 ...	{ 146 ...	{ 110 ...	{ 112 ...	{ 224 ...	{ 224 ...	{ 24 ...	{ 24 ...	{ 33.6 ...	{ 34.3 ...	{	{	{ 16.5 }	{ 16.9 }	
	{ Boys ... Girls	{ 9,383 ...	{ 711 ...	{ 696 ...	{ 1,407 ...	{ 247 40	{ 233 45	{ 241 41	{ 237 40	{ 174 22	{ 175 22	{ 254 ...	{ 254 ...	{ 51 2	{ 40 2	{ 34.7 ...	{ 32.7 ...	{ ... 5.7	{ ... 6.4	{ 20.4 }	{ 19.7 }	
Saoner	{ Boys ... Girls	{ 5,555 ...	{ 418 ...	{ 415 ...	{ 833 ...	{ 209 ...	{ 181 ...	{ 199 ...	{ 179 ...	{ 162 ...	{ 149 ...	{ 334 ...	{ 306 ...	{ 56 ...	{ 42 ...	{ 50.1 ...	{ 43.4 ...	{	{	{ 25.06 }	{ 21.7 }	
	{ Boys ... Girls	{ 4,581 ...	{ 344 ...	{ 343 ...	{ 687 ...	{ 135 ...	{ 140 ...	{ 132 ...	{ 133 ...	{ 90 ...	{ 83 ...	{ 76 ...	{ 634 ...	{ 74 ...	{ 24 ...	{ 24 ...	{ 39.2 ...	{ 40.7 ...	{	{	{ 19.6 }	{ 20.3 }
Umrer	{ Boys ... Girls	{ 15,180 ...	{ 1,108 ...	{ 1,169 ...	{ 2,277 ...	{ 554 61	{ 605 61	{ 489 60	{ 514 59	{ 390 34	{ 403 32	{ 634 ...	{ 651 ...	{ 135 3	{ 131 1	{ 50.0 ...	{ 54.6 ...	{ ... 5.2	{ ... 5.2	{ 27.01 }	{ 29.2 }	
	{ Boys ... Girls	{ 13,348 ...	{ 989 ...	{ 1,013 ...	{ 2,002 ...	{ 603 151	{ 541 148	{ 627 147	{ 584 148	{ 496 95	{ 451 93	{ 1,043 ...	{ 1,119 ...	{ 146 2	{ 142 10	{ 60.9 ...	{ 54.7 ...	{ ... 14.9	{ ... 14.6	{ 37.6 }	{ 34.4 }	
Bhandara	{ Boys ... Girls	{ 7,566 ...	{ 550 ...	{ 535 ...	{ 1,135 ...	{ 261 ...	{ 268 ...	{ 259 ...	{ 265 ...	{ 204 ...	{ 208 ...	{ 180 ...	{ 176 ...	{ 47 ...	{ 49 ...	{ 47.4 ...	{ 48.7 ...	{	{	{ 22.9 }	{ 23.6 }	
	{ Boys ... Girls	{ 9,869 ...	{ 729 ...	{ 752 ...	{ 1,481 ...	{ 320 60	{ 312 50	{ 320 62	{ 311 55	{ 244 41	{ 229 31	{ 177 ...	{ 165 ...	{ 41 ...	{ 73 4	{ 43.9 ...	{ 42.6 ...	{ ... 7.9	{ ... 6.6	{ 25.6 }	{ 24.4 }	

Wardha	Boys ... Girls	8,322	657	561	1,248	406	411	372	374	301	295	945	916	96	90	591	598	...	...	37.5	37.1
Deoli	Boys ... Girls	5,450	408	409	817	150	58	144	141	105	100	95	99	20	22	37.9	37.9	...	...	18.3	18.3
Hinganghat	Boys ... Girls	10,964	847	738	1,645	335	369	330	356	256	278	618	659	80	87	39.5	43.6	...	...	22.3	24.8
Arvi	Boys ... Girls	8,615	681	608	1,292	305	311	305	294	243	234	560	575	52	63	44.6	45.4	...	...	23.6	24.07
Chanda	Boys ... Girls	16,175	1,175	1,251	2,426	575	557	539	539	445	442	934	954	142	153	48.9	47.4	...	...	25.5	24.5
Warora	Boys ... Girls	10,019	848	655	1,503	238	245	235	247	178	194	452	502	51	52	28.6	28.9	...	...	18.7	19.1
Burha	Boys ... Girls	5,135	358	352	770	232	240	230	232	181	186	567	611	50	49	59.8	61.8	...	...	32.9	36.6
Lalburrah	Boys ... Girls	6,546	491	491	982	124	128	124	119	89	69	75	53	23	15	25.2	26.1	...	...	12.6	13.05
Waraseoni	Boys ... Girls	3,942	209	299	508	39	44	39	42	21	26	...	...	21	15	41.8	41.8	...	...	27.4	28.2
Seoni Chhapara	Boys ... Girls	11,976	905	871	1,706	419	433	440	432	344	341	1,027	884	112	100	49.6	47.8	...	...	27.2	28.9
Betul	Boys ... Girls	5,260	377	112	759	100	144	142	140	108	113	102	85	28	27	42.4	38.2	...	...	25.3	23.3
Badnur	Boys ... Girls	5,014	500	362	752	257	244	283	272	207	197	597	673	76	51	65.9	62.5	...	...	34.1	32.4
Multa	Boys ... Girls	3,371	253	253	516	123	124	118	123	80	87	85	80	39	31	48.6	49.0	...	...	24.3	24.5
Chhindwara	Boys ... Girls	8,973	653	693	1,311	308	323	294	327	252	261	776	704	82	74	47.1	49.4	...	...	22.8	26.1
Lodhikhera	Boys ... Girls	5,100	385	389	774	175	180	168	174	126	131	93	87	51	48	45.4	46.7	...	...	22.6	23.2

Appendix B.—(Contd.)

Name of Municipality.	Population.	Boys of school-going age.	Girls of school-going age.	Number of boys and girls of school-going age.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH.			AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.		FEE COLLECTIONS.		PASSES BY DIFFERENT STANDARDS.		PERCENTAGE.		TOTAL PERCENTAGE.	
					1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.
Pandhurna	{ Boys ... Girls	600	626	1,226	{ 155 ... }	190	156	170	135	141	Rs. 147	Rs. 170	48	47	25.8	31.6	...
					{ 131 ... }	136	121	125	82	89	89	89	26	26	32.5	33.7	...
					{ 111 ... }	119	105	113	80	89	72	69	20	33	31.4	33.7	...
Mohaon	{ Boys ... Girls	408	482	890	{ 131 ... }	136	121	125	82	89	89	89	26	26	32.5	33.7	...
					{ 111 ... }	119	105	113	80	89	72	69	20	33	31.4	33.7	...
					{ 131 ... }	136	121	125	82	89	89	89	26	26	32.5	33.7	...
Sausar	{ Boys ... Girls	353	353	706	{ 111 ... }	119	105	113	80	89	72	69	20	33	31.4	33.7	...
					{ 131 ... }	136	121	125	82	89	89	89	26	26	32.5	33.7	...
					{ 111 ... }	119	105	113	80	89	72	69	20	33	31.4	33.7	...
TOTAL FOR SOUTH- EEN CIRCLE.	{ Boys ... Girls	25,073	24,338	49,411	{ 14,000 1,317	14,144	13,574	13,852	10,916	11,060	37,016	38,095	2,641	2,594	55.8	56.4	...
					{ 1,317 ...	1,387	1,369	1,352	879	858	2,001	2,241	70	101	...	...	...
					{ 1,317 ...	1,387	1,369	1,352	879	858	2,001	2,241	70	101	...	...	...
Northern Circle.	{ Boys ... Girls	6,738	5,984	12,722	{ 3,585 980	3,594	3,516	3,486	2,756	2,690	15,531	16,289	649	727	53.2	53.3	...
					{ 168 ...	165	164	169	122	133	81	71	28	39	37.6	36.9	...
					{ 322 31	325	295	319	226	248	530	553	70	72	41.5	41.9	...
Jubbulpore	{ Boys ... Girls	447	427	874	{ 322 31	325	295	319	226	248	530	553	70	72	41.5	41.9	...
					{ 168 ...	165	164	169	122	133	81	71	28	39	37.6	36.9	...
					{ 322 31	325	295	319	226	248	530	553	70	72	41.5	41.9	...
Sihora	{ Boys ... Girls	775	643	1,418	{ 1,795 282	1,673	1,775	1,713	1,369	1,287	3,562	3,656	342	347	50.4	47.02	...
					{ 163 45	162	159	158	129	116	151	133	41	42	29.7	29.5	...
					{ 163 45	162	159	158	129	116	151	133	41	42	29.7	29.5	...
Murwara	{ Boys ... Girls	3,558	3,142	6,700	{ 1,795 282	1,673	1,775	1,713	1,369	1,287	3,562	3,656	342	347	50.4	47.02	...
					{ 163 45	162	159	158	129	116	151	133	41	42	29.7	29.5	...
					{ 163 45	162	159	158	129	116	151	133	41	42	29.7	29.5	...
Sangor	{ Boys ... Girls	549	549	1,098	{ 163 45	162	159	158	129	116	151	133	41	42	29.7	29.5	...
					{ 163 45	162	159	158	129	116	151	133	41	42	29.7	29.5	...
					{ 163 45	162	159	158	129	116	151	133	41	42	29.7	29.5	...
Rohli	{ Boys ... Girls	7,322	549	1,098	{ 163 45	162	159	158	129	116	151	133	41	42	29.7	29.5	...
					{ 163 45	162	159	158	129	116	151	133	41	42	29.7	29.5	...
					{ 163 45	162	159	158	129	116	151	133	41	42	29.7	29.5	...

Khurai	Boys ...	211	530	216	181	176	326	298	50	47	43 4	44 4	...	18 2	33 4	31 5
	Girls	85	81	87	66	69	...	...	12	16	...	...	18 06	...	...	...
Deori	Boys ...	168	165	173	137	143	137	112	34	39	36 5	35 3	...	...	26 2	25 1
	Girls	70	72	73	55	56	...	...	15	14	...	...	15 7	14 9	...	...
Garhakota	Boys ...	209	217	211	174	165	169	150	41	60	30 3	28 5	...	...	19 5	18 4
	Girls	55	55	51	34	32	...	...	7	10	...	...	7 9	...	...	...
Damoh	Boys ...	423	380	430	307	350	849	927	90	81	42 3	47 0	...	...	26 2	28 07
	Girls	72	74	70	35	41	...	...	8	6	...	...	9 5	8 3	...	...
Hatta	Boys ...	205	193	201	152	159	384	402	33	39	43 8	43 8	...	...	28 2	28 3
	Girls	41	38	40	26	27	...	...	13	5	...	...	8 9	9 1	...	...
Mardla	Boys ...	394	337	364	274	302	240	291	72	66	98 1	108 1*	...	...	55 2	59 04
	Girls	56	45	54	29	30	...	...	5	5	...	...	14 6	14 9	...	...
Hoshangabad	Boys ...	667	641	607	505	525	2 492	2 554	119	169	62 5	62 8	...	...	36 9	89 2
	Girls	127	76	111	62	94	...	5	30	19	...	...	8 7	13 1	...	...
Sohagpur	Boys ...	271	310	290	253	231	449	450	65	65	52 7	49 8	...	...	29 4	29 01
	Girls	43	28	47	14	30	...	...	2	5	...	...	5 5	8 8	...	...
Pachmarhi	Boys ...	64	60	62	45	44	43	52	10	13	45 9	47 4	...	...	22 9	23 7
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni-Malwa	Boys ...	309	276	290	207	220	538	590	64	64	53 7	60 8	...	...	26 8	31 4
	Girls	11	...	11	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1	...	...
Hurda	Boys ...	403	472	462	413	392	1 583	1 539	123	130	41 3	42 7	...	...	24 3	24 7
	Girls	40	45	39	37	27	184	151	...	1	...	...	4 9	4 2	...	...
Khandwa	Boys ...	606	540	630	459	529	1 325	1 684	170	165	43 05	48 6	...	...	26 3	28 1
	Girls	53	81	62	56	42	284	37	16	15	...	...	7 5	...	...	...
Burhanpur	Boys ...	1 028	974	1 060	764	816	1 156	1 212	154	239	40 2	41 4	...	...	21 6	22 2
	Girls	50	48	48	27	28	...	...	...	2	...	...	2 1	...	...	...
Narsinghpur	Boys ...	365	354	345	323	314	829	840	82	64	46 9	48 1	...	...	28 5	28 7
	Girls	76	76	72	50	50	...	...	3	7	...	...	10 4	9 8	...	...
Gadarwara	Boys ...	256	241	261	197	211	562	588	63	50	36 8	37 1	...	...	22 6	22 6
	Girls	43	33	40	18	20	...	...	3	4	...	...	7 1	6 8	...	...

* The percentage is taken on the population of 1891.

Appendix B.—(Concl'd.)

Name of Municipality.	Population.	Boys of school-going age.	Girls of school-going age.	Number of boys and girls of school-going age.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH.	AVERAGE NUMBER ON ROLLS.		AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.	FEE COLLECTIONS.		PASSES BY DIFFERENT STANDARDS.		PERCENTAGE.				TOTAL PER-CENTAGE.				
						1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Boys.			Girls.			
															1894-95.	1895-96.					
Chhindwara { Boys ... Girls	{ 3,814 ... }	286	286	572	1894-95.	153	153	117	108	Rs. 93	Rs. 98	40	37	1894-95.	53.5	53.5	...	...	1894-95.	26.7	26.7
					1895-96.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR NORTH-EASTERN CIRCLE. { Boys ... Girls	{ 310,075 ... }	24,264	22,247	46,511	1894-95.	11,660	11,452	9,110	8,801	31,080	31,434	2,975	2,555	1894-95.	48.05	48.2	...	...	1894-95.	29.5	29.9
					1895-96.	2,087	2,061	1,368	1,419	2,907	3,407	234	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Circle.	{ 28,759 ... }	1,797	1,767	3,564	1894-95.	954	985	789	826	2,834	3,210	227	254	1894-95.	53.1	54.8	...	...	1894-95.	28.6	29.5
					1895-96.	66	68	50	50	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur { Boys ... Girls	{ 6,726 ... }	473	536	1,009	1894-95.	175	167	122	117	537	384	24	38	1894-95.	36.3	36.3	...	...	1894-95.	20.7	20.3
					1895-96.	34	34	18	19	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur { Boys ... Girls	{ 11,122 ... }	863	805	1,668	1894-95.	609	594	475	467	952	985	101	106	1894-95.	70.5	69.3	...	...	1894-95.	49.6	48.6
					1895-96.	219	202	137	137	209	240	21	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur { Boys ... Girls	{ 14,571 ... }	1,098	1,088	2,186	1894-95.	453	465	346	362	1,136	1,042	87	124	1894-95.	41.2	40.6	...	...	1894-95.	23.2	23.01
					1895-96.	56	58	37	35	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR EASTERN CIRCLE. { Boys ... Girls	{ 66,178 ... }	4,231	4,196	8,427	1894-95.	2,191	2,211	1,732	1,772	5,459	5,621	439	512	1894-95.	51.7	52.02	...	...	1894-95.	30.4	30.5
					1895-96.	375	362	242	241	209	240	32	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES. { Boys ... Girls	{ 695,661 ... }	53,568	50,781	104,349	1894-95.	27,851	27,237	21,768	21,633	73,505	75,150	5,455	5,661	1894-95.	51.9	52.3	...	...	1894-95.	30.3	30.7
					1895-96.	3,789	3,792	2,439	2,518	5,117	5,888	386	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C.

Statement of work done by Tahsildars and their Naibs during the year 1895-93.

Serial No.	Name of Tahsil.	Number of schools in the Tahsil.	Number of inspections.	Number of schools remained unvisited.	Number of schools visited once.	Number of schools visited twice.	Number of schools visited thrice.	Number of schools visited four times.	Remarks.
1	Mandla ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	38 38	35 19	9 24	23 9	6 5	... ...	... ...	
2	Dindori ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	21 21	34 ...	12 ...	7 ...	... ...	2 ...	...	No inspection at all.
3	Hoshangabad { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	42 42	61 30	2 19	24 17	11 5	5 1	... ...	
4	Sooni Malwa. { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	19 19	72 14	... 7	... 10	... 2	4 ...	15 ...	
5	Harda ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	28 28	38 18	... 16	20 7	6 4	2 1	... ...	
6	Sohagpur ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	18 18	68 19	... 4	3 10	10 3	2 1	3 ...	
7	Pachmarhi ... Munsiff ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	
8	Damoh ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	45 45	39 31	18 19	16 21	10 5	1 ...	... ...	
9	Hatta ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	34 34	42 34	1 10	26 18	5 4	2 ...	... 2	
10	Narsinghpur. { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ... Do. do. ... Do. do. ...	50 50 50 50	95 35 2 12	... 17 43 32	14 24 2 10	28 6 ... 1	7 3	1	
11	Khandwa ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	71 71	43 52	40 35	21 29	8 1	2 3	... 3	
12	Burhanpur... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	37 37	35 14	20 25	8 10	3 2	3 ...	3 ...	
13	Gadarwara... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	54 54	72 79	6 2	31 34	10 15	7 5	... ...	
14	Saugor ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	43 43	60 29	16 25	8 10	11 6	5 1	1 1	One school visited five times and Do. do. six do.
15	Behli ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	35 35	72 30	2 14	10 13	10 7	9 1	1 ...	Do. do. five do. and Do. do. six do.
16	Banda ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	24 24	45 2	2 22	6 2	12 ...	1 ...	3 ...	
17	Khurai ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	24 24	47 18	2 10	6 10	11 4	3 ...	... ...	Two schools visited five times.

APPENDIX C.—(Contd.)

Statement of work done by Tahsildars and their Naibs during the year 1895-96.—(Contd.)

Serial No.	Name of Tahsil.	Number of schools in the Tahsil.	Number of inspections.	Number of schools remained unvisited.	Number of schools visited once.	Number of schools visited twice.	Number of schools visited thrice.	Number of schools visited four times.	Remarks.
18	Jubbulpore... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	42 42	48 36	15 20	19 15	2 3	3 2	2 1	One school visited eight times. One school visited five times.
19	Sihora ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	43 43	67 22	8 24	18 16	9 3	3 ...	3 ...	Two schools visited five times.
20	Murwara ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	32 32	69 33	5 7	8 19	8 4	4 2	3 ...	{ Three schools visited five times and One school visited six times.
21	Bhandara ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	31 31	25 19	14 14	10 15	6 2	1 ...	... ...	
22	Tirora ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	77 77	48 18	36 61	34 14	7 2	... ...	... ...	
23	Sakoli ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	39 39	58 9	6 33	17 5	11 ...	2 ...	2 1	One school visited five times.
24	Chanda ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	36 36	16 41	24 9	10 16	2 9	... 1	... 1	
25	Warora ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	27 27	35 44	4 1	14 14	6 6	3 6	... ...	
26	Brahmapuri... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	37 37	55 55	25 15	6 20	4 2	2 ...	... ...	
27	Sironcha ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	20 ...	77 ...	2 ...	5 ...	4 ...	... ...	2 ...	One school visited six times; two five times, and four twelve times.
28	Betul ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	37 37	81 44	... 15	14 4	6 14	13 4	4 ...	
29	Multai ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	29 29	44 34	1 ...	17 26	8 2	1 ...	2 1	
30	Balaghat ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	51 51	19 21	12 19	19 21	... ...	... ...	... ...	
31	Baihar ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	16 16	28 7	1 9	1 7	11 ...	... ...	... ...	One school visited five times.
32	Wardha ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	46 46	48 ...	20 ...	13 ...	7 ...	3 ...	3 ...	
33	Hinganghat. { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	20 20	22 9	8 13	5 5	5 2	1 ...	1 ...	
34	Arvi ... { Tahsildar ... Naib Tahsildar ...	39 39	67 ...	6 ...	12 ...	11 ...	7 ...	3 ...	

APPENDIX C.—(Concl'd.)

Statement of work done by Tahsildars and their Naibs during the year 1895-96.—(Concl'd.)

Serial No.	Name of Tahsil	Number of schools in the Tahsil.	Number of inspections.	Number of schools remained unvisited.	Number of schools visited once.	Number of schools visited twice.	Number of schools visited three.	Number of schools visited four times.	Remarks.
35	Nagpur { Tahsildar Naib Tahsildar	22 22	35 6	1 19	11 8	9 .	2 .	..	
36	Katol { Tahsildar Naib Tahsildar	33 32	50 18	4 18	12 10	12 4	2 .	2 .	
37	Ramtek { Tahsildar Naib Tahsildar	30 30	39 7	6 23	12 7	11 .	..	..	One school visited five times.
38	Umrer { Tahsildar Naib Tahsildar	18 18	39 9	.. 11	6 6	5 .	5 1	2 .	
39	Chhindwara.. { Tahsildar Naib Tahsildar	27 27	26 10	11 18	8 8	6 1	2 .	..	
40	Sausar { Tahsildar Naib Tahsildar	22 22	71 17	.. 13	.. 4	6 3	10 1	4 1	One school visited five times and one eight times.
41	Seoni-Chhapara. { Tahsildar Naib Tahsildar	38 38	35 15	12 25	17 11	7 2	2 .	..	
42	Lakhnadon { Tahsildar Naib Tahsildar	28 28	62 45	4 11	5 4	6 3	7 5	6 5	
43	Sambalpur { Tahsildar Naib Tahsildar	50 50	25 23	27 35	21 9	2 4	.. 2	..	
44	Bargarh { Tahsildar Naib Tahsildar	73 73	41 46	43 42	20 17	9 10	1 3	..	
45	Bilaspur { Tahsildar Naib Tahsildar	62 62	73 58	12 19	35 13	11 2	.. 12	4 .	
46	Mungeli { Tahsildar Naib Tahsildar	31 31	39 31	9 .	16 12	3 16	2 1	3 2	
47	Janjgir { Tahsildar Naib Tahsildar Do.	58 58 58	55 71 13	13 23 45	29 14 13	9 11 .	3 5 .	4 5 .	
48	Raipur { Tahsildar Do. Naib Tahsildar	61 61 61	7 35 23	54 33 42	7 23 17	.. 3 2	.. 2 .	..	
49	Dhamtari { Tahsildar Naib Tahsildar	66 66	74 62	13 19	35 32	15 15	3 .	..	
50	Simga { Tahsildar Naib Tahsildar	40 40	35 34	18 19	12 11	8 7	1 3	2 .	
51	Drug { Tahsildar Naib Tahsildar	53 53	92 26	3 30	19 20	21 3	9 .	1 .	

APPENDIX D.

List of High and Middle Schools in the Central Provinces.

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	Number of pupils.	Passes.			
				Matri- cula- tion.	Mid- dle School.	Upper Pri- mary.	Lower Pri- mary.
NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Jubbulpore	Collegiate High School	48	17	...	...	...
		1st Grade Middle School, Murwara	98	...	6	...	...
		Hitkarni Sabha High School	222	17	26	...	...
		Anjuman Islamia High School	64	1	5	...	...
		Church Mission High School	155	5	12	...	...
		Sadar Bazar Church Mission School	33	...	2	...	...
		R. G. Mahajani Vidyalaya	53	...	2	...	...
		11 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,284	...	...	112	136
	Saugor	High School, Saugor	386	13	27	...	...
		2nd Grade Middle School, Khurai	37	...	...	...	...
		15 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,644	...	...	151	234
	Hoshangabad	High School, Hoshangabad	223	7	18	...	...
		Mission High School, Hoshangabad	88	5	1	...	...
		1st Grade Middle School, Harda	182	...	15	...	...
		Do. do., Seoni	108	...	4	...	...
		2nd Grade do., Sohagpur	62	...	6	...	...
		6 Vernacular Middle Schools	754	...	...	74	83
	Damoh	1st Grade Middle School, Damoh	136	...	9	...	...
		2nd Grade do., Hatta	63	...	7	...	...
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools	431	...	...	27	48
	Narsinghpur	1st Grade Middle School, Narsinghpur	143	...	2	...	...
		Do. do., Gadawara	108	...	6	...	...
		10 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,212	...	...	108	136
	Nimar	1st Grade Middle School, Khandwa	207	...	13	...	...
		Do. do., Burhanpur	146	...	4	...	...
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools	533	...	...	57	62
	Mandla	Jagannath 1st Grade Middle School	110	...	6	...	...
		3 Vernacular Middle Schools	356	...	...	41	32
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.	Nagpur	Free Church Institution	319	20	21	...	...
		Neill City High School	404	41	43	...	...
		Raja Raghoji High School	26	5	...	...	...
		1st Grade Middle School, Kamptee	208	...	7	...	...
		Do. do., Ramtek	87	...	6	...	...
		Do. do., Umrer	141	...	12	...	...
		Do. do., Katol	51	...	3	...	...
		2nd Grade do., Kalmeshwar	33	...	2	...	...
		Do. do., Khapa	42	...	1	...	...
		Do. do., Saoner	43	...	2	...	...

APPENDIX D.—(Contd.)

List of High and Middle Schools in the Central Provinces.—(Contd.)

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	Num- ber of pupils.	PASSES.				
				Matri- cula- tion.	Mid- dle School	Upper Pri- mary.	Lower Pri- mary.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.—(Contd.)	Nagpur.—(Contd.)	New English School, Nagpur ...	55	...	2	...	...	
		Native Institution, do. ...	70	...	5	...	...	
		Andhra Sabha School, do. ...	70	...	2	...	...	
		Sitabaldi Aided School, do. ...	65	...	6	...	...	
		Roman Catholic Boys' School, Nagpur ...	22	...	1	...	...	
		Catholic Mission School, Kamptee ...	32	...	...	...	...	
		Anjuman Hami-e-Islam, Nagpur ...	66	...	9	...	...	
		Bhonsla Middle School, do. ...	48	...	2	...	...	
		Orphanage Girls' School, do. ...	17	...	...	...	...	
		22 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	2,797	...	...	165	285	
	Bhandara ...	1st Grade Middle School, Bhandara ...	143	...	19	...	...	
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	946	...	...	82	117	
	Wardha ...	1st Grade Middle School, Wardha ...	157	...	18	...	...	
		Do. do., Hinganghat ...	113	...	9	...	...	
		Do. do., Arvi ...	100	...	11	...	...	
		Do. do., Ashti ...	100	...	6	...	...	
		9 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	1,062	...	...	74	103	
	Balaghat ...	1st Grade Middle School, Burha ...	97	...	8	...	...	
		3 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	358	...	...	18	32	
	Chanda ...	1st Grade Middle School, Chanda ...	198	...	14	...	...	
		Do. do., Warora ...	71	...	6	...	...	
		2nd Grade Middle School, Sironcha ...	54	...	7	...	...	
		5 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	777	...	...	50	93	
	Seoni ...	1st Grade Middle School, Seoni ...	81	...	8	...	...	
		Mission School, Seoni ...	48	...	6	...	...	
		4 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	394	...	...	35	34	
	Chhindwara ...	1st Grade Middle School, Chhindwara ...	116	...	7	...	...	
		8 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	997	...	...	104	123	
	Betul ...	1st Grade Middle School, Badnur ...	113	...	9	...	...	
		3 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	385	...	...	37	44	
EASTERN CIRCLE.	Raipur ...	High School, Raipur ...	254	10	26	...	...	
		2nd Grade Middle School, Dhamtari ...	41	...	...	...	...	
		Mission School, Raipur ...	19	...	1	...	...	
		Middle School, Rajnandgaon ...	29	...	5	...	...	
		Do, Dongargarh ...	6	...	...	...	...	
		Do., Khairagarh ...	13	...	...	...	...	
		Raj Kumar College, Raipur ...	23	...	1	...	...	
		18 Vernacular Middle Schools ...	2,061	...	...	193	*229	

* Passes from schools in feudatory States are not included. They are included in the number of passes from Primary Schools.

APPENDIX D.—(Concl'd.)

List of High and Middle Schools in the Central Provinces.—(Concl'd.)

Circle.	District.	Name of School.	Num-ber of pupils	PASSES.			
				Matri-cula-tion.	Mid-dle School.	Upper Pri-mary.	Lower Pri-mary.
EASTERN CIRCLE.—(Concl'd.)	Sambalpur	High School, Sambalpur	118	5	8	...	...
		Middle School, Sonapur	30	...	2	...	...
		2nd Grade Middle School, Bolangir	21	...	2	...	...
		Do. do., Bhowani Patna	28	...	...	...	...
		Raj Kumar School, Sonapur	7	...	...	...	...
		15 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,552	...	...	124	*64
	Bilaspur	1st Grade Middle School, Bilaspur	97	...	7	...	...
		9 Vernacular Middle Schools	1,257	...	...	116	*115

* Passes from schools in Feudatory States are not included. They are included in the number of passes from Primary Schools.

Appendix E.

List of Primary Schools for Boys and Girls in the Central Provinces for the year 1895-96.

Circle.	District.	Kind of School.	DEPARTMENTAL.				BOARD.				AIDED.				UNAIDED.				FRUDATORY.				Remarks.
			Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	
SOUTHERN CIRCLE.	Nagpur	Boys	4	248	57	39	59	4,267	384	537	71	4,717	216	378	18	1,248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Girls	..	..	..	..	3	147	..	6	8	388	12	19	1	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bhandara	Boys	..	..	..	..	41	3,094	234	386	99	3,238	34	60	2	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Girls	..	..	..	..	1	50	2	4	2	148	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chanda	Boys	10	483	50	57	35	2,817	214	268	72	2,304	1	40	8	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Girls	1	30	..	..	2	82	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wardha	Boys	..	..	..	..	47	3,115	232	385	44	1,100	34	84	13	357	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Girls	..	..	..	..	2	92	..	4	1	20	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balaghat	Boys	..	..	..	..	26	1,797	91	160	30	1,294	5	68	5	154	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Girls	..	..	..	..	2	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Betul	Boys	..	..	..	..	21	1,267	148	189	42	1,857	103	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Girls	..	..	..	..	1	40	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Seoni	Boys	..	..	..	..	24	1,474	135	178	22	1,268	55	116	14	714	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Girls	..	..	..	..	5	226	12	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Mhindwara	Boys	..	..	..	..	18	1,080	113	113	18	622	24	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Girls	..	..	..	..	1	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Appendix E.—(Concl.)

List of Primary Schools for Boys and Girls in the Central Provinces for the year 1895-96. — (Concl.)

Circle.	District.	Kind of School.	DEPARTMENTAL.				BOARD.				AIDED.				UNAIDED.				FREQUENTORY.				Remarks.
			Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Upper Primary passes.	Lower Primary passes.	
NORTHERN CIRCLE.	Jubbulpore	Boys	...	...	...	...	54	4,265	417	596	84	4,344	267	370	3	157	10	10	...	...	...	...	
	Mandla	Girls	...	65	2	8	5	151	6	14	11	695	14	16	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Boys	12	673	62	86	...	...	...	...	38	1,620	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Damoh	Girls	1	56	3	2	...	...	...	...	7	179	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Boys	...	...	...	...	29	1,504	115	170	88	1,428	43	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sagar	Girls	...	...	...	...	4	146	2	9	2	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Boys	1	165	23	25	40	2,484	200	255	45	1,911	59	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Narsinghpur	Girls	...	...	...	...	16	729	41	78	12	358	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Boys	...	...	...	...	45	3,178	260	385	40	1,883	92	159	3	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hoshangabad	Girls	...	...	...	...	9	444	8	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Boys		1	64	7	6	66	4,562	383	469	47	1,937	21	185	5	216	16	22	...	...	...	...		
Nimar	Girls	...	...	...	...	3	87	3	10	3	80	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Boys	1	50	5	4	13	2,322	216	304	57	2,207	26	159	20	328	...	...	...	...	...	...		
EASTERN CIRCLE.	Raipur	Girls	...	...	...	...	2	100	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Boys	...	...	...	...	188	12,586	638	991	61	4,919	90	408	4	23	2	15	71	4,098	*175		
	Bilaspur	Girls	...	...	...	...	2	99	5	5	3	179	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	119	2		
		Boys	...	...	...	...	47	4,451	236	356	78	4,990	45	74	5	375	...	...	19	1,072	*94		
	Sambalpur	Girls	...	...	...	...	2	115	6	10	6	343	9	11	...	...	...	...	1	43	3		
		Boys	1	32	...	7	40	2,550	114	159	92	5,029	109	365	...	...	...	...	102	5,421	*571		
		Girls	...	...	...	...	3	167	6	9	6	230	...	17	...	...	...	5	200	5	19		
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* Include passes from Vernacular Middle Schools.

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